Friday January 13 1978
No 60,209
Price fifteen pence

THE TIMES

Dim future for the electric filament bulb, p19

Plan for 2¼% rise in public spending this year

Cheered by the improvement in Britain's economy, the Government yesterday announced plans for a "modest" rise in public spending. It will go up by 2¼ per cent next year and about 2 per cent in the two succeeding years. A growth rate of 3½ per cent is envisaged.

Sights set on 3½% growth rate

By Melvyn Westlake
Economic Staff

With the improvement in the financial climate, the Government has decided to plan for a resumption in the growth of public spending at a "modest" rate during the final years of this decade and the early years of the next.

The annual expenditure White Paper, which was published yesterday for the financial years up to 1981-82, shows a rise in the total planned level of spending in the financial year 1978-79, which begins next April, of 2¼ per cent from the level it had planned to spend in the current year.

The rate of growth in the two succeeding years, 1979-80 and 1980-81, is about 2 per cent a year. The highly provisional growth estimate for spending in 1981-82 is a little under 1 per cent. All the figures are in real terms and based on 1977 survey prices.

However, calculations about the rate of growth in the coming year are made difficult by the fact that, for a variety of reasons, government departments look like spending rather less this year than had been planned 12 months ago.

If there was no similar underspending in the coming financial year there could be a growth in public spending by as much as 6¾ per cent between the actual out-turn for the current year and 1978-79.

Treasury officials believe, however, that some underspending is also likely next year, and that the apparent sharp jump represents a misleading picture.

At the heart of the Government's spending plans is a desire to aim at greater stability in expenditure programmes than has been achieved in recent years, as well as a determination to leave room for cuts in taxation, both in this year's Budget and, possibly, in future Budgets.

For that reason the projected growth in public expenditure has been pitched comfortably below the level of expansion that the Government hopes can be achieved in total national output. In that context, the White Paper says that if inflation is contained and there is some recovery in world trade the economy should be able to grow at above its past trend rate, which has been about 2¾ per cent a year.

For the purposes of planning decisions, it would be imprudent to count on a faster growth productive potential than 3 per cent a year, the White Paper says. But with the present degree of unemployment and the bonus of North Sea oil, it says, it would be disappointing if a 3½ per cent growth rate was not exceeded.

A growth rate of 3½ per cent for the economy as a whole would bring down unemployment, but the reduction would be gradual.

How far the Government would go in cutting spending if the growth of national output turned out to be much less than expected is not disclosed. But it has tried to give itself a large margin.

It has allowed for a very sharp increase in the size of the contingency reserve in coming years. That reserve, which represents money that has not been allocated, is included in the overall expenditure totals.

Between 1978-79 and 1981-82 the contingency reserve rises from £750m to £2,000m, at 1977 survey prices.

It might therefore be possible to cut total spending in future years without necessarily reducing planned programmes. That is consistent with the new emphasis on stability.

Total spending in 1978-79 is now put at £58,550m at 1977 survey prices, compared with an estimated spending outturn for the present year of £54,850m, rising to £61,327m in 1981-82, the final year covered by the White Paper.

A surprising element in the White Paper is that much of the rise in total spending in coming years results from higher subsidies and grants, while capital spending, which has suffered most in recent spending cuts falls in the years after 1978-79.

That occurs despite the fact than many subsidies, such as those for food and to the nationalized industries, have been cut. The main reason appears to be demographic trends.

Among the programmes that show a significant rise is defence. Provision for overseas aid will rise steadily by 6 per cent a year after 1978-79.

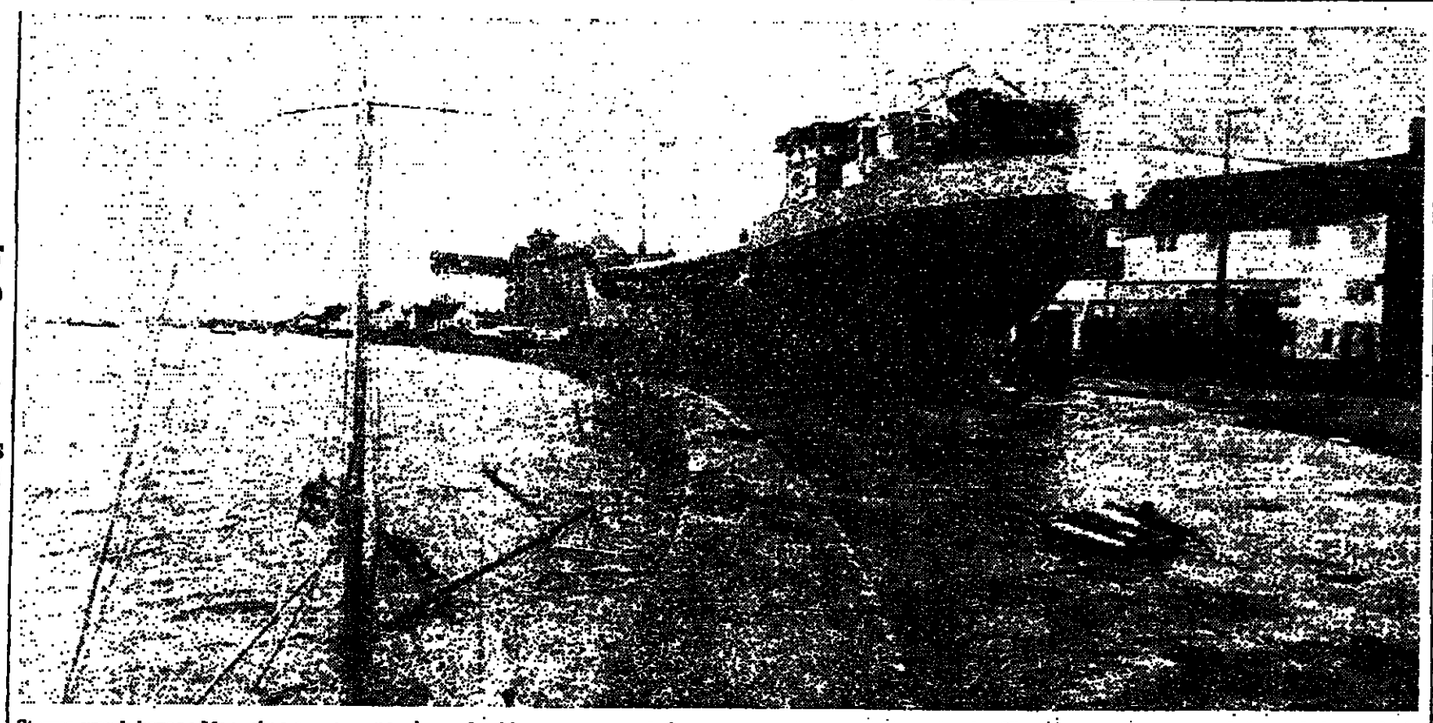
Our Political Reporter writes: Economic ministers last night were forecasting substantial cuts in taxation in the next Budget.

Publication of the spending plans gave a further boost to the increasing morale of its supporters and few of them disagreed with the taunt of Sir Geoffrey Howe, opposition spokesman on economic affairs: "This is an election White Paper."

It is hoped that they will help to smooth the way for another round of pay policy in cooperation with the unions after the present phase ends in July.

Industry reponded with disappointment and anger. Sir John Methven, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry, said that if the Government went ahead with its plans it would severely limit the scope for long-term cuts in taxation.

The effects, page 5; Leading article, 16; Industrial reaction, 17; Summary, tables, 18



Storms wreak havoc: More than twenty people were feared dead last night after the worst gales and flooding on the East Coast since 1953 Michael Horsnell writes). Most of the casualties died at sea, where hopes were fading for the crews of three ships which capsized in force 11 storms.

Thousands of people were moved from their homes along the coast from Humberside to the Channel.

Several piers were destroyed or damaged. At Margate, Kent, long sections of the 150-year-old iron pier were washed away, leaving the lifeboat station isolated out at sea. The pier was closed two years ago because it was considered unsafe.

Skegness pier, which was plit in two, was said to be beyond repair. At Cleethorpes, Humberside, 150 old people and children who had been watching a show were trapped for two hours as waves crashed through the wooden structure, which was badly damaged. They were rescued by policemen, coastguards and off-duty firemen. Most of Hunstanton pier, in Norfolk, was swept away, as was a ferry landing stage at East Cowes. The pier at Clacton-on-Sea, with its dolphinarium and aquarium, was severely damaged.

At Wells, Norfolk, a Medway coaster, The Function, 300 tons, was washed on to the quayside, as shown in the photograph above.

But as Britain began to count the cost of the damage coastguards and the flood control centre in London said that the worst of the severe weather was over. This morning's early tide at London Bridge was expected to reflect a return to normal after yesterday morning's surge tide which brought the Thames to within 2ft of its bank tops in central London and 12in at Richmond, Hounslow and Twickenham.

After a government request, London Weekend Television is showing a repeat of its programme *London Flood Alert Plans* tonight at 10.40 pm.

The worst affected coastal towns were King's Lynn, Norfolk, Cleethorpes, Humberside, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, and Deal, Kent. About a thousand people left their homes when the Nene overflowed its banks at Wisbech, bringing floods up to five feet deep. Mrs Dora Callerby, aged 70, was found dead in a room on the ground floor of her home. She is believed to have drowned.

At King's Lynn about four hundred homes were flooded. Twenty-two children were moved from their wards in a hospital. Shingle was swept 400 yards into the town at Deal and eight people who were trapped overnight at the Chequers Inn were rescued later by tractor.

At Cleethorpes about a thousand houses were affected by floodwater and 30 people were evacuated. An air-sea search for five Dutch seamen who abandoned the coaster Holmar 15 miles north east of Flamborough Head on Wednesday was called off. No survivors were found. Three bodies were recovered from a Greek vessel, the Sea Diamond, which sank off Lowestoft. Four men were still missing. Five men who abandoned a Cypriot ship, the Glorisa, bound for King's Lynn, were still missing last night.

Photograph page 4
Diary, page 14

Sculptor on what Sir Winston really felt

By Craig Seton

New evidence of Sir Winston Churchill's dislike of the portrait of him by Graham Sutherland emerged yesterday. The former Prime Minister and wartime leader had serious misgivings about the portrait while it was being painted, but apparently Mr Sutherland did not allow him to see it until it was completed.

The first time Sir Winston saw the completed work he is said to have remarked: "Here sits an old man on his stool, pressing and pressing."

Mr Oscar Nemon, the sculptor, whose own work of Churchill, commissioned by the Queen, is at Windsor, said yesterday that that remark left little doubt about Sir Winston's feelings, regardless of the apparent restraint shown by the former Prime Minister and Lady Spencer-Churchill at the presentation ceremony in 1954.

Asked about the destruction of the portrait, disclosed on Wednesday by Lady Spencer Churchill's three executors, Mr Nemon, who was present occasionally at Chequers wth Sir Winston and Mr Sutherland, said Mr Sutherland was not gallant in suggesting that destruction was an "act of vandalism", particularly in the fortnight before Lady Spencer-Churchill's memorial service.

He suggested that both sitter and artist had strong ideas of what the portrait should convey. Sir Winston felt that he was too often presented as a bulldog, a public image that he resented as a gimmick.

"Sir Winston told me that a portrait by a painter of a person

Continued on page 2, col 1

New York on verge of 'new financial storm'

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 12

New York is entering a money crisis just as severe as the one that brought it to the edge of bankruptcy in 1975. This sombre judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr Felix Rohatyn, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, the body set up in 1975 to stave off the city's fiscal collapse.

He told the corporation's directors that New York was "about to enter a storm fully as dangerous and unpredictable as any we weathered in 1975". It was "a genuine crisis".

After meeting Mr Edward Koch, the new mayor, and the city's financial leaders, Mr Rohatyn declared: "The mayor is going to be the Joan of Arc of this city". When it was pointed out to him that Joan had been burned at the stake, he retorted that she had nonetheless save France.

The corporation has had difficulty selling its latest $250m (£125m) bond issue, nearly half of which is still in the hands of the underwriters. An attempt to float new city bonds last autumn was unsuccessful.

Mr Rohatyn and others believe that it is essential for the city to get long-term loans spreading over several years from the state and federal governments, to replace the short-term seasonal loans that are keeping New York's head above water now. By the end of next week the mayor and his officials have to formulate a budget whose contents will help the prospects for getting the money.

Wage negotiations with city workers begin next month, and Rohatyn's alarm, along with similar warnings from Mr Koch, are no doubt partly designed to influence union leaders in the direction of restraint. There has also been talk of more cuts in city services and a possible increase in public transport fares, to persuade the holders of the federal and state purse-strings that an effort at economy is truly under way.

Violence as firemen's chiefs call off strike

From Donald McIntyre
Labour Reporter
Bridlington

The firemen's strike was called off yesterday amid outbreaks of violence by demonstrators that Mr Terence Parry, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union later described as "anarchy of the worst kind."

The recalled union conference at Bridlington, Humberside, decided, by a card vote of 28,729 to 11,795, to end the two-month-old strike and accept the local authorities' offer of a 10 per cent payrise now and a future pay formula.

Work will be resumed at 9 am, on Monday. Mr Parry estimated that it would take "at least a few days" for the fire service to be fully operational.

Outside the conference hall, Mr William Miller Scottish executive member, was pursued by demonstrators, including some firemen from the Strathclyde brigade, which opposed ending the strike, as he left the meeting. He was pushed against a wall and kicked.

The 200 men outside the Royal Spa Hall closed in on Mr Parry as he arrived. Punches were thrown, and he fell after being propelled into the hall by policemen and a burly Yorkshire fireman who was protecting him.

Flour was thrown as police officers hustled Mr Parry through a back entrance and into a waiting car after the conference.

Mr Parry said later: "Many of those who came to lobby the meeting, which they have a perfect right to do, came from genuine feeling, and I am sure they did not mean this to happen.

"But some of them behaved like animals with a violence

Continued on page 2, col 4

Mr Smith agrees to formula for black-majority parliament

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Jan 12

Agreement has been reached at the internal settlement talks on white representation in Parliament under black majority rule in a new state of Zimbabwe. According to authoritative sources, 28 per cent of seats will be allocated to whites; a majority of at least 75 per cent will be needed for any constitutional change.

This formula gives Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, the blocking mechanism he wanted. The final numerical size of the new parliament has yet to be decided. At the moment it is assumed it will be 100 members.

Both the Government and the three African nationalist parties have given ground during several weeks of hard bargaining on this vital issue.

Mr Smith was believed to have been holding out for a blocking third of seats, as applies under the present and the previous constitution. The nationalists were insisting on a figure of about 20 per cent. Agreement on other conditions attached to the seating arrangements has not been reached entirely.

The heads of delegations, Mr Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau, each with an additional delegate, met for nearly three hours at Mr Smith's official residence this morning, their fourth meeting in as many days. They have now adjourned until Monday.

What other conditions are attached to the seating arrangement is not certain, but it is a package deal. Until other details are agreed, the talks cannot move on to the next vital issue: the composition of the security forces.

The delegates have to agree how long the constitutional blocking mechanism will remain in force. Mr Smith is said to be holding out for a minimum of eight years; at least one delegate, Mr Sithole, is said to be wanting only the life of one parliament, which could be less than five years.

Mr Smith is said to be adamant that there must be a longer period so that whites can see how the new state works.

White confidence could be retained only if their representatives in Parliament could have an effective say in legislative business for eight or so years, he argues.

How whites are to be elected to the parliament is another ticklish matter. Mr Smith has wanted separate voting rolls; at least one nationalist group insists on a common roll.

The central committee of the Sithole organization said in a statement today that, after hearing a report on the talks, it gave backing reluctantly to Mr Sithole to carry on discussions.

Mr Abel Rumano, the publicity secretary, said the African National Council (Sithole) considered that the question of white representation should not be allowed to encroach on the sovereignty of a black majority, or inhibit the effective transfer of power from the white minority to the black majority. The committee recommended minimum demands beyond which no compromise could be made.

Other delegates to the talks say Mr Sithole agreed to the composition of white seats on Wednesday

Two more white civilians have been reported killed by guerrillas. On Wednesday night Colin Tilley, aged 15, was shot as he and his parents were returning to their farm just outside Salisbury. The same evening, Mr Benjamin Vermeulen, aged 60, was ambushed in his car by guerrillas as he was returning to his farm about half way between Salisbury and Umtali.

Lusaka, Jan 12.—President Kaunda today urged southern Africa's black nationalists to step up guerrilla fighting but told them disunity could rob them of victory.

Opening Parliament here he also said the fighting in neighbouring Rhodesia was "being turned into a war of black against black while the master sits back". He emphasized his country's need for peace to further its development but added: "Zambia reaffirms her fullest and irrevocable support for the intensified armed struggle in southern Africa until victory is won".—Reuter.

Lord Chancellor to speak on race case controversy

By Marcel Berlins

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, is to make a statement in the House of Lords today on the controversy over the remarks made by Judge McKinnon, QC, in a racial incitement trial at the Central Criminal Court last Friday.

The Lord Chancellor saw Judge McKinnon yesterday. Their meeting lasted an hour. No details of the discussion were released.

After the meeting, Judge McKinnon returned to the Central Criminal Court to continue hearing a part-hear case. He has bee nallocated his usual share of duties next week, and no attempt has been made to steer him away from particular kinds of cases, such as those involving black defendants.

Our Political Editor writes: Today's settlement will close the matter as far as the Lord Chancellor is concerned, but no one in politics expects the controversy to end there. Speculation at Westminster is that the judge is unlikely to be dismissed as demanded by 112 Labour MPs who signed an early day motion and there would be surprise if the Lord Chancellor went beyond a mild reprimand.

Bitter chess final won by Korchnoi

Belgrade, Jan 12.—Viktor Korchnoi, the self-exiled Russian grandmaster, today became the challenger to Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world chess champion, by winning the eighteenth game of this match against Boris Spassky, also of the Soviet Union.

Spassky resigned the adjourned game after the first move today. With an angry wave of his hand, he strode out of the hall as soon as the referee disclosed the move, which he had sealed in an envelope when the game was adjourned yesterday.

He did not shake hands with Korchnoi or say one word to him. The defeat was doubly bitter for Spassky for he had spurned the offer of a draw from Korchnoi on the thirty-third move.

Once the offer was refused, Korchnoi went all out for the kill. Sacrificing pawns, he built up a powerful attack against his opponent's king.

The icy finale reflected the extent to which the match, billed as a test of two brilliant but dissimilar players, had degenerated into bitter psychological warfare.

Spassky's resignation gave Korchnoi victory by 10½ points to 7½ in the bes tof 20-game series. Korchnoi won seven games, Spassky four, with seven drawn. Korchnoi, who is 46, will meet Karpov, aged 26, later this year at a location still to be decided.

Besides the right to challenge Karpov, Korchnoi won $15,000 (£8,000) and a Yugoslav-made car, while Spassky, who lost the world title to Bobby Fischer of America in 1972 received $10,000.

Korchnoi looks on his meeting with Karpov as a grude match—for it was his semi-final loss to Karpov in 1974 that led to his defection to the West, leaving a wife and son in Leningrad.

Harry Golombek comments and moves, page 16



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Decision day on cheaper home loans

Building societies leaders met yesterday to discuss how much the mortgage rate should be reduced today. The final decision is expected to be between a cut from 9½ per cent to 8¾ or 8½. After a statement last week by the Building Societies Association chairman there is optimism that the rate will fall to 8½ per cent. Page 17

5pc devaluation of 'green pound' plan

Cabinet ministers will decide next week whether to devalue the "green pound", in which EEC farm prices are calculated. That would force up some food prices in Britain but would help the domestic agricultural industry. Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, hopes to persuade his colleagues that he should propose to the EEC Council of Ministers a devaluation of about 5 per cent, but resistance is expected from some economic ministers.

Farm review, page 4

MPs clash on BSC

Mr Foot, Leader of the House of Commons, avoided categorically refusing to hand the secret papers on the British Steel Corporation losses to the investigating select committee. Backbenchers from both main parties have signed a motion seeking to order Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, to return his correspondence with the corporation Pages 2 and 12

Unionist call for Ulster vigilantes

Mr Harry West, leader of the Official Ulster Unionists, has called for Protestant vigilantes to return to the streets of Belfast in the wake of a resurgence of bombings by the Provisional IRA. In the Commons Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, rejected any thought of an eventual amnesty for Ulster terrorists Pages 2 and 12

£16m error in grants

Inner London boroughs received £16m less than their entitlement in rate-support grants because of a government programming error. The money was shared among all local authorities in England and Wales. Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, intends to compensate the London boroughs Page 2

Italy Cabinet crisis

Italy's minority Christian Democratic Government is expected to resign on Monday. Its fall will have been brought about by three parties demanding that Signor Andreotti's Government be replaced by a coalition, including the Communists. The Christian Democrats have raised the possibility of a general election Page 5

French election 'tiff'

Both M Barre, the French Prime Minister, and M Chirac, the Gaullist leader, are playing down disagreements over government majority candidates for the March election. M Barre said it was a minor tiff. M Chirac told Gaullist candidates that the objective remained "the interests of the majority" Page 5

Nuclear exporters issue conditions

The so-called "Suppliers' Club" of countries exporting nuclear technology has published new rules its members intend to apply to purchaser nations. Buyers must henceforth agree to international inspections and give assurances that no explosive devices will be produced or nuclear supplies reexported Page 6

£150m warships deal

Vosper Thornycroft (UK), specialist naval shipbuilders, have won a £150m contract to build warships for Egypt after negotiating for more than a year. The deal was announced as British Shipbuilders confirmed that four bulk carriers—part of the Polish deal—will be built by Swan Hunter Page 17

Aswan flying visit

Mr Calaghan flies to Aswan today to discuss the Middle East peace initiative with President Sadat. At the Israel-Egypt military talks in Cairo no progress appears to have been made on the thorny issue of Israeli settlements in Sinai Page 6

Lib-Lab pact: Mr Steel, the Liberal leader, said Britain's improved economic performance justified his party's pact with the Government 2

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HOME NEWS

Unionist call for return of vigilantes as IRA intensify bombing

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

As the Provisional IRA's modified bombing campaign in Northern Ireland reached an intensity yesterday not seen for many months, a leading "loyalist" politician called publicly last night for Protestant vigilantes to return to the streets.

The demand came from Mr Harry West, leader of the Official Unionists, who accused the people of Belfast of standing "idly by" while their capital city was systematically destroyed. Without being specific, he urged any new vigilante force to act in a "defensive and non-violent way".

Mr West had inspected security arrangements after some of his party members had complained at the ease with which bombers could travel from republican districts into the heart of the city. He said he was appalled by the number of road checks operated in loyalist areas while there were open routes into the city centre from many IRA strongholds.

He commented: "There is a most urgent need for a complete review of security in Belfast before the republican ambition of taking the city apart 'stone by stone' is achieved."

Mr West's unexpected intervention reflected growing anger among the Protestant community at the damage being inflicted on Ulster's economy. By lunchtime yesterday the number of bomb explosions since the firemen's strike began had risen to 118, with a further 41 devices defused.

Mrs Anne Dickson, leader of the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, accused the Provisionals of concentrating their campaign against Protestant-owned businesses in an effort to provoke a reaction from the majority community.

The latest demonstration of the Provisional IRA's undiminished ability to cause widespread destruction came earlier in the day when nine bombs exploded in four different parts of Belfast within less than an hour. They wrecked several commercial premises and disrupted rush-hour traffic.

Most of the bombs used in the attacks were of a new type favoured by the Provisionals and capable of causing costly fire damage. The bombs, known as "blast incendiaries", consist of small and inexpensive charges of explosive attached to cans of petrol and often hung on the outside of buildings with meat hooks.

Among the businesses destroyed were two textile warehouses, three furniture stores, and a hardware shop. A large roadhouse on the outskirts of Belfast was saved from destruction by two police officers with fire extinguishers. Two members of the security forces were slightly injured by flying shrapnel in another explosion.

All the morning bombs exploded between 7.15 am and 8.15 am stretching the Army's ifrefighting services to the limit. Near the commercial heart of Belfast a fierce fire blazed for much of the morning in two warehouses only 500 yardsfrom the scene of a similar daylight attack on Wednesday which largely destroyed a five-storey building housing many businesses.

The concentration of attacks against business premises is believed by the security forces to follow a shift to the left inside the leadership of the Provisional IRA in Belfast. It has enabled republican newspapers to mount a renewed propaganda campaign against recent government assertions of the organization's decline and the general fall in violence.

UDR man killed: A part-time soldier aged 50 was shot dead at the wheel of a car in Newry, co Down, last night (the Press Association reports).

Mr Mason rejects all thought of amnesty

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, left MPs in no doubt yesterday about the Government's concern over the effect of the broadcast made by Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, on Sunday. In it he had suggested that Britain should encourage Irish unity and implied that terrorists might be given an amnesty.

Mr Lynch's words caised the Official Unionists to withdraw from talsk with Westminster over a devolved Ulster Administration. The bitterness of many MPs on both sides of the House will hve been made clear yesterday to Mr Lynch.

Mr William van Straubenzee, a former minister in the Nortern Ireland Office during the last Tory Administration, mely intervention'' as having "all the finesse of an educationally subnormal elephant".

Mr Airey Neave, Tory spoeksman on Northern Ireland, said it was a great breach of diplomatic practice for the statement to have been made without consultation with the British Government.

Although some MPs, including Mr Gerard Fitt, SDLP MP for Belfast, West, tried to maintain that Mr Lynch was doing no more than restate well known Fianna Fail policy, and that all the hysteria created was artificial, Mr Mason rejected that interpretation of events.

He pointed out that Mr Lynch must have been aware, when he made the broadcast and it reappeared in print, and when he indicated that there was a possibility of an amnesty for terrorists, that there was bound to be a sharp reaction in the North and, Mr Mason added, "in my own mind".

He firmly rejected any thought of an amnesty

Parliament, page 12



Mr Parry standing up to barracking on his arrival for the conference.

Fire chief blames demonstration 'anarchy'

Continued from page 1

which we cannot stand for and cannot condone.

"I shudder to think what would have happened if we had tripped up or been knocked down, or had not been protected by the police. I appeal to trade unionists in all unions to take a stand against this kind of thing. It is anarchy of the worst kind."

About 180 policemen restrained the demonstrators, who were mainly firemen from Merseyside, Strathclyde and London. One man was arrested after scuffles with the police. It is understood that later he was released on bail.

Officials of the FBU drew attention last night to the support for yesterday's lobby from the Socialist Workers' Party and the Workers' Revolutionary Party.

Mr David Cressey, a Yorkshire fireman, who was the chief FBU steward at the meeting, said: "There were quite a number of people among the demonstrators who were not firemen, and I saw one man in what looked like fireman's uniform who in my opinion was not one of our lads."

The Tyne and Wear brigade tried to move a separate discussion on the section of the employers' pay offer on negotiations,which will begin almost immediately, to shorten the working week from 48 hours to 42.

But in the end the conference voted on the offer as a package after a detailed report of the two months of negotiations since the conference on November 7 that called the strike.

Mr Parry said the union remained bitter about the "unpalatable" fact that it had achieved a rise of only a tenth from last November. However, the Government's decision to underwrite the pay formula against any income policy over the next two years could not have been won without the strike, he added.

The formula, assuming 10 per cent increases in national earnings of all workers in both 1978 and 1979, would give firemen an average £102 a week from next November. Mr Parry said: "The Government's guarantee did not come out of any negotiation by word or letter, it came from the strike. Many trade unions are coming to us and saying they wish they could have been given such a deal."

Asked about the suggestions that the deal was a "sell out," he rejoined: "There have been many criticisms from economic circles of the Government for giving us this guarantee."

Threats alleged: Mr Gordon Newton, assistant general secretary of the Retained Fire Fighters' Union, said yesterday many retained firemen had received threats for working during the strike (the Press Association reports). Te called on local authorities "to honour the non-recrimination clause agreed by them and the national executive committee of the Fire Brigades' Union.

Rough justice, page 14

Making the search for a house easier

By Gerald Ely

A move to ease the path of the house-hunter was mac yesterday by the launching of a scheme ti provide inform tion through single loc agents of properties fir sa throughout Britain.

An organizatiin kowo Home Relocation, a non-profi making company, has bee formed to administer ar coordinate the activities leading residential esta agents all over the country exchange information of pr perties for sale. At prese there are about seventy sub cribing member firms wi more than two hundred offic in the scheme.

The principal benefit is the house-seeker moving fa away. An inquiry at a loc agent could produce inform tion about properties in th district of his choice.

In addition, members w arrange tours and a briefi on a particular district. Th service is free.

Apart from domestic buye the scheme is aimed employers who have to mo staff about. A feasibility stu is being made of a system th could extend to medium a smaller firms the practi often used by large organiz tions of "buying-in" employee's home to facilitate rapid move.

That migh t be done bringing together banks a building societies to provi short-term bridging financ The cost would be borne the employer or potenti employer.

Home Relocation is at Soho Square, London. A wor ing arrangement with A Points Relocation Service North America extends the se vice to that part of the world.

Another organization form about 18 months ago a known as the Nation Network of Estate Agen announced earlier this we that its coverage in the Unite Kingdom exceeds 350 offices.

Public money for IRA allegation

From Our Own Correspondent
Belfast

The public housing scandal in Northern Ireland gathered momentum yesterday with the publication of a confidential report detailing the results of a seven-month police investigation into allegations that government money found its way into the hands of the IRA.

The report alleges lack of control over almost £3m paid out in contracts by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive in 1974 and 1975. Contracts for repairing houses went to firms controlled by members of the Provisional IRA, it maintains.

The report was compiled by a team of five headed by two detectives seconded from the West Midlands force. The fact that it was leaked to *The Irish Times* is thought to reflect discontent in the Royal Ulster Constabulary that the Director of Public Prosecutions has decided against court action on the strength of its findings.

Publication of the report, based on more than three hundred interviews and examination of more than a hundred documents, has increased demands that the public inquiry promised by the Government last month should be conducted under oath, with power to cross-examine ministers.

The report contains allegations of corruption and irregularities involving public housing money in the strongly republican area of west Belfast. The DPP is understood to be still considering possible action into alegations that up to £5m of public housing money went astray in Londonderry.

The police report maintains that one contractor paid more than £100,000 for renovating five flats in the Turf Lodge Estate, a noted IRA stronghold. It states that there can be little doubt that four construction firms used by the executive "had some association with terrorist organizations or employed persons who were associated with terrorist organizations".

It mentions one company that had its beginnings in the Provisional IRA compounds at the Maze prison and involved a former leader of the organization. Although almost half the employees were said to have been Provisional IRA men, the report found no evidence that the organization had benefited substantially from its operations.

Another firm was alleged to have close connexions with the Official IRA. The report describes its owner, the managing director, the business manager and one of its foremen in unflattering terms.

The report, which has been seen by some "loyalist" politicians, maintains that allegations of excessive payments to contracting firms in west Belfast "must be true." It adds that because of the type of contract and the method of control within the housing executive and on sites vast sums of money were paid.

The Rev Ian Paisley, MP for Antrim, North, said last night, that in a reference to the propose dinquiry, that "it must have power to summon people and papers, as well as ministers of the Crown who were a party to this thing".

£16m grants 'lost' to boroughs

By Our Economics Correspondent

A programming error by the Department of the Environment meant that inner London boroughts were given £16m less than they should have received as part of the government's rate-support grant settlement, it was disclosed yesterday. The error has placed Mr Shore, Secretary of State for he Environment, in the embarrassing position of needing to grant an order to compensate thr local authorities

In a letter sent to local authorities in inner London, Mr F. R. Gill, of the Department of the Environment, says that because of the mistake the missing £16m has had to be shared amongst all the authorities in England and Wales instead of being concentrated on inner London areas.

He suggests that since Mr Shore will want to increase aid to London the local authorities that would benefit should plan their budgets on the assumption that they will receive the larger figure.

Mr Foot repels demands for secret BSC papers

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The Government tried desperately yesterday to keep at bay, by averting outright rejection, the rising demand in the Commons for the secret papers on the British Steel Corporation losses.

The hostility of Mr Foot, Leader of the House, was clear, especially when Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, threw the weight of her Front Bench behind the demand for the papers to be consigned to the investigating select committee.

But Mr Foor was careful not to exacerbate matters by uttering an outright refusal. So far, 48 backbenchers of both main parties, from right to left, have signed the committee-originated motion for Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, to be ordered to return his correspondence with BSC.

Mr Foot, pressed both when deputizing for the Prime Minister at question time and during business questions, tried temporizing. The best way to deal with it would be when the Government made its own comments on the select committee's reports, he suggested.

That was "normal"; and the "normal conventions" had been adhered to, he maintained, when the BSC and ministers declined to supply secret exchanges to the select committee. To change practice, as was being urged, was so fundamental that the House might wish to await the recommendations of its own procedural committee.

Mr Foot did not say when all that might happen, but it was learnt that the Government's statement on BSC was not imminent; the procedure committee's conclusions might be some months away.

Mr Foot also took another tack, contending to consign secret documents only to select committee MPs would be "injurious" to the rights of other backbenchers. The odd Labour backbencher spoke in Mr Foot's defence, insisting that it was more important to save steel jobs, whatever the cost, rather than hare off after secret papers.

MP's pressure was heavy on the Government to relent, even though yesterday none of the harassers got very far.

Mrs Thatcher evidently intends to pursue as she began, insisting that in a publicly owned industry all facts must be transmitted to the House through its select committee.

Various procedural manoeuvres are being discussed, including an unlikely motion of censure against Mr Foot. The next action should come from the Speaker next week. He agreed yesterday to rule whether a contempt of the House had already been committed by the refusal of BSC (and presumably Mr Varley) to comply with a formal committee order for papers.

Parliamentary report, page 12

Friction over telephone calls to US

By Ronald Kershaw

The Post Office telecommunications department has been in conflict with Mr Ian Able, aged 29, an electronics expert from Maltby, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire. He made a hobby of dialling numbers in the United States free of charge to listen to recorded messages.

It is legal, the Post Office pointed out that he might be preventing paying customers from using the lines for genuine calls.

Mr Able, threatened with removal of his telephone, signed an undertaking not to indulge his pastime. Then he found that the Post Office had established its own free-call system so that people in the United States might ring, free of charge, a number in London and listen to a recording about the benefits of international direct dialling.

Mr Able complained to the Post Office Users' National Council. The council pointed out that he was using intercontinental links and equipment, the cost of which was borne by customers in general, and was affecting the service for ordinary callers.

The Post Office said yesterday that the London number was used to demonstrate the ease of dialling across the Atlantic. It had cooperated with an American company in the hope that greater use would be made of facilities.

Police officers commended

Police Constables Dav Thomas and Ross Fuller we commended by Mr Justi Croom-Johnson, at Winches Crown Court yesterday, f their coolness and courage resting an armed man wi threatened to kill them.

Peter Blaxland, aged 35, Eastern Road, Aldershot, w admitted possessing an air rif and air pistol with intent endanger life, using the fir arms to resist arrest, an assaulting his father, was jaile for two years, suspended f two years.

Murder charge remand

William Edward Brindl aged 29, unemployed, Lauriston Road, Homerton London, was remanded i custody until today week b Thames Magistrates Cour yesterday, accused of th murder of Jean Ishmail at Bov on January 4.

RSPCA demand

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty t Animals yesterday demande the closure of Wigan council' animal destruction centre, say ing it would mount pickets i it remains open.

Wife accused of murdering husband

Kalinda Chapman, aged 39, of Staintondale Avenue, Dormanstown, near Redcar, Cleveland, appeared at Middlesbrough Magistrate's Court yesterday, accused with two men of murdering her husband, Brian, on a beach nine months ago.

The charge was that, with John Wright, aged 21, and Alan Stoddart, aged 27, she murdered her steelworker husband, who was 30, at Redcar on April 29 last year. Mrs Chapman, the mother of four children, was remanded in custody until next Thursday.

Court ban on records

A temporary ban was imposed by a High Court judge yesterday on cut-price records of Star Wars theme music made by Damont Records, a London company.

Mersey crime up

A total of 98,580 recorded crimes were committed on Merseyside during the first 11 months of last year, 10.3 per cent more than in 1976.

Mr Steel details changes since pact

By Our Politican Reporter

Mr David Steel, leader of the Lieral Party, defended the pact with the Government in a party political broadcast, pre-recorded for delivery last night.

In his first such solo performance, he replied to his party critics, who will demonstrate their hosbility to the pact at a special conference in Blackpool on Saturday week.

Explaining the changes since the Liberals entered into the agreement with the Government, Mr Steel assred: "I believe that in the long run what has been right for the country cannot be wrong for the Liberal Party, and so long as I am leader of the party I am determined that Liberals should continue to be the effective instrument of political change."

He defended the pact on three counts. First and most important, the economy had moved "from the emergency ward to the convalescent wing": Britain had been on the verge of an economic disaster last March, he said. To have plunged the country into the third election in three years would have been to pile political crisis on top of economic crisis.

The Liberal leader pointed to the economic indicators: the value of the pound had risen against the dollar from 1.72 last March to 1.92 now; mortgage rate, which stood at 12¼ per cent in March, had been reduced three times, to 9½ per cent and "we expect it to be under 9 per cent by tomorrow", above all, the monthly rate of inflation had dropped from the levels of last spring and was continuing downwards towards single figures.

Mr Steel said the second benefit of the pact had been to suppress the extreme left, who "have been protesting that their pet policies have had to go into cold storage".

The third achievement had been to introduce a taste of Liberal policies, "Not much, because this is not a partnership of equals, but an agreement between a government party with over 300 MPs and ourselves, a party of just 13."

Mr Steel asserted, however, that the Liberals were ensuring a new climate for small businesses and the self-employed; they had stopped the petrol tax increase; there were improved devolution Bills for Scotland and Wales; and help was to be given to first-time home buyers. Moreover, Liberal proposals for reducing the burden of income tax and for profit-sharing in industry were still in the pipeline for the next six months.

Mr Steel said there might well be an election this year and warned his critics of the dangers of tilting the political seesaw.

"Tilt it one way, by electing a Labour Part government with its own majority, and off we go again with the extension of state control, nationalization of banks, insurance companies, and the building industry. Tilt it the other way, and we shall have more industrial conflict, no sensible prices and incomes policy, first-class education and health services for those who can afford them and second-class for the rest."

He added: "There is an alternative to this depressing prospect. You can increase the power and size of the Liberal block and bring common sense to Westminster."

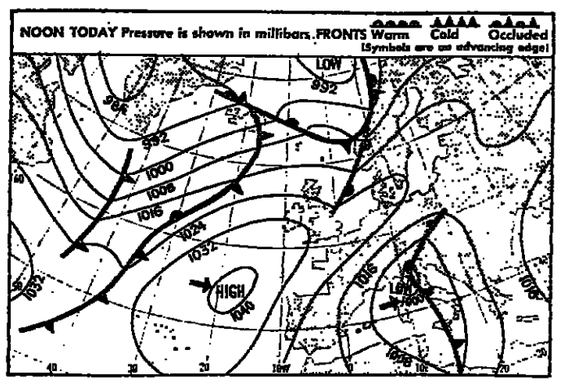
Dzindzihashvili beats Tarjan

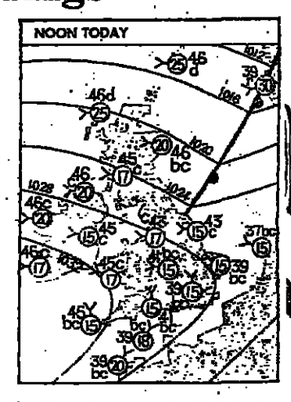
From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

The lead in the Premier chess tournament at Hastings yesterday was in the hands of Dzindzihashvili, the Israeli grandmaster, who in th efourteenth round won in sure style against Tarjan, the American grandmaster. It was a game conducted in typically subtle fashion by the Israeli, who is likely to be in the lead when Sax's adjourned game against Hort is finished. In that game the position is level.

Scores at the end of round 13: Dzindzihashvili 10, Sax ½ and 1 adj, Petrosian 9, Hort 8 and 1 adj, Mestel 7½ and 1 postponed, Sveshnikov and Tarjan 7½, Speelman 6½, Nunn 6½, Fedorowicz 5, Shankovich and Webb 4 and 1 adj, Tisdall 3½ and 1 adj, Botterill 3½, Kagan 3½ and 1 adj.
Results of round 14: Tarjan 0, Dzindzihashvili 1, Hort adj against Sax, QP, King's Indian def: Nunn ½, Speelman ½, Sicilian def: Mestel ½, Petrosian ½, French def: Shankovich adj against Webb, English opening ½, Tisdall adj against Kagan, QP, King's Indian def: Sveshnikov 1, Botterill 0, Robatsch def: Fedorowicz had a bye. Adjourned games results, round 13: Sax ½, Tarjan ½.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 8.2 am **Sun sets:** 4.18 pm
Moon rises: 10.5 am **Moon sets:** 10.16 pm
First Quarter: January 16.

Lighting up: 4.48 pm to 7.31 am
High water: London Bridge, 4.27 am, 7.4m (24.2ft); 4.57 pm, 7.5m (24.5ft). Avonmouth, 10.7 am, 13.5m (44.3ft); 10.29 pm, 12.9m (42.4ft). Dover, 1.32 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 2.0 pm, 6.6m (21.8ft). Hull, 9.7 am, 7.3m (24.0ft); 9.10 pm, 7.5m (24.6ft). Liverpool, 1.55 am, 9.3m (30.4ft); 2.11 pm, 9.6m (31.4ft).

Pressure will remain high over S Britain, with a milder W airstream moving across N areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, central S and SW England, E Midlands, S Wales: Dry, sunny spells; wind NE light or moderate, becoming W light; max temp 3°-5°C (37°-41°F), frost early and late.

SE England, East Anglia: Mainly dry, suny intervals, wintry showers at first near E coast; wind NE fresh or strong, becoming W light; max temp 3°-4°C (37°-39°F), frost early and late.

E and central N England, W Midlands: Mainly dry, bright at first, cloudy later; wind NE becoming W light; max temp 4°C (39°F), frost at first.

Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, occasional wintry showers dying out; wind NE strong, moderating slowly; max temp 3°-4°C (37°-39°F).

N Wales, NW and NE England: Rather cloudy, perhaps little drizzle on hills; wind W light or moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Orkney, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy, hill fog, occasional drizzle in places; wind W moderate, locally fresh; max temp 7°-10°C (45°-50°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Mainly dry, rather cloudy, sunny intervals; wind W moderate; max temp 7-10° (45-50°F).

Shetland: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, hill fog; wind moderate or fresh; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mainly dry at first, with sunny intervals, occasional rain in N and central areas later; temp near normal but rather cold in SE.

Sea passages: North Sea: Wind NE, strong, decreasing light, sea rough, becoming slight.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE gale, decreasing moderate; sea rough, becoming moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind to SW, light, increasing fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Aksotri	c	16	61	Cardiff	s	7	45	Locarno	sn	0	32	Nice	r	7	45
Algiers	th	9	48	Copnhgn	sl	1	34	London	sn	2	36	Oslo	sn	0	32
Amsterdm	c	3	37	Dublin	r	3	37	Luxmbrg	c	0	32	Paris	c	4	39
Athens	c	14	57	Edinburgh	r	-1	30	Madrid	r	2	36	Reykjavk	c	-1	30
Barcelona	r	10	50	Florence	c	4	39	Malaga	s	17	63	Rhodes	s	11	52
Bermuda	r	17	63	Geneva	sn	0	32	Malta	s	16	61	Rondssvy	s	10	50
Belfast	r	2	36	Gibraltar	s	15	59	Manchstr	r	2	36	Stockhlm	s	-2	28
Berlin	r	4	39	Guernsey	r	5	41	Miami	r	21	70	Tel Aviv	s	17	63
Biarritz	r	9	48	Helsinki	sn	-1	30	Montreal	r	-1	30	Toronto	r	-2	28
Birmingham	s	2	36	Innsbruck	sn	1	34	Moscow	sn	-5	23	Venice	r	10	50
Bristol	r	3	37	Istanbul	s	7	45	Munich	sl	1	34	Vienna	r	1	34
Brussels	c	5	41	Jersey	s	3	37	Naples	s	14	57	Warsaw	c	2	36
Budapest	c	3	37	L Palmas	c	19	66	New York	s	-2	28	Zurich	s	2	36
Cologne	c	2	36	Lisbon	s	10	50								

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; d—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; sh—showers; pa—periodical rain with snow.

Yesterday

London: Temp; max, 6 am to 6 pm, 3°C (37°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 85 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.10in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 3.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1028.0 millibars, rising. 1.000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Fr 25; Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr 2.35; Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Frs 3.00; (Inc TVA); Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Lf 25; Madeira, Esc 22.50; Malta, 5c; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc 25; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 4.25; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26, and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London, WC1N 2EY. Second Class Postage Paid at New York, NY. Subscription £65.52 yearly by Air Freight or $240 by direct Air Mail, 201 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017, New York Telephone: 986-8200.

Churchill 'clearly angry' at not being shown portrait in progress

Continued from page 1

should be 75 per cent the story of the sitter and 25 per cent the story of the artist", he said. "I think Mr Sutherland wanted to do a sensational painting, but it tells the story of Mr Sutherland, not of Sir Winston Churchill."

The task had been difficult, but to hurt Sir Winston was unnecessary, Mr Nemon added: "Te knew that Churchill could not like that portrait."

Sir Winston loved his country and wanted the portrayal to be "in a loving way", showing his wit and humour, not a personal expression by the artist.

Describing a day at Chequers, the sculptor said Sir Winston had asked Mr Sutherland: "How do I look?" Mr Sutherland is said to have replied: "You are sitting in an armchair and having your head looking up."

Sir Winston was apparently concerned that that would show the "fleshy" part under his chin and worried that he could not see the portrait.

He had asked when he would be allowed to see it. Mr Sutherland had apparently told him that he was not ready to show it; Sir Winston pointed out that at the previous sitting he had been told that he would be shown the painting.

Mr Nemon said Sir Winston was clearly angry. He had asked Mr Sutherland who had taken the photograph the painter was using for the painting, and Mr Sutherland had told him.

Mr Nemon said: "They had very few sittings and Cezanne needed 100 sittings to make a masterpiece. Even Raphael would have needed 20 sittings to do a portrait of a man with his head in the air like that."

Sir Winston had received the artist with courtesy and as a friend. He had great respect for art an dartists and was very anxious to help. But the Sutherland portrait had presented him with a fait accompli.

"I would say it is a very competent painting, but that it is not necessarily the story of the sitter." Mr Nemon said.

When he was asked whether it was right for Lady Spencer-Churchill to have had the portrait destroyed if it was disliked so much Mr Nemon replied: "The artist is the spiritual owner of the painting, but it was up to Mr Sutherland to meet Sir Winston's feelings or refuse. It would have been gracious of Mr Sutherland to show it to Sir Winston.

"If my sitter disliked a portrait I did of him, I would destroy it. It is an intrusion into his life."

He said he had done three sculptures of Sir Winston, who was very cross when he saw two of them depicting him in a mood he felt was private. He had told Mr Nemon: "It is not your business how I look naked in the street. Fifty per cent of my nature is wit." Sir Winston had preferred the idea of him shown in the third sculpture and that was now at Windsor Castle.

Mr Nemon denied that Sir Winston was vain. He was very humble and respected the artist. He was shy to sit for portraits and during the Nemon sculpture had sat behind, not in front. On one occasion he had refused to allow Mr Nemon to approach him with a pair of calipers.

Mr Nemon said Sir Winston and Lady Spencer-Churchill had acted politely when the painting was presented by both Houses of Parliament in 1954 because the portrait was a tribute and they did not wish to show disrespect. He understood the destruction probably took place early on.

Loss to nation: Lord Clark, the art historian and former Director of the National Gallery, said yesterday that the portrait's destruction "was a ridiculous, pointless thing to do" (the Press Association reports).

"The painting was an extraordinary historical document, a quite remarkable work of art", he said. "In my opinion its destruction is a considerable loss to the nation".

Lord Clark, who has been a friend of Mr Sutherlands for more than forty years, said: "The terrible thing is that Mr Churchill and his admirers had a set image of him as a bulldog, a fighting bulldog. . . .

"But then another artist came along without any preconceptions like that and saw him as a tired old man. It was completely different from the image. . . . He was very upset."

Lord Clark said Mr Sutherland had shown him the portrait the previous Christmas at Saltwood Castle, Lord Clark's home at Hythe, Kent. The late Sir Maurice Bowra was there and Lord Clark said he asked Lady Spencer-Churchill and her daughter, Mary, over.

"At that time they were not upset at all, in fact they both admired it very much indeed. Maurice Bowra said it made him look like a tired old warrior."

Lord Clark said the preliminary sketches still existed and there were many photographs of the painting, "so you cannot destroy it altogether".

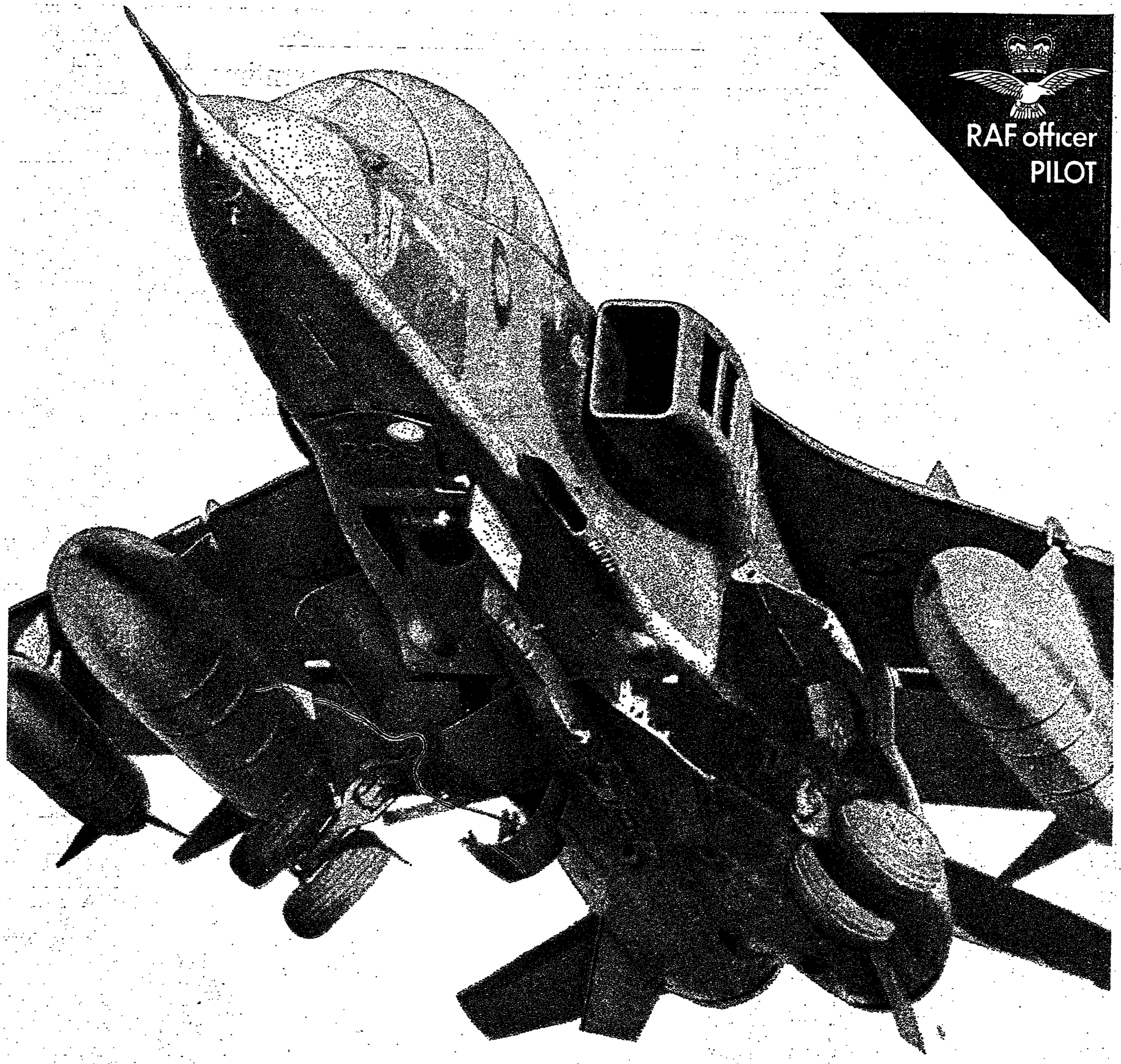
Dr John Hayes, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, said: "It is a tragedy for the national heritage that this portrait has been destroyed."

Leading article, page 15

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HOME NEWS

Minister's views on farm expansion disputed by NFU

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Farm output made a dramatic recovery last year after the droughts of 1975 and 1976, Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday. "It illustrates the underlying strength of the industry, which offers a sound basis for some further expansion in future years."

He was speaking after publication of the farm price review, which showed that the value of output on British farms rose by a quarter last year while the real income of farmers was static.

"Aggregate cost increases, at £322.5m, are substantially below the £895m recorded at the last review", he said. Although net income on pig farms in England and Wales fell by a quarter it rose by a fifth on all other livestock farms and by more than two fifths on sheep farms alone.

But Professor Asher Winegarten, deputy director-general of the National Farmers' Union, has drawn the opposite conclusion. He said that the figures gave no encouragement to investment and "expansion in agriculture". Farmers were spending £1 from every £4 of profit on maintaining their businesses.

The review showed that despite much lower prices last year than in 1976 the value of vegetables grown on British farms rose. Although shopkeepers sold carrots last year for less than half of what they had charged in 1976, they were worth more than £35m to farmers last year, compared with less than £30m in 1976.

Despite the glut of many vegetables last year, which farmers said would make their returns disastrously low, they made a fifth more money from them in 1977 than in 1976. "On dairy farms higher milk prices and larger herds contributed to increases in income", the review said.

Annual Review of Agriculture, 1978 (Cmnd 7058, Stationery Office, £1.25).

Petition at Grunwick against new ballot

By Robert Parker

The Grunwick workforce has unanimously asked Mr George Ward, managing director of the company, not to allow the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) to conduct a new ballot about having a union inside the factory.

Mr Ward is due to meet Acas officials on Wednesday to discuss the ballot, which was requested last year by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), the union involved in the dispute. The request was made after the House of Lords had ruled in November that the first ballot conducted by Acas was null and void because not all the workers had been balloted.

On the basis of that ballot Acas recommended the reinstatement of workers who were dismissed in August, 1976, and the recognition of a trade union.

The request to Mr Ward not to permit a new ballot was the result of a petition organized by two employees, Mr Lionel Southcoot, a van driver, and Mrs Olive Green, who works in the inquiry office.

Mr Southcoot said yesterday: "We read in the newspapers that Mr Grantham (general secretary of Apex) was asking for a second ballot.

"Several of us felt that this was just too much after all the things that had happened to us, the picketing, being spat at, and more subtle things. We thought we had gone through quite enough already, and decided to organize a petition."

In all, 175 of the 188 weekly-paid staff at the company signed a statement declining to take part in any inquiry or ballot organized by Acas and asking Grunwick not to hand their names and addresses to any party. The 13 people not questioned were sick, pregnant or on holiday.

Mr Southcoot insisted that Mr Ward knew nothing about the ballot until the results were presented to him. "When we presented it, he made no comment, although he seemed pleased", he said.

The strike committee, which is still mounting a small picket outside the Chapter Road gates in the morning, agreed with Apex recently that the last hope lay in a second ballot. It seems unlikely that Mr Ward will agree to one when he meets Acas.

Linguists assess what went wrong with Warsaw occasion

Polished Polish mangled Carter sentiments

By David Nicholson-Lord

A small gathering of linguists this week assessed what went wrong on President Carter's visit to Poland. Their conclusion was that a rainstorm at Warsaw airport was by no means the sole culprit.

That, coupled with the lack of an advance copy of the President's speech, was the reason offered by the dismissed presidential interpreter, Mr Steven Seymour, for translation gaffes that included telling the Polish people Mr Carter desired them carnally and that he had abandoned the United States for good.

But a less biased explanation is that Mr Seymour was simply in the wrong job. In the words of Mr Jean de Lafforest, chairman of the London Association of Conference Interpreters, he was an oil painter doing the work of a watercolourist.

The analogy may not be precise, but the point at issue is clear. Mr Seymour may be, as a presidential aide remarked, a great translater of written Polish; that does not make him a great interpreter. In fact, Mr de Lafforest, comments, with pardonable irony, the two are poles apart.

A translator Mr de Lafforest says, works in writing, polishing and refining style until it becomes a thing of beauty. An interpreter specializes in immediate, oral work.

"This is not a mere matter of semantics", he adds. "Understanding the distinction would help to reduce the astonishing frequency with which official departments, corporations, companies and others fall in their international discussions simply because they call upon unqualified persons to convey their thoughts."

Conference interpreters, whose specialty lies in rendering often long and involved passages either simultaneously or up to half an hour later, are probably an even rarer breed than ordinary interpreters.

The association, which had its annual meeting this week, has only about 40 members. Founded in 1951, it is the oldest professional body in the field, Mr de Lafforest says. Although it does not conduct examinations, would-be members cannot apply to join; they must be proposed.

It is paralleled abroad by the International Association of Conference Interpreters, with about 1,400 members throughout the world. As an indication of the species' relative rarity, Mr de Lafforest estimates that there are between 2,000 and 2,500 specialist conference interpreters in the world.

They work for a vast range of international organizations and businesses, yet the temptation to cut linguistic corners still remains strong. The rate for a conference interpreter in a small team is about £100 a day—ignoring preparation—so translators, who are paid between half and two thirds that amount often tend to be seduced beyond their abilities.

The result, Mr de Lafforest comments, with no special reference to Mr Seymour, is a frequently "mediocre" performance.

Many organizations still think accurate interpretation is a luxury they can do without, including an astonishing number who believe the translation equipment works by itself. Among the guilty, he numbers international bodies representing the professionals, large commercial firms and some public authorities in Britain.

Although British government departments apparently come off well in comparisons of linguistic awareness, the United States seems to perform relatively poorly. Mr de Lafforest believes Americans tend to feel that a shared ancestry somehow transcends language boundaries.

Yet no doubt Oscar Wilde would have appreciated the irony that a sizable proportion of the errors that befoul international communications occur in rendering American into English, and vice versa.

There was, for instance, a brief squabble between British and American delegations at an international meeting when United States representatives objected vigorously to the British tabling of an agreed motion. To table a motion means, in America, to postpone it.

Then there was the occasion when a distinguished American senator gave a former permanent secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office leave to speak at a meeting by "recognizing" him from the chair. "I should think you do recognize me, chairman", the man for the FCO said. "We have known each other for 25 years."

Radio ham to mark an historic message

By Kenneth Gosling

Forty radio amateurs, ing round the clock in are manning a station set Poldhu, Cornwall, for a from tomorrow to mark seventy-fifth anniversary first two-way wireless graphy transmission be America and Europe.

The actual date of the toric exchange of messag tween President Theodore sevelt and King Edward was January 18, 1903; year President Carter mark Marconi's achiev by sending his own messa Poldhu, the location M used.

It will not, however, b sible for the Queen to re to his message, as the C Amateur Radio Club hoped, because the Office has ruled that would contravene interna regulations.

Mr Brian Body (call G8JML), of the Cornish said: "They (the Office) are at liberty to pret the regulations in way, we do not feel they done us an injustice."

But the Home Office allowed the club to u special "MSA" (M Seventy-fifth Anniversary) sign and during the week hope to make contact 2,000 stations throughou world.

Marconi, whose home of Bologna will also p pate, first set up a stati Massachusetts to attemp receive signals from P But a gale blew down th of masts constructed ships' spars carrying aerials.

He moved to St John's, foundland, and on Dec 12, 1901, received a thr signal representing the le in Morse code.

The experiments conti the original Massach station was rebuilt and a over a year later cam messages that marked the radio link between the tries.

From that original stati Cape Cod, Mr Robe Doherty, the control ope has obtained approval to duce the sound of the Marconi rotary spark g audio means. Again, the Office has ruled that it be illegal to send the tone from this side as it play havoc with tele reception.

Poldhu will welcome radio enthusiast who ca drop in during the week local hotel has arr special rates.

For the initiated, s KM1CC will operate fro old Marconi location at Cod and station GB3MSA be worked from the P Hotel with aerials on th used in the transmissio years ago.

'Help-line' for baby batterers

An attempt to establish a national telephone information service to stop desperate and overwrought parents from battering their children was launched yesterday by the National Educational Research and Development Trust.

Parents who believe they are likely to injure their children will eventually, it is hoped, be able to use a local telephone "help-line" to speak to volunteers who would try to talk them out of their violent feelings.

A parliamentary select committee on violence in the family suggested recently that three hundred children each year are killed by their parents. The number injured might be as high as 40,000.

Mr Barrie Knight, organizer of the "help-line" scheme, said a few branches, operating along the lines of the Samaritans, already existed in some places, including London and Sheffield.

Although there would be an emergency procedure to enable volunteers to take action if the situation became dangerous during a conversation, he said, confidentiality would be protected.

"If it saves only a dozen children, then it, or something like it, must be worth a try", he said.

In the United States there are more than 700 voluntary help groups.

Inquiry to be held into boy's death

A departmental inquiry is to be set up to investigate the circumstances in which Stephen Menheniott, aged 19, was murdered by his father in 1976 after his return home unsupervised in 1972 from the care of East Sussex Social Services Department.

Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced the inquiry in a parliamentary written reply yesterday.

He said he was consulting the authorities concerned on the form it should take and he would make a further statement when the nature of the inquiry and its terms of reference had been decided. The findings would be published.

Agatha Christie film lawsuit

Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the actress, has issued a High Court writ against three companies claiming more than £20,000 for work she has done on her film portrayal of the late Dame Agatha Christie.

The actress's company, Vanessa Redgrave Enterprises, of Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, is suing Enigma Productions, of Piccadilly, London, First Artists Productions Co. of Birbank, California, and Sweetwall Productions, of Cavendish Place, London.

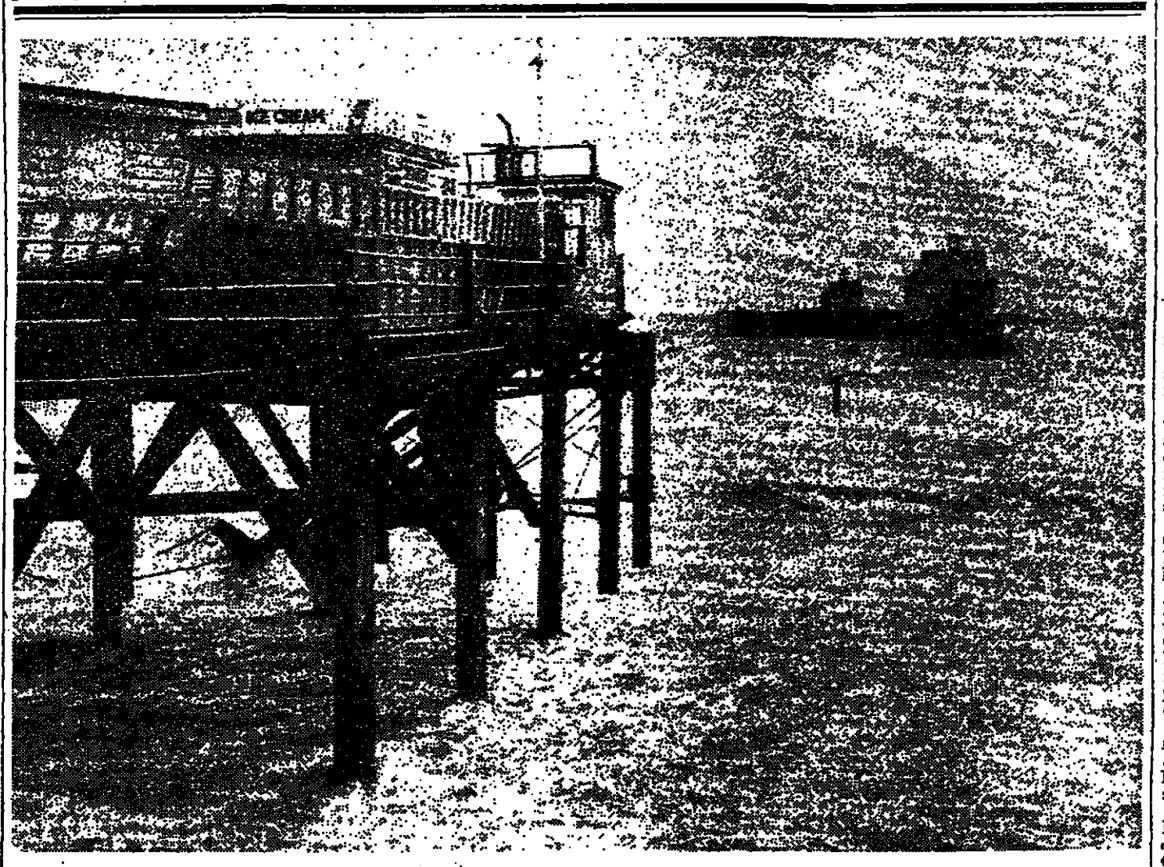
Police case jury 'sent out far too late'

Two east London policemen, each fined and given suspended jail sentences after being found guilty of assaulting a man they stopped in the street, were cleared by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Police Constable Russel Sutton, aged 23, and Police Constable David Moore, aged 26, were convicted at Chelmsford Crown Court on May 20 of assaulting Paul Gallagher, causing him actual bodily harm. Yesterday their convictions were quashed and sentences set aside.

PC Sutton, of Lynton Terrace, Roseberry Road, Manor Park, and PC Moore, of Glasgow Road, Plaistow, had each been fined £50 and given suspended jail sentences of three months.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, said yesterday that their convictions were unsafe and unsatisfactory. He added: "The stark fact is that the jury were sent out far too late. The verdicts ultimately produced must be open to challenge."



Stricter control of crab, lobster catches sought

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Stricter conservation of lobsters and crabs with increased minimum legal sizes for catches was recommended to the Commons trade and industry subcommittee investigating the fishing industry yesterday.

Mr Clemence James, chairman of the North East Sea Fisheries Association, said stocks were under pressure and the minimum size at which crabs could be caught should be increased to five inches. He said fishermen appeared ready to accept the increase because a smaller crab was not commercially wanted.

The conservation of lobsters was critical because there was no protection for the female, which became legally catchable before reaching sexual maturity. The legal minimum size should be increased from 80mm to 83mm at first and later to 85mm. That would give some females one season to breed before being caught.

Mr James said nine-tenths of North Sea lobsters were sold abroad and the social consequences of a failure of the industry would be serious.

Mr Gilbert Buchan, vice-president of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, said fishermen had not got across to the Government that the arrival of oil had meant loss of access to fishing grounds. "It is one big headache for the fishing industry in a world where we have many others at present", he said.

Student tuition fees to be increased

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Tuition fees for undergraduates and other students on advanced courses are to go up by £45 to £545 next year, and those for postgraduates by £65 to £815. Those are the new average rates recommended for full-time home students in a government circular issued yesterday.

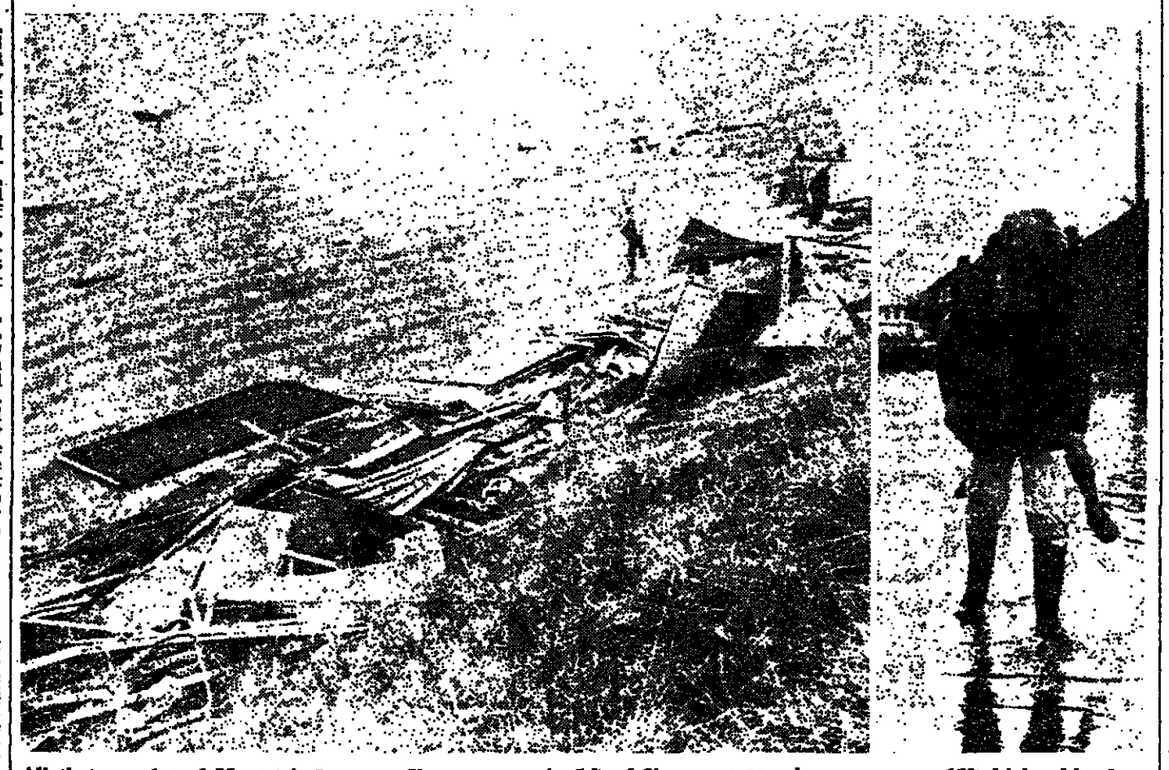
For overseas students, fees are to go up by £55 to £705 for undergraduates and for full-time students doing advanced work at further education colleges, by £75 to £925 for postgraduates, and by £30 to £390 for overseas students doing non-advanced work.

More than four million students will be affected.

In theory, universities and local education authorities are free to fix their own fees. The circular is therefore in the form of a recommendation. In practice, however, the institutions and authorities usually follow the Government's guidance.

The circular says the Secretary of State understands that local authorities will be recommending that fees for home students on non-Advanced courses and for those on all part-time courses should be increased only so as to maintain income in real terms, after allowing for the effects of inflation.

She says she hopes that authorities that have introduced large increases this year for part-time non-vocational courses will consider whether any further increase is necessary next year.



All that remains of Margate's famous pier (top) after Wednesday night's storms, which left it with long sections missing, the debris scattered along the resort's beach. At Walton on the Naze, in Essex, the night's battering waves left the seafront littered with wrecked beach huts (bottom left). Sheerness, on the Isle of Sheppey, was another town to suffer. Old folk had to be ferried to safety (bottom right) and at least five people were rescued from stranded cars. The island's deepest flooding was at Leysdown where water was up to 5ft deep. Roads were impassable and trees were brought down as waves 15ft high whipped up storm-force winds crashed over the sea defences. Police patrol cars with public address systems toured the areas at highest risk trying to wake. When the police station was cut off by floods a special control centre was set up at Sheppey Comprehensive School.

Wife of MP se for trial on arson charg

Jane Litterick, the estra wife of Mr Thomas Litt Labour MP for Birming Selly Oak, was sent for tri the Central Criminal from Marylebone Magistr Court, yesterday. She is ac of arson on November 10 year at the home in Oak Road, North Kensington Miss Pat Healy, Social Ser Correspondent of *The Tim*

Mrs Litterick, aged 4 Quarry Road, Kenilworth, wickshire, was given bail i own recognizance of £5,000, a surety of £5,000, and wit condition that she notifies police of her address and within the limits of War shire County Council and C try District Council before trial.

Safety recall fo Volkswagens

Volkswagen is to r 383,000 early Golf and Scir models for rectification discovering that they develop a fault in the stee gear (our Motoring Corresp ent writes). The vehicles built between the middl 1974 and May, 1975, and chassis numbers are Golf 3 000 001 to 175 3 327 000, Scirocco 534 2 000 001 to 041 500.

Council found guilty by Ombudsman

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Commission for Local Administration in England has won £20,000 for 75 council tenants at Christchurch, Dorset, after finding Christchurch Borough Council guilty of maladministration.

The case involved residents who were compulsorily moved in 1974 from their prefabricated houses, which the council had decided to demolish. As the tenants had lived there for more than five years they were eligible for home loss payments, but the council did not tell them that or that they had to claim the money within six months of leaving.

Mr Denis Harrison, the local commissioner (Ombudsman) for the West and Midlands, investigated the case after a resident had complained. He found that the council's failure to make the payment was maladministration.

In response to the findings, the council asked the Department of the Environment to agree to payments to the tenants equivalent to the home loss payments. Each tenant accordingly received £321.

Statement by minister on hypothermia criticized

By a Staff Reporter

Dr Geoffrey Taylor, an authority on body temperature, yesterday described as "grossly misleading" remarks in the Commons by Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, on Tuesday that hypothermia appeared on only 600 death certificates in England and Wales in 1976.

Mr Ennals had told MPs that the seriousness of hypothermia should not be overestimated, but Dr Taylor, who has conducted several surveys on the effects on health of low body temperature, said the Registrar General's own figures showed that as many as 55,000 deaths in a mild winter could be attributed to heart attacks, strokes and infectious brought on by the cold.

In a cold winter, he said, that figure might increase by 300 to 400 cases a day. He has written to the Prime Minister asking for Mr Ennals's resignation because of his attitude to the effects of hypothermia.

Dr Taylor, a former professor of medicine in Pakistan, said many old people are living in cold homes because they cannot afford adequate heating, in spite of heating allowances.

Another attempt to oust Mr Gormley fails

By Our Labour Editor

Mr Joseph Gormley, moderate leader of the miners, easily beat off another demand yesterday for his dismissal over his handling of the controversial issue of pit productivity agreements.

By 15 votes to eight, the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers agreed not to consider a proposal from the militant South Wales coalfield leadership seeking to oust Mr Gormley from the union presidency.

The South Wales miners argued that he should be dismissed for his part in the union's change to local incentive schemes despite a pithead ballot that went narrowly against such deals.

Mr Gormley, who has hinted that he might leave before he is 65 if the early retirement scheme for miners is introduced for union officials, is said to be seriously considering the idea.

Private detectives hunt record chart riggers

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

As part of some of the toughest action yet taken against people trying to falsify the popular record sales charts private detectives have been brought in to catch those responsible for trying to fake the results.

For many years unscrupulous people or organizations have sought to boost unfairly the chances of particular records. The various attempts to stamp out the practice do not appear to have met with much success.

Now British Phonographic Industry, the trade association for record companies, has warned its members that it will seek to take criminal action when it receives reports of such activities.

The association has hired private detectives who started work at the beginning of this month, investigating allegations of falsifying sales records and seeking evidence of such activities.

In a letter to members of the association, Mr Geoffrey Bridge, the director general, said it was the association's "resolute intention to eradicate these illegal practices". Falsifying the charts, he said, might involve offences under the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, under the Theft Act 1968, or of conspiracy to defraud the public.

An official of the association said that those involved in the practices might be record companies, music publishers, or the managers of groups and artists.

The weekly charts are compiled by the British Market Research Bureau from information sent in by about 300 record shops. Those wanting to falsify the charts discover the names of the shops on the bureau's list and then buy many copies of the records they want to promote.

Although it would probably cost too much to promote a record by such methods above the fortieth place in the chart, once a popular record has reached the top 50 it can generate its own momentum: dealers will order the record, radio stations will play it, and thus it can become a "hit".

Wider disruption of BBC TV programmes likely

By Our Arts Reporter

An extension of the dispute between the BBC and the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs seems inevitable, with widespread dislocation of television programmes, by the weekend.

Two thirds of the 450 engineers working at the Television Centre in London had been seek support for the ABS last night and programme schedules were revised to provide substitute material for viewers. The engineers have been refusing to work in the BBC's largest production st without reaching agreement an existing "hours of wo dispute.

The union, whose mem are holding a mass meeting west London today, is meeting branch officials fr outside London.

Fear that the dispute mi spread to other ABS branc was expressed in a message the staff by Mr Michael B director of personnel. He sa "It is the BBC's wish to this local dispute settled o sensible basis."

Pump rooms face demolition

The pump rooms at Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire, built in 1862 in the style of a Chinese temple, are likely to be demolished. The local council has agreed that it would be unreasonable to expect the owners to spend an estimated £20,000 required to restore them.

Town hall ban on Front defeated

A Labour attempt to prevent the National Front from using the town hall at Hyde, Greater Manchester, for a private meeting on January 26 was defeated at a meeting of Tameside policy committee yesterday.

The meeting decided by 12 votes to eight to allow any legally constituted party or body to hire local public halls.

Course planned in Celtic studies

A two-year accredited course in Celtic studies may result from a new link between Sabhal Mor Ostaig, Scotland's only Gaelic college, on the Isle of Skye, and of Stirling University.

The course would include studies in Gaelic, Breton and Welsh, and the relevance of their cultures today.

Germany after Hitler

Geoffrey Bird descri Britain's part in the reconstr tion of Germany's universit after 1945 in *The Times Hig Education Supplement* tod Maurice Cranston reflects his recent move from the L to the new European Univers Institute in Florence, Frances Gibb talks to Dr Alb Sloman, Vice-Chancellor Essex University about t lessons of the 1960s.

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PUBLIC EXPENDITURE WHITE PAPER

Health: Growth will only keep pace with changing needs

By David Nicholson-Lord

Growth in the health and social services over the next four years will do little more than keep pace with changing needs, yesterday's White Paper on public expenditure plans makes clear.

Spending is forecast to increase by 2 per cent from this year's levels to £7,500m in 1978-79 and then to continue rising at an average yearly figure of 1.7 per cent to 1981-82. The final year of the cycle allows for slightly more development, with a 3 per cent growth planned in social services and a 1.8 per cent rise in hospital and community health spending.

That has to be measured, however, against the minimum growth required to cater for improvements in medical techniques and the growing numbers of elderly people and children in care. The White Paper puts that at 2 per cent a year in the social services and 1 per cent for hospitals and community health.

On top of government aid already announced for the construction industry, building programmes will also benefit from an extra £20m in health and £9m in social services for each of the years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Other adjustments include an extra £12m for 1978-79 and beyond to assist reorganization and rationalization, and £7.5m in 1980-81 for energy-saving measures in the health service.

The White Paper also identifies underspending of 1 per cent on health and 2 per cent on social services in 1976-77, the first year in which cash limits were set for the bulk of expenditure. In the health service, that was because inflation was higher than expected when limits were set.

Spending on social security is expected to rise by about 6 per cent in 1978-79 over present levels and then to average out at 1.3 per cent until 1981-82, when it should reach £14,600m.

The increase is largely accounted for by the child-benefit scheme, which is estimated to cost an extra £1,000m by 1981. The number of people receiving unemployment benefit, according to the White Paper, will reach a peak of 710,000 in 1978-79 and then fall to 510,000 by 1981.

Overseas aid, which has suffered greatly from spending economies in recent years, is now planned to be £689m in 1978-79, £26m higher than provided for in last year's White Paper. It is then forecast to rise by 6 per cent a year to a figure of £820m by 1981-82.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, said the White Paper showed a disturbing shift from short-term cuts in favour of a long-term restraint on spending.

The British Medical Association said projected capital spending on hospitals in 1981-82 would be even less than in 1976-77.

Summary and tables, page 18
Leading article, page 15

Transport: A big rise in local subsidies

By Michael Baily

A rise of nearly a half in local transport subsidies, to be paid for mainly by cuts in the motorway and trunk road programme, is the main feature of the new transport budget.

Total government transport expenditure is marginally increased compared with last year's budget, with an extra £66m in 1978-9, £35m in 1979-80, and £30m in 1980-81 to a total of £2,572m. That then reduces slightly to £2,554m in 1981-82.

Subsidies to local bus, Underground, and ferry services go up from last year's estimate of £105m in 1980 to £155m, and concessionary fares subsidy from £100m to £124m.

Trunk road building, which last year was planned to rise from £408m in 1978-79 to £425m the following year and continue rising thereafter, will now be pegged at £411m up to 1982. There are, however, increases in local road spending from £420m to £468m on maintenance and £275m to £289m in 1980 to give a steady workload in the predictable future. Those figures include the road and transport element of help to the construction industry announced last October.

The main shift is being made to ensure an adequate provision of public transport, especially in rural areas, as foreshadowed in last year's transport policy White Paper.

WEST EUROPE

Christian Democrats shy from coalition including Communists

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Jan 12

Informed guesses palce the date of the demise of Signor Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic Government as next Monday. Three of the six parties that support the Government have called for its removal and replacement by an emergency coalition that would include the Communists.

One of the three is the Communist Party itself. The communists are notably under strain today after last night's session of the governing Christian Democratic Party's national executive.

The meeting was supposed to be brought a precise decision on what the majority party proposed doing about the demands for a new government. In the event Signor Benigno Zaccagnini, the party secretary, rejected the idea of a government with the Communists and raised the possibility but not the desirability of a general election. He also offered as the next step a review of the six-party agreement on which the present administration's programme is based, with the prospect of "a broad and fruitful parliamentary convergence".

This somewhat baffling phrase is interpreted by experts a Christian Democratic phraseology as meaning that the Communists might expect to be able to vote in favour of a new programme, but could not expect to be allowed to do more than abstain on the vote of confidence.

Communist feeling is that Signor Zaccagnini's report is a totally inadequate response to the request put forward by them, by the Socialists and by the Republicabs for an emergency Government.

There is circumstantial pressure on the Christian Democrats to refuse closer arrangements with the Communists. The Vatican has made it clear that, in its view, no such move could properly be taken without a general election.

Mr Richard Gardner, the American Ambassador, is due back tomorrow from what are described as "emergency meetings" in Washington and he is expected to make a statmnt about United States reluctance to see the communists called into help to solve the countries problems. A substantial part of the Christian Democratic group in Parliament would object to accepting the Communists as full partners in a coalition.

Left uses Bologna as its intellectual powerhouse

Cooperation in Italians' wartime resistance held as political model

From Peter Nichols
Bologna, Jan 12

The drive of the Communists towards central power is playing its part in the changing role of the region round Bologna, which is the greatest stronghold the party has in Italy.

By chance, evidence of change coincides with the election of Signor Lanfranco Turci as head of the regional administration of Emilia-Romagna. At 37, he is the youngest man to hold such a post in any Italian region.

Small and notoriously energetic—"he sleeps in the car", it is said of him, "between one meeting and another"—he is closely attuned to the views of Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader. From the first day of his appointment last week he was describing how he saw the new national role of his region.

He came to office after the sudden death of Sergio Cavina, under whose leadership Signor Turci had been responsible for health matters. He leads an administration of Communists and Socialists.

The Communists alone have an absolute majority in the regional council (26 seats out of 50), the only region in which this is the case. The total is brought to 30 with the Socialist seats.

The Christian Democrats refuse to cooperate in the executive, in spite of Communist pressures to do so, although they have accepted the chairmanship of the regional council, which they see as an institutional and not a political post.

Signor Turci is anxious to refurbish the image of Emilia-Romagna as communism's great shop window in Italy, which student violence and economic problems have now shattered. He still feels that Emilia-Romagna has shown that the Communists are excellent administrators.

Bologna has frequently been described as the best administered city in the country. The thinking of the party is no longer focused on this point however. The region is seen to be suffering the same problems as the rest of the country, but with ideas for their solution that could be adapted for use at national level.

Signor Turci recalls the cooperation during the resistance to fascism in Emilia of Roman Catholics, communists and Republicans. The wartime agreements were not simply anti-fascist but represented a step forward from the anti-clericalism of the *Risorgimento* and pre-fascist tradition in Italy.

Emilia's Christian Democrats reject this idea on the ground that Catholics have a totally different outlook on politics and society to the Communists. The Communists are going a long way to try to attract Catholic understanding.

A Socialist who helped to draft the joint document with the Communists on the administration's policy says "excessive" praise of religion had to be taken out of the document on Socialist insistence.

The implications of the change of role are deep. Regional identity will be much more subordinated than before to the requirements of the Communist Party's national strategy.

Historically the change is said to represent a reversal of the left's attitude towards the place of Catholics in power.

Emilia-Romagna was one of the great centres of the Socialist and then the Communist tradition. Its roots were anti-Catholic. The left now acknowledges the usefulness, in the words of one Bologna scholar, of the Catholic militancy that derived from the Counter-Reformation.

Housing: Slow, steady expansion lies behind apparent drop in spending

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The fall in interest rates in the past year is the main cause for the apparent reduction in housing expenditure forecast in the White Paper. Subsidies will in consequence be lower than expected.

Otherwise the Government's spending plans envisage slow, steady expansion over the next four years. Housing has suffered several cuts recently and in the past few months they have been largely restored.

New systems of planning and controlling housing capital expenditure have been introduced in the hope of gaining a more objective measurement of need. As the systems, involving local authorities' housing investment programme develop overall distribution might be altered.

The Government intends to spend £81m on the savings bonus and loan scheme for first-time purchasers, starting in 1980-81. Legislation for the scheme is to be introduced in the present session. The cost will be met from savings in the housing budget.

The White Paper comments that housing conditions have greatly improved in the past 25 years to a point where there is now a crude national surplus of houses.

It acknowledges regional imbalances, with shortages in some areas, and says that probably more than one household in 10 lives in physically unsatisfactory houses or overcrowded conditions.

For house building, the assumption underlying the spending plans is that in 1978 there will be 114,000 approvals and 99,000 starts, with 100,000 approvals and starts in 1979.

Water industry spending plans show big capital reductions. That is the result of the water authorities' first comprehensive assessment of their requirements.

Since population growth has proved smaller than expected, capital requirements for 1979-80 onwards are well below predictions.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities expressed disappointment about the White Paper. Mr Tom Caulcott, the secretary, said the Government had acknowledged the councils' part in curbing the growth of public spending but now that a modicum of growth was planned local authorities were being treated less than generously.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, said he was "most disappointed" that with an improving economy the opportunity had not been taken to restore the past two years' cuts.

Efforts to play down election dispute between French majority groups

From Ian Murray,
Paris, Jan 12

Both M Barre, the Prime Minister, and M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, have been at pains to play down the long-running disagreement over government candidates for the forthcoming election. The disagreement was brought into the open last night by the Gaullists after a meeting of the government majority's liaison committee, which they had requested.

The Gaullists said that the electoral pact between the majority parties was "obsolete" and in consequence they could no longer accept the idea that only one candidate representing the parties should stand in just over 100 constituencies in the first ballot.

The Gaullists' anger was aroused by a meeting of the other majority parties at the Hôtel Matignon, the Prime Minister's official residence, to discuss which party should contest which constituency. M Barre was acting as a referee. As the Gaullists did not choose to attend they were not included in the discussions which led to candidates for 63 seats being agreed and chosen. The Gaullists considered this as the forming of an electoral front against them with the Prime Minister's connivance.

M Barre said in a television interview last night that the argument was only a minor pre-election tiff and there would be others in the weeks to come. He added that a multiplicity of candidates was tantamount to anarchy and it made good sense for the majority not to go into the election in disorder. "A certain number of groups, not including the RPR (the Gaullist Rassemblement) decided to understand this. I simply helped them in this effort of electoral qualification *Honni soit qui mal y pense.*"

M Chirac called all the Gaullist ministers and junior ministers as well as three former Gaullist Prime ministers to a meeting today to discuss the majority's problems. It was agreed that the ministers present would discuss the matter with M Barre.

President Giscard d'Estaing, in a radio interview broadcast today, took up again the theme of pluralism in political life. He said he was waiting for a positive evolution from the present political situation in which parties had become stuck in fixed positions.

M Chirac told a meeting of 300 Gaullist candidates in Toulouse yesterday that "the objective remains the union and, in any case, the interests of the majority".

He emphasized that the Gaulists were still determined to abide by the electoral pact in the second ballot and their candidates would be asked to stand down anywhere where they had polled fewer votes in the first round than another majority candidate. Agreement on putting forward single majority candidates is of prime importance to the smaller parties with little mass appeal. Any number of candidates can contest the first ballot but only those polling more than 12.5 per cent of the total electoral roll can stand in the second round.

During the many meetings the majority parties have held since thesummer a main aim of the smaller parties has been to put up their candidates as single majority candidates in a determined number of seats.

On November 10 agreement was reached on what was hoped would be only the first list of single majority candidates. It covered 100 seats of which 43 were to have a Gaullist candidate, 27 a Republican, nine a Centrist, five Independents, two Social Democrats, one Radical and 13 candidates would stand with no party label for "the presidential majority". On December 7 another meeting reached agreement on 11 candidates for Paris—four Gaullists, three Republicans and one each for other parties and groups.

Since then, however, the Gaullists have taken an increasingy tough attitude.

The Gaullists' tactic now is to win as many seats in their own right as possible, which would give them maximum influence in any new majority government.

Leading article, page 15

Strike hits two Paris newspapers

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 12

Figaro and *France Soir*, the two Paris newspapers belonging to M Robert Hersant, failed to appear today as a result of a dispute over restructuring plans. According to the unions, these will lead to the loss of between 692 and 931 of the 1,200 jobs in the group.

An outline of the plans, involving the transfer of the printing of the two newspapers from central Paris to Plaine-Saint-Denis on the outskirts, was issued last November. The plans also call for merging the administration of the two newspapers into one.

Fifteen members of the *France Soir* staff learnt that they were to be transferred to *Figaro* and immediately went on strike. On Tuesday other administrative grades who believed that they might also be affected supported the strike and yesterday the staff of both newspapers stopped work and occupied the works floor.

The men went back to work but nothing was done while they waited for a meeting between their representatives and the management. As a result no editions of either newspaper could appear.

The editorial staff of *France Soir* has given support to the unions in their efforts to discuss the full meaning of the reorganization plans.

Search for Basque extremists

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Jan 12

Pamplona, where a police inspector and two members of the Basque separatist organization ETA were killed in a shoot-out yesterday, was under strong police guard today as the hunt for ETA members continued.

All entrances to Pamplona were closely guarded and security measures on the frontier with France have been tightened.

The police found a blood-stained *ikurrina*, the Basque national flag, early today on the spot where the two ETA members had been shot dead.

In a flat raided just before the shooting, the police said they had discovered plans to assassinate a Member of Parliament of the ruling Democratic Centre Union for Navarra and to kidnap an industrialist.

Pamplona is the capital of Navarra, a province which is not included in the Government's autonomy measure for the Basque country. It is believed that ETA had deliberately chosen Pamplona for its operations in order to increase tension. The Democratic Centre Union won a majority of seats in the province and is resisting pressure by the Basque Nationalist Party and the Socialists to incorporate Navarra into the Basque country. There is a likelihood of a referendum being held in Navarra on the issue.

Education: Little scope for any improvement

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Public spending on education over the next five years is expected to be sufficient to maintain existing standards but provide little room for improvement.

Total spending on education and libraries is expected to increase slightly over the period from the estimated expenditure in the current year of £7,648m (all figures at 1977 survey prices) to £7,887m in 1981-82. That is still lower than the total of £7,938m in 1976-77.

In schools, where numbers will fall, spending is expected to decrease, but that will be balanced by an increase in higher and further education, where student numbers are rising and unit costs are higher.

Spending on education is particularly difficult for the Government to predict accurately as four fifths of the total is spent by local authorities. An eighth of public expenditure goes on education, which is second only to social security of the public spending programmes.

Provision has been made in the forecasts to allow local authorities throughout Great Britain to employ 7,000 to 8,000 more teachers than they would need to maintain existing staffing standards. That should enable specialist teachers, for example, to be kept on, despite falling school rolls, in order to preserve present curricular standards.

Provision has also been made for the continued growth of induction and in-service training for teachers. Pupil-teacher ratios are expected to show a slight improvement over the five-year period from the present 19.4 pupils a teacher to 18.3. But, as the White Paper points out, that does not necessarily mean smaller classes, as more teachers will be involved in non-teaching duties such as training.

There is some good news for further and higher education, where student numbers are expected to continue to grow, in that provision is to be made sufficient for staffing standards "to remain broadly constant at 1977-78 levels"; in other words they will be allowed to increase in line with student numbers. Last year's White Paper put a freeze on total staff numbers.

The number of nursery places is to be allowed to rise progressively throughout the period, but the number of "rising-fives" in infant classes is to stay at the present level.

The charge for school meals is to be increased progressively to allow for a reduction of the present subsidy. The present charge for a dinner is 25p; the actual cost is about 50p.

Police: The computer is full up

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Provision has been made in the White Paper for the replacement of the police national computer in 1978-79. The Home Office said yesterday it was being replaced a year or two earlier than expected because of the demand made on it. The limit for the amount of information it could hold had been reached.

There was no room on the present machine for all the names of missing persons and disqualified drivers. Until the new machine was installed the police have been asked not to use the missing persons list excessively.

The original machine, which cost £5.2m, came into use in 1972. It has been traded in for one that will be able to handle double the number of inquiries.

The Home Office refused to disclose, for "commercial" reasons, what the trade-in value of the present machine will be. The extra sum to be paid for the new one would be £3.8m.

In addition there will be a more up-to-date disc storage unit. That, the Home Office said, would pay for itself in four or five years because of savings on maintenance costs.

Spain extends sea limit to 200 miles

Madrid, Jan 12

A committee of the Cortes (Parliament) has approved a draft law that would extend the limit of Spain's control over coastal waters to 200 miles from the present 12 miles. The extension is in reply to a similar one made by EEC countries last year.

The new law will offer much needed protection to the Spanish fishing fleet and give the country a stronger bargaining position in its negotiations for membership of the EEC.

Spain has also decided to reply to the restrictions imposed by EEC countries against its exports of iron and steelby itself raising trade barriers against the same countries.

Finland bars Sex Pistols

Helsinki, Jan 12.—The Finnish Interior Ministry has stopped the British punk rock band the Sex Pistols from appearing at a concert in Helsinki by cancelling the band's work permits.

It gave as grounds for cancelling the permits the fact that three of the band's four members had been convicted

Lawyers blamed for jail guns

Stuttgart, Jan 12.—Dr Kurt Rebmann, West Germany's chief federal prosecutor, said today that the guns with which Andreas Baader and Jan Carl Raspe allegedly committed suicide in Stammheim prison last October were smuggled in by two lawyers, Arndt Mueller and Armin Newerla.

Dr Bebmann told an investigating committee of Stuttgart's State Parliament that the lawyers, now themselves in prison, took the guns and explosives into Stammheim last spring.

Britons the most negative about EEC membership

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 12

Britain is the only country in the EEC where more people think membership of the Community is "a bad thing" than "a good thing". This emerges from the findings of the latest six-monthly opinion poll conducted by the European Commission in the nine member states.

People were asked: "Generally speaking, do you think that membership of the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?" In Britain, 37 per cent of those questioned considered membership bad; 35 per cent, good; and 23 per cent, neither.

This was a slightly less negative result than in the previous poll when 40 per cent of Britons condemned the EEC. The most recent poll finds 56 per cent of EEC citizens on average approving of their countries' membership, with 14 per cent disapproving and 23 per cent indifferent.

Asked to express their degree of satisfaction with "the way democracy works in your country", a significant majority of people interviewed pronounced themselves very or fairly satisfied in most EEC countries. A notable exception was Italy where only 19 per cent thought democracy in good health. However, this was better than the 12 per cent recorded in the last poll.

The Irish (73 per cent) and the British (65 per cent) gave the most optimistic replies to the question: "Do you think living standards will improve over the next five years?" In the Community as a whole, only 54 per cent replied in the affirmative.

Television head held in Lisbon on arms charge

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Jan 12

The arrest early today of Dr Edmundo Pedro, Socialist Party MP and director of Portuguese television, has caused consternation in political circles here.

The arrest, on a charge of illegal possession of arms and explosives, was made during a police sweep of the Lisbon area in search of smugglers of large quantities of electric domestic appliances. A van full of these was found also to contain arms and explosives, and was connected with Dr Pedro.

The Socialist Party has issued a communiqué praising Dr Pedro for his anti-fascist history, which included 10 years in the notorious Tarrafal concentration camp for political prisoners on Sal Island Nevertheless, the communiqué ends by saying: "The law is equal for all Portuguese".

Oberammergau votes for traditional text

Oberammergau, Jan 12.—The residents of this Bavarian mountain village have rejected a reformed version of the centuries-old Passion Play which eliminates references considered anti-Semitic, Herr Ernst Zwink, the mayor, said today.

Herr Zwink said a plebiscite held on December 18 showed that 60 per cent of the population favoured staging the play with the traditional text, written by Alois Daisenberger, a Bavarian priest, in 1860.

The old text has been described as anti-Semitic. The reformed version, written in the manner of a medieval mystery play by another Bavarian priest, Ferdinand Rosner, was performed for one week in August as a test. The mayor and his council have the responsibility of deciding which version to stage in 1980 for the next Passion Play season.—UPI.

Defence: Quiet satisfaction at the ministry

By Henry Stanhope

Defence spending will rise by 3 per cent in 1979-80 and again in 1980-81, as disclosed in *The Times* earlier this week. The increase has been greeted with quiet satisfaction at the Ministry of Defence and among the Armed Forces.

The defence budget for 1979-80 is shown as £6,466m, which is 186m more than the £6,280m for the previous year at 1977 prices. The figure for 1980-81 is £6,660m, though that will be subject to review next year in the light of economic circumstances. For 1981-2 the White Paper simply repeats the 1980-81 total and promises a firm figure in due course.

The rise brings Britain into line with the agreement made between NATO ministers last May. That required member countries to aim for an annual 3 per cent increase between 1979 and 1984.

The White Paper gives defence spending in 1977-78 as £6,244m, with an additional £11m.

Arts: More for purchases

By Our Arts Reporter

The Government is to make more money available to museums and galleries to enable them to acquire more items, the White Paper says.

There is also to be a small increase for the Arts Council, whose present budget is £41.7m, allowing for slight growth. Expenditure required for running local libraries will continue to show a modest increase as new facilities come into use.

Until the Supply Estimates are published, probably in March, the Arts Council will not know exactly what it will receive in grant-in-aid.

Mr Kenneth Robinson, chairman of the Arts Council, reacting to the news that the council's grant figure will be delayed, said: "The Arts Council and more particularly its clients will be put in an intolerable position in respect of their planning for the coming financial year."

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Minister of State, Education and Science, said at a press briefing yesterday that the total predicted expenditure on the arts for 1978-79, at £47m, represented a slight easing.

The additional money for purchase grants, he hoped, would check the bad trend of works of art being lost abroad. It included provision of £1m in 1978-79 and £2m in 1979-80 and later years.

There would also be £1m more in 1979-80 and later years to enable overdue maintenance work on buildings housing the national collections.

Lord Donaldson said two things had happened to the Arts Council: some local authorities had made economies while many had not, and box office receipts had suffered throughout the country, but were now picking up.

He referred to an extra £3m for construction schemes in 1978-79, of which £1.2m would be for the National Gallery's air-conditioning, £1.6m for institutional maintenance, and the balance for housing the arts.

Law: Efforts to expedite court hearings

By Peter Evans and Marcel Berlins

Forecasts of a significant increase in serious criminal cases and concern at the growing delays in trials is responsible for last year's expenditure plans for the higher courts rising sharply. The White Paper estimates that the number of criminal cases coming before the Crown Court will rise from 58,000 in 1977-78 to 63,000 in 1981-82. As a result £3m more than planned is to be spent over the next two years and £8m more in the two years following. Total expenditure on court buildings will rise from £11.5m in 1978-79 to £25m.

The daily average of the number of people in Britain's prisons is given as 46,980 in 1977-78, and 44,375 inmate places are expected to be available at the end of the financial year, a shortfall of 2,605. In 1981 the shortfall is expected to be 2,280, with an average daily population of 49,220. Yet capital spending on prisons is planned to be reduced from £34m now to £26m in 1981-82.

The White Paper says there are about 4,900 fewer police officers now than was predicted. Last year's White Paper planned for a rise to 127,150 by March 31, 1981. This year's optimistically assumes that growth will be resumed from now on, but even so the prediction is that by March, 1982, the figure will still be only 126,000.

French secret police hunt illegal radio stations

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 12

Radio Bastille went on the air for an hour and a half last night with a programme of music and a discussion about the state broadcasting monopoly. It is supposed to be the first of a number of "green radio" pirate stations that are to be opened in the capital in the next few weeks.

Like most of the pirates that have begun transmitting in France since the municipal elections last March, Radio Bastille is being run by members of the ecological movement. The avowed aim is to provide a local public service programme, with discussions between local people about local problems.

The first stations were in the east of France, around Strasbourg, and the pirate radio in that area has been broadcasting with surprising regularity considering the intensive police efforts to track it down.

The broadcasters avoid detection by recording the programmes on cassette, and then setting up the transmitter at a different and remote place before each broadcast. Some used helium balloons to raise an aerial and give greater range.

By the time the scanners can locate where they are the transmitter has been packed in a suitcase and the station is closed.

This technique is the one that has been used by Paris's first and best-known local pirate, Radio Abbesses, which started last July. The transmitter had to be hidden in the maze of streets round the foot of Montmartre rather then in the countryside, but it proved just as difficult for the police to find.

The hunt for Abbesses clearly proved so difficult that it was entrusted to the secret police. On Saturday they raided the headquarters of the station in the Rue d'Orsel, at the foot of Montmartre. Eleven people were detained and questioned but most of their equipment was not found and they are threatening to be back on the air soon.

The station's equipment costs less than £45 to buy and the five-watt transmitter is no bigger than a cigarette packet. A 12-volt battery provides the power and the aerial used is telescopic. According to where it is set up, it has a range of anything from a quarter of a mile to the whole of the eighteenth arrondissement, which is its home.

The programmes were recorded on cassette during the week. Since July there have been discussions with local people about many of their problems such as traffic jams, schools, unemployment and housing. There have been reports on prostitutes and transvestites and the way they work next door to the local kindergarten; about food prices and the environment.

The idea has been to let the people talk naturally. There has been little or no editing of the material and the programme sounded and was very amateur.

Each programme lasted about 40 minutes and was broadcast twice on Saturdays at 11 am and 12 noon. The transmitter and prepared tape would be left at a pre-arranged place just before 11 and then all those interested including those who made the programme, would gather in the Place des Abbesses, tune in their transistors and listen.

Sometimes the broadcast was jammed. A tracking station in the park near by at Butte-Chaumont could pinpoint the transmitter sufficiently well to telephone a location to the jamming control on top of the Eiffel Tower.

GULF AIR



twice daily to the Gulf, at 10·00 and 18·45

At 10.00 hrs every morning, there are Gulf Air TriStar departures from London Heathrow non-stop to the Gulf. At 18.45 hrs every evening, there are TriStar departures direct to the Gulf via Amsterdam or Paris. On Wednesday and Thursday, there is an additional departure in the evening.



OVERSEAS

Nuclear supplier nations publish new conditions to be imposed on buyer countries

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 12

The United States today made public new rules for overseas sales of nuclear equipment and fuel that are designed to prevent the spread of atomic weapons.

The guidelines, published by the State Department, have been approved by the 15 members of the so-called "Suppliers' Club" during two and a half years of negotiations. The members include the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and Canada.

The rules cover the transfer of all nuclear technology, plant and materials, including reactors, enrichment and reprocessing plants, and enriched uranium. Before buying any of these items an importing country will have to agree to certain conditions.

It must give formal Government assurances that the material or plant will not be used to produce any nuclear explosive device for military or so-called peaceful purposes; that there will be protection against sabotage or theft; that it will agree to international inspection of local and imported material and plant, and that it will not transfer supplies to other countries unless they, too, agree to accept the rules.

In the case of particularly sensitive equipment, transfers will be permitted only with the consent of the original exporter.

If the rules are broken, supplier countries will consult promptly about possible sanctions against the offending country. During these consultations suppliers will stop nuclear exports to the importer involved.

Guidelines were known to have been approved at a meeting of the Suppliers' Club in London last September, but the participants agreed to keep the details secret until they had been given to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. This final step has now been taken.

The new rules are not as stringent as some countries, particularly the United States, would like. Proposed legislation here would require what are called "full-scope" safeguards by any country importing nuclear materials or equipment from the United States. Under these a purchasing country would have to permit full international inspection of all its nuclear facilities, irrespective of how or when they were established.

However, the United States hopes that the Suppliers Club will now move further towards this goal. The most reluctant countries in the past have been West Germany and France, which have been eager to make money from overseas nuclear sales.

According to State Department officials here, only five countries with nuclear facilities but not weapons are now closed to international inspection. They are India, Israel, South Africa, Egypt and Argentina. The officials hope that India and Egypt may permit inspections in the not too distant future.

The Suppliers Club will continue to discuss more stringent restrictions and it is hoped here that consumer countries will agree to join the deliberations.



President Giscard d'Estaing with President Houphouet-Boigny wave to an Abidjan crowd shortly after the French leader arrived for a five-day visit to the Ivory Coast.

Cardinal in protest at El Salvador arms sale

By Peter Strafford

Cardinal Hume, Archbis of Westminsteer, has made unusually strong statemens opposition to the planned of British armoured vehicle El Salvador. He says he "distressed and perplex that the Government has cided to go ahead with the and adds that it is still not late to reconsider it.

The sale, which is w about £850,000, has arou sharp criticism from gr concerned about human ri in El Salvador. The mili Government has a record brutal repression of opposi groups, and it is feared that British vehicles—three Fe scout cars and 12 Sal armoured cars—could be for this purpose.

There have also been f that they might be usec support of Guatemala if f ing broke out over Guatem claims, which El Salvador ports, to the British self-go ing colony of Belize.

Cardinal Hume comment his statement, released to "The expressions of con by the churches in Britain human rights groups and politicians of all parties s to have met with little respo

"I am concerned about particular problem, not because of El Salvador, but because a general principl whole attitude of the natio supplying arms to coun whose regimes are oper criticism on the issue of hu rights."

Cardinal Hume rele copies of a letter he wrote month to Mr Callaghan o ing the sale, and of replies Mr Callaghan and Dr Owen Foreign Secretary. Dr C wrote that he shared Car Hume's concern over hu rights in El Salvador, but it had been decided "with r reluctance" to fulfil contract.

Britain was, however, s lating that the vehicles sh never be used against B and "were there to be change in these assurance would be be construed by a very serious breach of fidence". El Salvador w also gravely damage its tions with Britain if the veh were used for internal re sion.

Since then, Major Al Ernesto Martinez, the El S dor Foreign Minister, has quoted in his country's pre saying that El Salvador w refuse to accept any condi of this sort.

Mr Desai demands weapons halt

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Jan 12

India will agree to full nuclear safeguards if the United States and the Soviet Union not only sign a treaty banning all types of nuclear tests, but also desist from manufacturing new nuclear weapons and accept a reduction and eventual elimination of their stockpiles, Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, said today.

He was replying to reports that he had changed the stand he took with President Carter on nuclear safeguards during his mort recent meeting with Mr Callaghan while the British Prime Minister toured India.

"It is not true that I have told one thing to Mr Carter and another thing to Mr Callaghan. I told both of them that it is unfair that India, which has decided not to go in for even peaceful tests, should be asked to accept international inspection of its plants by those who have huge arsenals of these weapons and are carrying out frequent tests."

Mr Desai hoped that even China and France ultimately would sign such a treaty. This, however, was not an Indian precondition; it would be enough if the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain entered into such a treaty.

He denied that India had agreed to safeguards close to "the full-scope safeguards" sought by the United States on supplies of heavy water from the Soviet Union, but he declined to elaborate.

The Prime Minister disclosed that he had told President Carter that the United States was bound by contract to supply enriched uranium for India's Tarapore power plant for 30 years. Mr Carter, however, thought that new legislation might create difficulties for his Government in carrying out this obligation. Mr Desai said that, in his view, no law could override a contract between two nations.

As to Mr Callaghan's suggestion that India consider allowing the supersonic Concorde to fly over India provided no damage was caused, Mr Desai said: "I told him that I do not want to take any risk. I would consider it only if they are prepared to pay compensation for any damage caused to any property on its flight. They said they would compensate for any damage. In that case, I told them that I would consider it."

Asked how soon permission would be given, Mr Desai replied: "Give me time to consider it. I have to discuss it with the relevant authority."

The Indian leader said that Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Foreign Minister, would visit Pakistan soon and that Pakistan's President would be coming to India in the interests of bringing the two countries closer together.

Mr Desai did not think there was any danger that the split in the Congress Party would attract away any forces within the Janata Party.

Carter message: Mr Desai said today that he had not, after all received a "cold and very blunt" letter from President Carter about India's stand on nuclear safeguards.

"He has changed it now", Mr Desai told a news conference amid laughter. "I have received a very warm letter of thanks."

During Mr Carter's recent visit to India American television sound men picked up his whispered remark to Mr Vance, the Secretary of State, that they ought to send a cold and very blunt letter to Mr Desai over the nuclear issue.

Hammami killer spoke of 'brothers'

By Stewart Tendler

The killer of Mr Said Hammami, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) official murdered in London last week, obtained an appointment with Mr Hammami by telling one of his staff: "My name is Adel and I am coming from where the brothers are", according to the Arabic newspaper *Al Manar* today.

The use of "brother" or "brothers" is fairly common among Palestinians and must have denoted to Mr Hammami and his staff that "Adel" had been sent by friends. It is not thought to be any form of code.

According to *Al Manar*, which is published in London, the killer introduced himself with these words when he first rang the PLO office a few hours before Mr Hammami was shot. He was told to ring again later. When he did, an appointment was made for an hour later.

The newspaper says that when "Adel" was taken in, Mr Hammami asked him if he was "Brother Adel". The man replied "Yes", pronouncing the word in a manner used by Palestinians.

In the past week detectives investigating the killing have been in contact with police in Paris and examined the possibility of a connexion between Mr Hammami's death and the murder of Mr Mahmoud Saleh in Paris exactly a year ago. Mr Saleh, who was shot outside his bookshop, at one time ran the PLO office in Paris but then resigned because of affiliations with the Rejectionist Front.

Sinai settlements issue unresolved

From David Watts
Cairo, Jan 12

The leaders of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations to the military committee talks of the Cairo peace conference tried last night to take the heat out of the question of Israeli settlements in Sinai.

At a press conference after their second session, General Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Minister of Defence, and General Muhammad Abdel Ghany el Gamassi, the Egyptian War Minister, were both at pains to point out that the settlements issue was only one of many being considered in the discussions. But there was no disguising the fact that no progress had been made in this most important area. It was apparent that both sides had confined themselves to statements of their respective positions which have so far appeared irreconsilable.

Egypt has insisted that in any peace agreement all the Israelis in the 20 or so Sinai desert settlements must be removed. Israel has declared that the settlements must remain, and with a military pressence to guard them.

Chiding the press for laying so much emphasis on the settlements question, General Gamassi said: "We dealt with it (the settlement issue) yesterday and today and we will keep on dealing with it. We are not so far apart. On the contrary we are more determined to bridge the gap between our two positions." General Weizman said: "There is a gap but we believe that the gap can be bridged."

It apears that Jerusalem is determined that th Sinai settlements shall remain. Last night General Weizman spoke of "open boundaries so that harmonious cooperation may flourish between two people".

He returned to that theme today, saying that the settlements, and not only those in the disputed Rafah area, would help in the intermingling of the two peoples. In turn this would "hlep the security of the country because people who live together in a constructive wa ywould not want to fight each other so much. . . . Therefore I think that these settlements bring a normalization of borders."

For his part, General Gamass reminded his Israeli guest, that the Egyptian borders with Palestine "are not subject to argument".

General Weizman admitted that the subject of Egypt's position in the event of a third country making war on Israel had been discussed. But it was a matter to be dealt with much later on.

The talks were to resume later. Tomorrow President Sadat is to discuss his peace initiative with Mr Callaghan in Aswan.

Beirut: A comentary broadcast by Saudi Arabian radio last night dismissed Egyptian-Israeli talks as a failure. "Israel's continuing stubbornness has made such a failure a foregone conclusion."

Rome: Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, said today that he thought the Pope had accepted Israeli proposals for a solution to the Palestinian problem. He was speaking after a 55-minute meeting with the Pope.—UPI and Reuter.

British firm modernizes first of MiGs

By Our Air Correspondent

The first Soviet-built Egyptian Air Force MiG 21 fighter refurbished by British Aerospace has been tested in simulated combat conditions, according to aircraft industry reports in London.

British Aerospace has installed weapons-aiming devices and new navigation systems in the Egyptian MiGs, which are no longer maintained by Soviet technicians because of the rift between Moscow and Cairo.

Syria and Iraq, which both operate MiG 21s, are also reported to have approached British Aerospace to modernize their aircraft. Altogether there are about 1,000 MiG aircraft in service in air forces in the Middle East and India.

Britain already has a big contract to supply Egypt with the Swingfire antitank missle, and will soon sign an agreement to provide Lynx helicopters and manufacturing skills.

British Aerospace said that it is to send a Hawk jet trainer to the Middle East next week on a four-week sales tour.

The first stop will be Cairo, and the aircraft will then go on to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qarar, Muscat, Kuwait and Jordan.

Mr Callaghan pleased with Pakistan's aims

From Richard Wigg
Islamabad, Jan 12

Mr Callaghan, after two hours of talks alone with General Zia today, expressed his confidence in the intentions of akistan's military ruler to restore a democratic system to the country.

"It is his problem to ensure parties and leaders emerge in such a way that stability can be achieved", the Prime Minister told a press conference here. "If the political leaders accept their responsibility in the matter, then I think Pakistan can be well on the way back to democracy this year."

General Zia himself attended the conference, held in the chief martial law administrator's secretariat—once the building from which Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, ran the country.

Mr Callaghan said the general had told him that Pakistan was now prepared to consider "sympathetically" the problem of frozen assets of British insurance companies nationalized in 1972.

The Pakistan Government had agreed to do its best to ensure proper compensation to the British firms, fully accepting its obligations.

The assets of the Norwich Union, Pearl and Prudential companies were frozen by the Bhutto Government. The British side, it is understood, has proposed a sum of £3.5m in settlement.

The general had also confirmed that the Pakistan Government intended to go ahead with a joint venture with Massey Ferguson, UK, to set up a tractor factory and was seeking British commercial assistance in exploiting recent discoveries of natural gas.

Prolonged negotiations have bee ngoing on over the tractor total capital investment of £60m and produce about 10,000 tractors a year. The site will probably be Karachi. The British subsidiary of the Canadian multinational firm would have 49 per cent of the equity and Pakistan 51 per cent. Pakistan has been insisting however on machine tools from China being installed at the plant.

Pakistan already covers the greater part of its industrial and domestic needs from the Sui gas field, but new finds in Baluchistan appear to have considerable potential. Mr Callaghan promised he would take back General Zia's new proposal for examination by British firms.

Editor faces trial over article on India emergency

From Our Correspondent

The Supreme Court heard today a contempt notice brought against Mr S. Mulgaokar, editor-in-chief of the *Indian Express*, for having published an article saying that "the record of the Supreme Court (during the emergency) is unfortunately very disappointing because Mrs Gandhi (the former Prime Minister) has packed it with pliant and submissive judges except for a few".

The case was adjourned to January 30 after it was made clear by the court that the proceedings would furnish an opportunity for a dialogue on the role of the judiciary, the Bar and the press.

Cambodia is urged to negotiate

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Jan 12

Vietnam today renewed its call to Cambodia for early talks to settle the fighting on their border.

Mr Vo Dong Giang, the Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister, said the talks were desired by the peoples of both countries. He was addressing a press conference at the conclusion of a visit to Thailand by a Vietnamese delegation led by Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

In a reference to Vietnamese refugees in Thailand Mr Giang said that Vietnam was willing to repatriate individually the refugees who have been residing in Thailand for decades. Those who fled Vietnam after the communist takeover, were "cowards who should not be accepted by other countries in the region."

Thailand and Vietnam said in a joint statement that "the difference in the political system of Thailand and Vietnam should not be any obstacle to the further development of amicable relations and fruitful cooperation between the two nations".

They agreed to establish embassies, to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible, as well as trade, economic, scientific and technical delegations.

They also agreed to normalize postal and telecommunication services

Intelligence reports on Indo-China border fighting turn out to be remarkably accurate

Vietnam has achieved objectives

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Jan 12

The outside world was kept in almost total ignorance of the heavy fighting between Vietnam and Cambodia for three months and there is still little unbiased official news about the conflict and its causes.

The two communist governments referred to it publicly not before New Year's Eve. Since then there has been no lack of words from Hanoi and Phnom Penh but few observers believe they have been hearing the whole truth.

There has been enough information in official statements, however, to indicate that the initial picture of events presented by the intelligence services of several countries, notably the United States, Thailand and Australia turned out to be remarkably accurate.

The reports largely based upon satellite observations and intercepted field messages from Vietnamese and Cambodian army units have also generally been confirmed by foreign diplomats who have been briefed by both sides.

Original estimates of the opposing armies—60,000 Vietnamese and 25,000 Cambodians—have been confirmed by both sides.

Last week's intelligence reports that the Vietnamese have achieved their objectives on the ground also turn out to be true although publicly the Vietnamese deny that they have occupied an inch of Cambodian territory.

Privately they have confirmed their hold on the Parrot's Beak area although, as intelligence sources first indicated, they have avoided capturing any provincial capitals.

They do not need to occupy those towns and staying out of them reduces their administrative problems as well as any damage to their image in the outside world.

Thus the only important discrepancies between reports from intelligence sources and the official statements consist in Vietnam's denial that it has occupied any Cambodian territory and Cambodia's claim to have killed or wounded 29,000 of the enemy.

The war of words between the two countries began with the actual fighting but it was inaudible in most parts of the world.

In Hanoi the Vietnamese in September began calling in diplomats from other communist countries, and later some neutrals including the Swedes, and presenting them with details, supported by photographs, of Khmer border attacks and atrocities.

At the same time the Cambodian Embassy in Hanoi was presenting its version of trouble to selected diplom

Cambodia has decla "The world clearly has the truth of Vietnamese in tions." In fact neu observers have had no op tunity of witnessing the bor fighting.

East European corres dents have visited border a but do not appear to have nessed actual fighting, their photographs have sisted of scenes taken after battle was over.

Western news agencies Vietnam are staffed mostly Vietnamese and visi Western correspondents strictly controlled.

Cambodia has admitted foreign correspondents si April 1975. The Phnom P regime is not likely to a that policy but Vietnam under pressure to open doors more widely.

In a leading article English-language newspa *Bangkok Post* said: "In view Vietnam's expressed desire build new links in the reg and in the circumstances of present dispute with C bodia in which it wants world to believe its side of story there could be no bet time for Vietnam to say: have nothing to hide. Co and see for yourselves'."

Domino theory, page

Managua riots over killing of an editor

Managua, Jan 12.—Thousands of demonstrators protesting against the murder of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, editor of the main opposition newspaper, ran wild through the streets of Managua last night. They stoned police, burnt cars and threw fire-bombs into buildings, including two believed to be owned by the ruling Somoza family.

Tear gas was fired by the National Guard to try to control the crowds. Dr Chamorro, who was shot dead on Tuesday, campaigned for 30 years against the Somoza's, who have controlled Nicaragua for 40 years. About 30,000 people accompanied his coffin last night to the offices of his newspaper, *La Prensa*, where it will lie in state. They chanted: "Who killed Chamorro?—Somoza".

The National Guard announced yesterday that it had arrested four men responsible for plotting and carrying out the murder. Its spokesmen blamed last night's fire-bombing on terrorists.

Dr Chamorro, aged 53, who was jailed five times and exiled three times under the Somozas, built *La Prensa* into Nicaragua's largest-selling daily. He emerged as the effective opposition leader last September when he became president of the Democratic Union for Liberation, an anti-Somoza coalition including conservatives and communists.—Reuter.

Kenya confirms detention of leading novelist

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 12

Kenya has officially announced for the first time that it is holding Mr Ngugi wa Thiongo, the country's best-known novelist, under the Public Security Act.

Mr Ngugi, associate Professor of Literature at Nairobi University and the author of several novels set in Kenya, was taken by police from his home at Limuru, near Nairobi, in the early hours of December 31. They also took away a number of books from his library.

Since then there has been speculation about his fate, but it was only with the brief announcement in the *Kenya Gazette* tonight that his detention was confirmed.

There are four other Kenyans at present held under detention orders—all of them former members of Parliament.

Mr Ngugi's latest novel, *Petals of Blood*, was published late last year. It criticized the impact of big business, greed and corruption on traditional values in Kenya, and has been seen as an attack on Government policies and political figures.

"I show imperialism as a monster preventing all our authentic Kenyan flowers from reaching out into the light", the author has said in explaining the book's title.

Mr Ngugi is a socialist and has visited the Soviet Union several times. He is married with five children.

Court confirms conviction of Czech dissidents

Prague, Jan 12.—The Czechoslovak Supreme Court today upheld the conviction of four dissidents charged with subversion against the state, but reduced the prison term of one of them by 12 months, dissident sources said.

The court ruled that Mr Ota Ornest, a former theatre director, should serve only two and a half years of his three-and-a-half-year term for smuggling hostile literature tothe West. He was the only one who had pleaded guilty at the trial.

The court confirmed a three-year sentence on Mr Jiri Lederer, a journalist, and suspended jail terms of 14 months on Mr Vaclav Havel, a playwright, and of 17 months on Mr Frantisex Pavlicex, a former theatre director.

Oil find boost to Ghana

By Kenneth Mackenzie

Oil has been found in Ghana in commercial quantities, General Acheampong, the Head of State, announced at a press conference in Accra called to mark the sixth anniversary of the coup which brought him to power.

If the find is a large one it may well transform Ghana's economy, which has been in serious difficulties because of the high rate of inflation and a serious shortage of foreign exchange.

The news comes at a particularly fortunate time for General Acheampong. He has survived a most difficult sixth year in power. Desperate food shortages in the early part of the year were followed by student protests, the closing of all three of the country's universities and then a strike by the professional classes.

In a compromise that restored peace the general agreed to a timetable for the return to civilian rule by July, 1979

The first stage in this timetable comes on March 30 when the country holds a referendum on whether the type of civilian rule should be "union government" or democracy without political parties, which the military regime favours.

The discovery of oil will boost the regime's chances in this.

Cunard confident QE2 is fi for three-month cruise

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Jan 12

The QE2 is still plagued with the boiler room trouble that has dogged it since its controversial American overhaul. During its second Caribbean cruise since the refit, the ship once again had to make unscheduled stops to rake on distille dwater that its own water distiller was unable to provide.

It is getting dangerously near Monday's start of the liner's widely advertised Pacafic and Orient cruise, which is to last three months. Mr William North, Cunard's vice-president for public relations, said today that, after emergency overnight work yesterday at San Juan, Puerto Rico an unscheduled port of call he was confident the problem had been solved.

Passengers on the previous Caribbean cruise during the Christmas period had complained that the boiler room trouble had made them late in arriving at many ports. Mr North said this had not hapnened this time.

"We have not had late arrivals, though we have altered the schedules", he said. "But I understand that it is now finally fixed."

Originally, Cunard said the trouble was nothing to do with the American refit, which was resented bitterly by workers in Southampton who thought work should have gone to British shipyard. Today, however, Mr North said that faults probably were connect with work done on the ship l month.

To overhaul had brough t engines to what he called "mi condition", which meant th were producing as much ener and heat as whe nthey we new. This placed a strain wearing parts that had not be replaced and this was w pipes and valves on the distill began leaking. He believed suspect parts had now be renewed.

Cunard has not managed sell fo rthe whole three mont of the Pacafic cruise thetwo re luxury split-level suites th showed of fto the press l month. They would have c $160,000 (nearly £80,000) ca for the three-month journe The suites will be occupie however, for most of the cr by passengers who have paid f shorter periods.

The passengers in the suit who nthe ship leaves New Yo will sail only as far as L Angeles. On one of the Pacifi stops, the liner will pick up couple who will occupy be the new suites as far as S ampton. Mr North said th couple were celebrities, but ha asked not to be identified yet.

Peking paper attacks people 'bending with each wind'

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Jan 12

Signs of a new power struggle in Peking are evident in a recent article in the *People's Daily* which castigates people prepared to bend with each political wind regardless of principle.

Many observers in Hongkong are reluctant to see this as a direct attack on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, but they are struck by the article's mention of people who "make the dead speak". This could easily be taken as a veiled reference to Chairman Hua, whose legitimacy is based on an alleged expression of confidence in him from the late Chairman Mao.

The article could equally well be aimed at lesser figures in the Politburo such as Mr Wu Teh, the mayor of Peking, and Mr Chi Teng-kuei, the party liaison expert, whom some have seen as a future prime minister. The sins of such people are defined as "a sharp brain, soft bones, a sensitive nose and a thick skin".

The article was originally published in the armed forces neswpaper *Liberation Army Daily*.

It is hard to believe that Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping would be behind a frontal attack of this kind—in Chinese terms—if it were aimed at Chairman Hua, under whose authority he was restored to power last year. However there are some other influential Politburo members who could justly be accused of having gone along too enthusiastically with the policies of the former "Gang of Four" in Mao's entourage.

The fact that the power struggle in China has still not been settled decisively is indicated by the continuing disgrace or demotion of people who were elected or reinstated at the eleventh congress of the Chinese Communist Party last August.

Such indications of conflict in the leadership cannot be taken lightly, but experienced observers still caution against the idea of a power struggle between Mr Teng and Mr Hua, considering it to be against the interests of both men. One target of the present criticism is believed to be General Chen Hsi-lien, the commander of the Peking military region.

Salyut link crew plan early return to Earth

Moscow, Jan 12.—A team of four cosmonauts, today began a packed five-day work programme aboard the first orbital base ever assembled from three linked spacecraft.

Moscow radio said their schedule included readying one of the craft, Soyuz 26, for its return to Earth next Monday or early Tuesday.

The ferry will be flown back by Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Mr Oleg Makarov, who yesterday docked Soyuz 27

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ADVERTISEMENT

GHANA

THE SIXTH MILESTONE OF THE GOVERNMENT

After six years of military rule, Ghana is soon to return to Constitutional government. The publication of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Union Government and other arrangements including those by the Electoral Commission to put the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to a referendum in March this year are all part of the preparations towards that objective.

Meanwhile and appropriately on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the 13th January Revolution, the Supreme Military Council Government can look back with pride. The policy of self-reliance, itself to be counted among the S.M.C.'s significant achievements, formed the basis of the distinctive contribution by the S.M.C. towards the progress of Ghana. The Operation Feed Yourself and the Operation Feed Your Industries programmes are already specific and remarkable instances of the wisdom of the S.M.C. leadership, as it guides the people of Ghana to constitutional government on July 1, 1979.

The six years of the Government of the Supreme Military Council have all been remarkable years in our history. Even more remarkable was the year just ended. Its extreme challenges have already distinguished the present government for their patience, tolerance and magnanimity. The extreme challenges of 1977 were a test equally for the maturity of our people as a whole, for in the depth of our crises we were challenged, above all, in the depth of our shared commitment to the ideal of one nation with a common destiny. It was therefore a matter of great relief that our worst fears were never realized.

We hardly need to recount events before the present Government came into power in 1972. Our national predicament could be summed up in the observation that as a nation we lacked the guidance of a clearly defined national philosophy. Under such circumstances things could only have been as bad as they were for the country. It is therefore a deeply significant contribution by this government to have given the country an inspiring national philosophy for self-development.

Agriculture :

Under the philosophy of self-reliance, the Government, soon after assuming office, launched the "Operation Feed Yourself" (OFY) and later the "Operation Feed Your Industries" programmes. These two agricultural programmes laid the foundation for effective food production schemes to feed Ghanaians and agro-based industries and for export markets. In addition, the Government embarked on large-scale irrigation schemes of potentially rich agricultural lands. A 50-mile irrigation canal to irrigate about 1,700 acres of land at Dawhenya in the Greater Accra Region was formally commissioned in 1973. Public contribution to the project was immense, as was evidenced by large numbers of people including students, civil servants, foreign diplomats and voluntary organizations who offered free labour.

There were other irrigation projects already commissioned or still under construction to lessen Ghana's dependence on rain-fed agriculture like the C3.7 million Ton (in the Upper Region), the C143,000 Afife (in the Volta Region) and the C176,000 Okyereko (in the Central Region) irrigation projects. A further C200,000 was provided for the reactivation of the Adidome dam project while another C600,000 was voted for the completion of the Vea Dam project.

Furthermore, it is proposed to initiate the implementation of the Accra Plains Irrigation and the Avu-Kera Projects, phased out in instalments in order to reduce the burden of investment costs on the national budget. Selected crops earmarked for cultivation include cotton, 3,400 hectares; rice, 6,500 hectares; vegetables 6,000 hectares; sugar cane 3,000 hectares; tobacco, 800 hectares; groundnuts, 800 hectares and soya beans, 700 hectares.

Responses by individuals and organizations, financial institutions and commercial houses to the Operation Feed Yourself programme have been extremely encouraging. In this connection, tribute should be paid to traditional rulers who voluntarily and generously provided land for large-scale farming.

To encourage farmers to step up production under the OFY programme, the Government streamlined and improved credit facilities by the Agricultural Development Bank and other commercial banks to farmers. A recent innovation towards the same end was the establishment of rural banks which are to bring financial assistance to the very doorstep of the rural farmer.

Altogether, some seven thousand acres of land were cultivated in 1977 alone, as increasing acreages were brought under cereals, staples, oil seeds, vegetables, fruits and industrial crops.

Food-crop farming was not the only area that received Government's attention. Fish-culture and livestock farming received attention side by side with food-crop farming. Some C0.4 million is being spent on fish culture during the current financial year, while C0.7 million has been earmarked for the construction of a fishing harbour at Elmina. The sum of C345,000 is also being spent on the expansion of regional cold stores and a further C10.6 million has been allocated for livestock development which is to pay particular attention to sheep, goat and poultry farms, cattle ranches and veterinary services throughout the country.

In the current financial year the Government will commence work on a C6 million Central Feedmill, a C6 million grand parent pig project and a C2.4 million poultry colonies project.

Cocoa, the country's main foreign exchange earner, continues to receive special attention. It will be recalled that when the Government came into power, the producer price of the crop was C8.00 per load. The producer price is now C40.00 per load. To help increase cocoa production, the Government heavily subsidizes inputs such as spraying machines and insecticides.

Significantly, in the current budget, the total allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture has been increased to C65 million which is some 25 per cent over and above the last financial year's allocation. This excludes the sum of C55 million voted for the Ministry of Cocoa Affairs to enable organizations under that Ministry to carry out extension and research programmes aimed at raising cocoa production.

Health :

Building of hospitals, health centres and polyclinics continues to receive Government's attention. A new C3 million psychiatric hospital was opened at Adenta on the Accra-Aburi trunk road in December, 1973, and a C2.5 million general hospital at Mampong-Ashanti in 1974.

This financial year, an amount of C26.5 million as against C20.77 million last year has been earmarked for the further extension of health services and facilities to the rural areas of the country. In furtherance of this policy objective the Gomoa Hospital in the Central Region was commissioned, as also was C5 million extension work on the Police Hospital in Accra. Towards the same end a C4 million medical complex is being constructed at Ho in the Volta Region to house the School of Hygiene and the State Registered Nurses' Training School to train more para-medical personnel and some C3.1 million is also to be spent to complete 47 health posts, 21 health centres and polyclinics throughout the country.

Water Supply :

On the average, the Government spent about C20 million a year on providing water outside the Accra-Tema metropolitan area. In 1975 alone, the Government voted C27 million for the expansion of water systems throughout the country with particular attention to the Volta, Central and Eastern Regions. Last year, the multi-million Kpeve-Ho water project was commissioned to provide water for Ho and the surrounding towns and villages.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has provided technical assistance for the drilling of 1,300 wells in the Upper Region. A total of 1,200 wells will soon be drilled in other rural areas as well. The Federal Republic of Germany will also assist the Government to finance a number of rural water projects in the Central Eastern and Volta Regions. The World Bank sponsored Accra Project is expected to be completed during the financial year. The programme, when completed, will extend the supply of water to rural Accra including Larteh, Dodowa, Dawhenya, Kpong-Atimpoku, Botianor and Nyanyano.

Housing :

Since assuming office, the SMC Government has responded to the national problem of housing by providing low-income houses and by improving housing standards generally in rural and urban areas. In pursuance of those objectives, a total of $2.2 million has been allocated to the two housing agencies, namely the State Housing Corporation and the Tema Development Corporation for the purchase of plant and machinery. The grant is in addition to loans of $10 million and $7 million made respectively to the two Corporations for the implementation of low and middle-income housing programmes. The Government has also established an autonomous financial institution, the Bank for Housing and Construction, specifically to help to promote the country's housing and construction industry and to assist as many Ghanaians as possible to own houses. The bank has accordingly acquired a site at North Legon on the Accra-Aburi road to build over 10,000 houses for various classes of workers.

Towards the same objective, the Government has reactivated the prefabricated large panel concrete factory which was abandoned after the 1966 coup. An amount of $4.4 million has been allocated to the Department of Rural Development for the construction of additional 740 houses under the Department's Rural Co-operative Housing Scheme and a further $0.6 million for the expansion of its Roof Loans and Wall-Protection Loans Schemes.

Education :

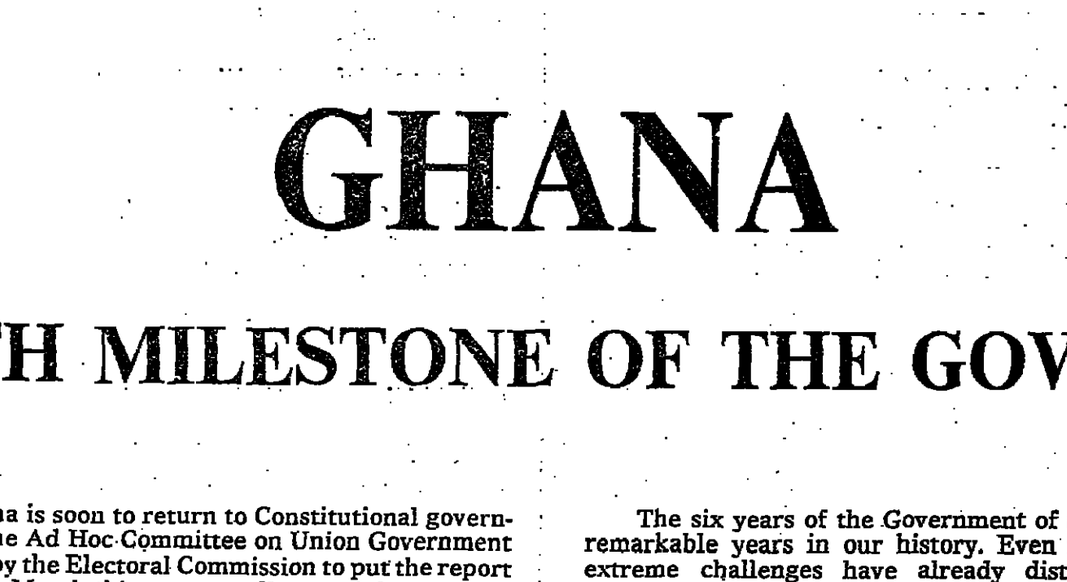
With the view to finding a lasting solution to the problem of employment for the swelling numbers of school leavers, the Government has evolved the continuation school system by which the various cycles of formal schooling will be made more responsive both to available job opportunities and to the need to provide such skills in occupational training as carpentry, masonry, pottery and fishing for boys and catering, dressmaking and general home science for girls.

By 1980, the new educational system for the country would have been fully evolved. Above all, the new system would seek to achieve the diversification and fulfilment of formal academic courses by the inclusion of more practical self-application. It is significant to note that although by June 1974, expenditure on education was $134 million, accounting for about 30 per cent of total government expenditure, the Government decided to attach a kindergarten to each of the 6,700 primary schools and voted in that connexion a further $27 million every year for five years. Some 1,731 primary schools were proposed for rehousing in 1974 at a total cost of $80 million. Other 2,370 primary schools received $16 million for improvement on them. The total amount voted for the first and second cycle institutions amounted to $410 million.

In the current financial year, the sum of $30 million has been earmarked for the Ministry of Education and Culture. Of this, $14.15 million is to be used for the expansion of facilities in secondary schools, $4.6 million for technical education and $2.9 million for the expansion of facilities in the teacher training colleges.

The universities have been given a capital budget of $7.6 million to complete such vital projects as a science complex at the University of Ghana, Legon and extensions to the pharmacy block at the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi. An additional allocation of $750,000 has been made to start a medical school complex on the campus of the University of Ghana.

These significant budgetary allocations further reinforce the conviction by government of the very important role to be played in economic development by scientists, doctors, pharmacists and other science-based professionals who are in very high demand in the country. Still more worthy of note, in this connexion, was a special scholarship scheme instituted by government for encouraging science students in schools and colleges and the universities.



Gen. I. K. Acheampong, CSG, psc, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

Roads :

The thrust of Government policy on roads is to provide and maintain an effective road network in the country. To this end, an amount of C19.3 million has been provided for the periodic maintenance of some 10,400 km of trunk roads while some C4.3 million goes to the maintenance of about 5,000 km of heavily trafficked feeder roads. In view of the importance Government attaches to feeder roads as vital links in our road network, particularly in terms of food production, the allocation for feeder roads construction has been increased by C4.5 million this financial year. It is expected that with effective supervision by the newly-established Ghana Highway Authority the budgetary allocation will be able to complete some 5,000 km of vital road links currently under construction.

Under the trunk roads programme, the sum of C5.7 million has been earmarked for the construction of a number of important bridges. Another C5 million has been voted for the asphalt surfacing of some 480 km of major trunk roads. A further sum of C11.2 million has been set aside to meet constructional obligations under the I.D.A. financed programme for the rehabilitation of the Accra-Kumasi and Yamoransa-Takoradi roads. The sum of C5 million has been allocated for the construction of the Bawdua-Enchi road, which, when completed, will open up that part of the Western Region for agricultural and industrial development. An amount of C2.5 million has been voted for the replanning and re-direction of principal roads in Accra to ease worsening congestion in the capital.

Industrial Development :

Industrial development continued to make progress. At present there are 16 wholly-owned state enterprises producing such items as pharmaceuticals, iron rods, canned food, edible oils, alcoholic beverages and electronic appliances. All these industries operate under the Ghana Industrial Holding Corpoartion. Goods manufactured by the several hundred factories owned by Ghanaians and foreigners or jointly owned by foreigners and Ghanaians, range from building materials to flour and animal feed, from vehicle assembly to milk processing and from insecticides to leather and wood products.

Among the major steps taken towards the industrial take-off of the country last year was the commencement of work on the C500 million Oppon-Mansi Iron and Steel Project in the Western Region and the ground-breaking ceremony of the country's second hydro-electric project estimated at C230 million at Kpong in the Eastern Region.



Ghana's second hydro-electric Dam which will be capable of irrigating 6,700 hectares of land, will consist of a four-unit power house with a total installed capacity of 160MW, generating 940,000 KW-hours of electrical energy per year took off the ground during the year. Picture shows General I. K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the SMC pressing a button to set off the initial blast for the river diversion channel during the ground breaking ceremony.

The project—Ghana's first iron and steel industry, will, when completed, be capable of producing about 200,000 tonnes of iron annually. The figure, which represents about 25 times the country's iron and steel consumption, will make Ghana a giant industrial nation during the next decade. The project will produce iron and steel for local use and export as well as other valuable by-products such as alumina, cement clinker and fertilizer to feed local industries and overseas markets.

The Kpong Project will consist of a four-unit power house with a total capacity of 160 MW generating 940,000 KW-hours of electric energy annually to be transmitted on the national grid. It is situated eight kilometres downstream of the Volta River Project dam at Akosombo and will create a head pond to cover an area of about 4,000 hectares. Negotiations for the financing of the Kpong Hydro-electric Project were carried out successfully between a representative team of the Ghana Government and the financiers, namely, the Canadian Government, the European Investment Bank, the European Economic Community, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Saudi Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

The Government has also taken steps to ensure the siting of industrial projects in the rural areas and the opening of many small-scale industries all over the country in order to stimulate agricultural production further. As part of the Government's strategy of developing small-scale industries in the country, a Research and Technical Service Unit has been established as a joint project between the Government and the Ghana Manufacturers Association. The Small-Scale Industrial Training Centre at Tema also continued to offer technical training and advice to small-scale Ghanaian technicians and craftsmen. Goods manufactured by the several hundred factories owned by Ghanaians and foreigners or jointly owned by foreigners and Ghanaians, range from building materials to flour and animal food, from vehicle assembly to milk processing and from insecticides to leather and wood products.

Electrification :

The current financial year marks the second phase of the Government's rural electrification programme, and the sum of C1.8 million has been voted for the completion of on-going electrification projects in the rural areas and also for the extension of power from the Volta River Project grid to Begoro, Offinso, Suhum and Kibi while another allocation of over C3.7 million has been made for the electrification of the Volta Region. In March last year, the Government completed financial arrangements with the World Bank for the financing of Phase III of the Power Distribution System in Ghana.

Telecommunications :

To improve telephone communication and facilitate Ghana's trading links with the outside world, the Head of State recently cut the sod to mark the commencement of work on Ghana's $13 million Earth Satellite Project at Nkuntunse on the Accra-Nsawan road. When completed, the project will link Ghanaians by direct telephone with subscribers in other countries on fully automatic basis. It will enable the Ghana Posts and Telecommunications Corporation to match the mode of operation of its overseas partners which have adopted the satellite communication system to cater for an ever-increasing traffic.

The Government has also guaranteed a loan of $6 million from the African Development Bank to the P & T Corporation for the implementation of Ghana's portion of the Pan-African telecommunications network. A further loan of $23 million has been granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the Corporation for replacement, rehabilitation and extensions to existing systems. The project will provide high grade tele-communication links between Ghana and the neighbouring states of the West African Economic Community.

The Economy :

It will be recalled that at the time of the take-over in 1972, Ghana's economy was on the verge of collapse. There was a massive balance of payments deficit. Barely a year after the take-over, Ghana's foreign reserves grew from a deficit of C6 million to a credit of C119 million with a trade surplus of C113 million—a performance unprecedented in the country's history.

However, these healthy signs of economic growth were short-lived. Ghana was soon bedevilled with imported inflation when the petroleum producing countries increased the price of oil.

To protect the purchasing power of farmers' and workers' incomes, the Government approved increases in the producer prices of cocoa and other selected cash crops as well as in salaries and wages. These and other measures with the same objective are expected to stem a further worsening of the inflationary pressures. The measures include a liberalization of the importation of raw materials for the domestic manufacture of basic consumer goods, the encouragement of exports other than cocoa and the increase in the bonus for non-traditional exports and the mobilization of the youth back into farming under the recently established Ghana National Reconstruction Corps.

To encourage investment Government has worked out a programme whereby certain percentage earnings of investors in productive sectors of the Ghanaian economy will be earmarked towards the amortization of the invested capital.

Constitutional Rule :

The Government has announced its intention to return the country to constitutional rule on 1st July, 1979, when an elected government will assume office. It has proposed a Union or National Government, whereby candidates for parliamentary elections will present themselves to the electorate on their individual merits rather than on a political party's ticker. The rationale behind the proposal derives from object lessons afforded by Ghana's political history in which party politics is especially noted for its very unpleasant memories. In particular, party politics gave rise to many social evils including hatred and rancour. The Government therefore takes the view that, rather than a party-system of government, a consensus-oriented framework of the Union Government type, capable of eliminating all the evils of party politics and which offers the promise of unity and solidarity for all our people, will be the most suitable form of government for Ghana.

In keeping with its assurances not to force the idea on Ghanaians, the Government appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to collect and collate the views of the people on the proposal. The Committee has since presented its report which has been wholly accepted by the Government. There will be a national referendum in March this year to ascertain the wishes of the people on the proposal.

Foreign Policy

Ghana's foreign policy under the present Government has won for the country considerable prestige and respect in the world community. The Government has pursued a policy of friendship with all countries, and of opposition to all forms of oppression, especially apartheid. It has cooperated fully with the OAU, the Commonwealth, the United Nations and the non-aligned movement in helping to achieve peace in international relations. Ghana has unfailingly discharged her financial obligations as a member of the OAU and has offered material and financial support to the liberation movements in Africa. At the United Nations, Ghana continues its traditional policy of involvement in the organisation's search for world peace and Ghanaian troops are currently serving in the Middle East in the UN's peace-keeping operations. The Government's role in the founding of the Economic Community of West African States is another evidence of its willingness to join with sister African states in their efforts to achieve greater regional cooperation as a means of strengthening their various economies.

Conclusion :

The past year has undoubtedly been a difficult one for most countries, and Ghana was no exception. However, thanks to the pragmatic policies pursued by the Government of the Supreme Military Council under the leadership of General I. K. Acheampong, Ghanaians are determined more than ever to rebuild their country into a prosperous and self-reliant nation of one people with a common destiny.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION—GHANA

Foreign Report

Turkey: new government with old problems

Mr Bulent Ecevit's 35-man Cabinet, unique in Turkish democracy, is preparing for a confidence vote amid the anger of the right, the scepticism of the left and the relief of the liberals and moderates.

Most people agree that a change of Government was long overdue. But the right accuses Mr Ecevit's Republican People's Party of "dishonesty and intrigues" in stealing away 11 deputies from the Justice Party of the ousted Prime Minister, Mr Suleyman Demirel, by offering them ministerial posts. The left considers that Mr Ecevit's Government, with 13 conservative members, is unlikely to fulfill promises of liberalizing laws modelled on those of fascist Italy and which ban the creation of a Communist Party.

Despite accusations that Mr Ecevit's Cabinet is a patchwork Government less homogeneous than the three-party, right-wing coalition it ousted, closer examination shows it was formed in a way to give maximum help to the Premier in his attempt to solve Turkey's three main problems: law and order, the economy and foreign policy.

The first point Mr Ecevit tackled was a foreign policy issue—relations with Greece which, Mr Ecevit says, inevitably includes the Cyprus question. Mr Ecevit has in the past repeatedly stated his readiness to meet Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, believing that negotiations at technical level will progress with greater ease if there is basic agreement at the summit. He also thinks both Turkey and Greece should play an important role in the intercommunal talks.

Though there may be few changes in basic policy, the approach will undoubtedly be more dynamic. Mr Ecevit no doubt relies on the respect he enjoys in the West to try to solve many of the current problems, including the American embargo on arms sales to Turkey. The nomination of Professor Gunduz Okcun, a quiet academic, to the foreign ministr is thought to mean that Mr Ecevit will in fact be the driving force behind Turkey's foreign policy.



Mr Ecevit : can he stay in power ?

Turkey's most urgent domestic problem, political violence, claimed more than 220 lives last year. Already in the first week of 1978 the toll has been 15. Mr Ecevit hopes to put an end to all this by having what amounts to two interior ministers.

The first, who actually occupies the interior post, is Mr Irfan Ozaydinli, a liberal but no-nonsense former air force general. "I give my orders as a soldier does", he recently told his ministry staff. "And I closely observe developments until a result is obtained."

The second is the Minister of National Education, Mr Neodet Ugur, a former police chief of Istanbul and Interior Minister in Mr Ecevit's previous government. By naming him to the education post, Mr Ecevit hopes to keep a closer eye on the schools and universities, where most of the political violence originates.

Over the past few years, the Right has been mainly responsible for the violence, which consists of gangland-style street killings and now routine bomb attacks. But one deputy from the RPP's left wing, Mr Suleyman Genc, himself a recent bombing victim, has voiced an opinion that most liberal and leftist circles had been keeping to themselves. He accused the much-feared, mysterious "Counter-Guerrilla Unit" of the Turkish Secret Service, the MIT, of being responsible for the attack which left his Ankara flat in a shambles.

His colleagues noted that he had been publishing a series of articles in a socialist daily entitled, "Turkey on the razor's edge: CIA, MIT and the Counter-Guerrilla".

The roles played by Turkish and/or foreign intelligence in the disproportionate rise of violence is open to discussion, but not so the country's near-disastrous economic situation. Not too strong to begin with, it has been continually weakened by short-term, high-interest foreign loans, a drop in migrant workers' remittances, and a badly organized energy policy. While the domestic price of oil remained constant until recently, Turkey's already scarce supplies of foreign currency have been flowing to Arab countries in higher and higher proportions.

When Mr Demirel's Government was toppled on New Year's Eve, months of fruitless negotiations with the International Monetary Fund were interrupted. The Government was having trouble meeting the demands of the IMF, including one for a reported 20 per cent devaluation of the Turkish lira. A consortium of foreign banks had promised Turkey a big loan once an agreement was reached.

Sources close to the new government report that Turkey will now ask for these demands to be modified. But this seems highly unlikely considering the IMF's standard requests from every country it deals with, be it Great Britain or Peru.

Nevertheless, Mr Ecevit has hopes of improving the situation with the nomination to the finance ministry of Mr Ziya Muezzinoglu, a highly respected economist whose years as Turkish ambassador in Bonn and Brussels have given him invaluable diplomatic experience.

The main question now, of course, is whether Mr Ecevit will be able to remain in power. The opposition, led by Mr Demirel, claims that this Government cannot last. But it is, in fact, by the very presence of the ministers who do not belong to his party that Mr Ecevit seems to have assured the relative longevity of his Cabinet. His party controls 213 votes in the National Assembly. By taking on 13 ministers from outside, he has assured himself of 226 votes, the absolute majority in the all-powerful lower house.

Sinan Fisek

History that Russia would do well to forget

Every country rewrites its history to legitimize its image of itself. The Soviet Union does so to legitimize its system of government. Take away the official version of history and you take away the main foundation stone of the regime. If the Bolsheviks are not the ordained executors of the "laws of history", if they took over merely because they were better organized than their opponents in the turmoil of 1917, they have no particular right to be in power now.

This is why the authorized version cannot be questioned and why it is impossible to have a free discussion of Russian history with anyone representing the Soviet system. Nevertheless, when the impossible was attempted not long ago at an adventurous East-West conference organized by the West Berlin branch of the Aspen Institute of Colorado the results were interesting. The subject was the Soviet Union after 60 years. Obviously the Russians did not retreat an inch from their official position. They came from official research institutes and could not be expected to chop away at the branches on which they sit. But light flickered usefully between the branches onto some contemporary issues.

One of the most interesting is whether the Soviet Union can gradually assume its proper responsibilities in the world as a relatively rich and developed country instead of posing with decreasing credibility as one of the revolutionary poor. At the moment its non-military aid to developing countries is a fraction of that of the west and declining. (In 1976 aid offers from the Warsaw Pact countries dropped to $1,327m while western totals rose to more than $14,000m.) In public it pours scorn on the north-south dialogue and refuses any responsibility for problems allegedly caused entirely by colonialism.

Ideology is not solely to blame. The Soviet Union is considerably poorer than the west, and in any case Russian traditions do not adjust easily to cooperation with other states. Nevertheless ideology makes change more difficult because it demands a posture of continuous ideological and political rivalry. Whether the world cannot afford this outdated diversion of energies much longer is doubtful. As an American put it bluntly at the Aspen conference: "The question now is not who is right but whether we are all going to survive."

Are there any signs that this message is getting through? The doctrine of peaceful coexistence may look hopeful in so far as it envisages the victory of socialism without war, but it legitimizes every other type of struggle, including "wars of liberation", and it falsely defines the world in terms of class struggle. It also rules out genuinely free choice between systems by postulating the inevitable movement of history towards socialism.

On the other hand, without abandoning the doctrine, the Russians now seem readier than they were to listen to what is being said in the west and to respond with something other than abuse. Early last summer a high-level audience in Moscow sat through a forthright lecture by Herr Egon Bahr, the former West German Minister for Development Aid, who pointed out that in 1975 West Germany gave two and a half times as much non-military aid as the entire Warsaw Pact. More recently Herr Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor of West Germany, has exchanged letters on the subject with Mr Brezhnev but he admits the Soviet Union is still unready to join the new North-South Commission of which he is Chairman.

At the Aspen conference an east European claimed that tackling global problems was a new element in socialist policy. Russian participants stressed the significance of a passage in the speech which Mr Brezhnev gave at the sixtieth anniversary celebrations in November. Talking of the world's growing population and the problems of providing it with food, raw materials and energy, Mr Brezhnev said modestly that the socialist world could not solve these problems for all mankind, so that a "broad and constructive cooperation by all countries and all peoples" was needed. This may not sound much but it denotes movement.

There remains, however, an enormous perpetual gulf which makes a common view of the world very difficult. The way the official Russians depict themselves and the world is almost wholly unrecognizable to others. For them the revolution has to be not just a seizure of power but an historic change in property relations responsible for industrializing the Soviet Union, winning the Second World War, achieving military parity with the West, and inspiring the working classes everywhere.

Scarcely anyone else shares this view. An American academic at the Aspen conference said that the Soviet revolution was like others in that it was followed by a partial restoration of the old order. A British participant went as far as to argue that the development of the Soviet Union since 1917 had been achieved in spite of, not because of, the revolution. The killings, demoralization, ravaging of agriculture and the turning away from the west had interrupted modernization which was getting under way before 1917. Others pointed out that far from leading the way to a brighter future for mankind the Soviet Union was now seen by fewer and fewer people, including communists, as offering a model worth emulating.

Interestingly enough the Russians did not blow up or walk out as they might have done in past periods. They replied relatively calmly. By such small mercies we now measure progress. How much farther this can go remains to be seen. If the Soviet Union is really to find a new view of itself and its role in the world it will have gradually to shed both its ideological interpretation of history and the older expansionist traditions of Russia which lie behind it. That is a lot to ask. Yet the signs of slow movement may still be real.

Richard Davy

Food Report

Time for all the supermarkets to show how competitive they are

Mr Sainsbury is the head of Sainsbury's, but there is no Mr International or Mr Fine Fare. That difference gives a clue to the reason for the plunge by Sainsbury's on Monday into discount shopping. The company's name is one of the most ancient and respected in the grocery world.

That is a handicap since it sums up visions of sawdust-covered floors, large red bacon-slicers and attentive assistants in long aprons. It arouses the suspicion in an age of multi-checkout superstores that Sainsbury is old-fashioned and expensive even though it is one of the most competitive chains.

The Discount 78 scheme that it has begun this week is an attempt to correct that image and wrest sales from other groups. There is more grocery selling-space in Britain than is needed for the amount of food sold and all supermarket groups are fighting each other for business.

There are 77 foods on the Sainsbury list of which most are sold under its own name. Grocers always say that price comparisons between supermarkets based on such own-label goods are unreliable because companies can exert much more influence on own-label suppliers than on those for national brands. They, therefore, have more scope on own-label goods for special deals which distort comparisons.

There are also 27 foods on the Sainsbury list packed under national brand labels sold by almost every supermarket company. Yet some were surprisingly reluctant to disclose their prices for the same goods, saying that it was unfair to compare a Sainsbury list of special offers with goods sold elsewhere at normal prices.

Tesco was the only company to volunteer its own prices for the branded goods on the Sainsbury list without question. It emerged from the comparison with credit, bearing in mind that it did not have all of the products on the Sainsbury list at special offer prices of its own.

The Tesco score was: 14 products higher than at Sainsbury's, nine the same and four lower. The four were marmalade, two types of biscuit and tea.

Fine Fare refused to quote its prices for the 27 branded products on the Sainsbury list. That was perhaps not surprising since the three items on its published list of special offers which are also in Discount 78 are all cheaper at Sainsbury's.

Fine Fare has cut 14¼oz tins of Heinz soup to 15p from a "normal price" of 18p while Sainsbury has cut them from 17½p to 14½p.

Key Markets said that it had started a permanent promotion of 163 cut-price lines almost two years ago and that others were now following. Mr John Williams, marketing director, said immediately after Sainsbury unveiled its Discount 78 plans: "When we introduced our 163 knock-down prices policy we aimed to be the cheapest supermarket in the country".

The company said that it had compared about 120 of its 163 items with the same or similar goods at Sainsbury's, and had found its own prices to be almost a tenth lower. But it would not give the prices it was charging for the 27 branded items on the Sainsbury list.

It would quote only the 10 which were also on its own promotion list. Its score was: six higher than at Sainsbury's, three the same and one lower.

International Stores said that the Sainsbury move simply mirrored its own campaign last year to sell a low-priced range of own-label goods in plain and restrained packaging without the usual frills. It said that 58 of those goods were directly comparable with those on the Sainsbury list and that 39 were cheaper at International.

It would not, however, volunteer its prices for the 27 branded goods. Only four of them are also on the International list of promotions for this week. Two cost the same at both companies two are dearer at International.

The reluctance of supermarket companies to quote price lists which they have not chosen themselves is understandable but squares ill with their persistent shrill claims to be more progressive and competitive than each other all the time. They have all said it often enough. All they have to do now is to prove it.

Hugh Clayton

Business Opportunities

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr GUNTER THAMM, of 34 Tunis Road, London, W.12, is APPLYING to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the MATTER of DAVID FELLERMAN HOLDINGS Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 3rd day of February, 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Leonard Cyril Curtis of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of December 1977.

PATRICK GRANVILLE WHITE, LEONARD CYRIL CURTIS, Liquidators.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in BANKRUPTCY No. 1900 of 1977.

Re: GEORGE FREDERICK WILLMENT trading as WILLMENT CONTRACTORS (a firm) of 13 Moore Street, London, SW3—a civil engineer—and trading at 39 Courtfield Gardens, London SW5. (Under Receiving Order dated 12th December 1977) FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS 31st January 1978 at 11 o'clock Noon at Room 410/4th Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY. Public Examination 30th June 1978 at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon at Court 40, (Queen's Building) Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL.

JAMES TYE, Official Receiver.

N.B. All debts due to be paid to me.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 004083 of 1977

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of URBALL CLARKE (DEVELOPMENTS) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 16th day of December, 1977, presented to the said Court by Hooper and Ashby Limited whose Registered Office is situate at 166 168 Millbrook Road, Southampton, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 23rd day of January, 1978, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DOYLE DEVONSHIRE BOX & CO, 28 Great James Street, London, WC1. London Agents for: Ensor Lisby & Firth of Southampton, Solicitors for the Petitioning Creditor.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of January, 1978.

No. 001 of 1978

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of EDWARDS, HASTINGS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 3rd day of January 1978 presented to the said Court by Shell U.K. Oil Limited trading as Shell U.K. Oil whose registered office is situate at Shell-Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DX.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 6th day of February 1978, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ROWE AND MAW of 15 Devereux Court, Essex Street, London WC2R 3JX, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Note.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd day of February 1978.

No. 003285 of 1977

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Group A In the Matter of K. O. BOARDMAN INTERNATIONAL Limited, IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 5th day of December 1977 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of (i) The CAPITAL of the above mentioned company from £2,000,000 to £1,000,000 and (ii) the SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT of the said Company from £618,565 to £518,565 and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the company as altered the several particulars required by the above mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 22nd day of December 1977

Dated this 12th day of January 1978

HALLIWELL LANDAU and CO. of Barnett House 53 Fountain Street Manchester M2 2AN.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CHILEAN EXTERNAL LONG TERM DEBT: LAW No. 8962 CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 6% LAN 1926

Notice is hereby given that under the Sinking Fund arrangements of the above Loan all outstanding bonds are called for redemption at par on 1st February, 1978, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

Bonds should be presented at the London Offices of Lloyds Bank International Limited, listed on the appropriate forms.

Bonds not assented under Decree Law 8962 of 20th July, 1948, should be presented for assenting and overstamping prior to being presented for redemption. Forms for assenting may be obtained from the aforementioned Bank.

LOCAL AUTHORITY BILLS

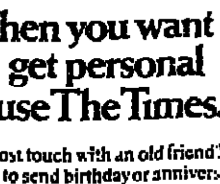
Issued 11th January, due 12th April, 1978:

£2M Bolton M.B.C. placed at 5-27/32%. Only bills outstanding.

£3M Stockport M.B.C. issued at average rate of 5.85854%. Applications totalled £22½M. £4M bills outstanding.

£1.5M Sandwell M.B.C. issued at average rate of 5.8332%. Applications totalled £12½M. £5½M bills outstanding.

£0.75M Middlesbrough B.C. issued at 5-27/32%. Applications totalled £3M. £0.75M bills outstanding.



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COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tonight & Thur next 7.30 last perfs of Janacek's From the House of the Dead: Tomorrow & Tues next 7.30 Rigoletto: Wed next 7.30 Orpheus in the Underworld. 104 Balcony seats always available on day of performance.

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SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672. Until Feb. 18. D'OYLY CARTE OPERA in Gilbert & Sullivan. Evs. 7.30. Mat Sats. 2.30. Until Wed. next: THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Jan. 19, 20, 21: PATIENCE.

CONCERTS

Tonight St. John's Smith Sq. ARS NOVA APPEAL CONCERT Samuel Pepys, Esquire A Portrait in words and music Peihick Edwards, William Pugh Ars Nova Baroque Ensemble £2.50, £1.50, £1.00, 75p at the door only from 6.30.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL. Tonight, 7.45 PHILOMUSICA. Carl Pini. Soloist. Prog. inc. Mozart: Horn Concerto No. 4; Sinfonia Concertante for Violin & Viola; Haydn: Trumpet Concerto.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 Evs. 7.30, Mats. Thurs. 3.0, Sats. 4.0 "LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT SPECTACLE, CAPTIVATING TUNES AND RACY COMEDY." Sun. People. IRENE THE MUSICAL MUSICAL "SLICK, SUMPTUOUS—IRENE HAS EVERYTHING."—Daily Express. INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS ON 01-836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Credit car bkgs. 836 3962 (ex. Sat.) Mon.-Fri. 7.45. Thurs. mats. 4.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8 A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL.—Fin. Times. OLIVER! "ROY HUDD's splendid performance." S. Tel. "Talented JOAN TURNER." D. Mail. "Capital fun . . . the show is a delight." D. Tel. OLIVER! RETURNS TRIUMPHANTLY . . . CONSIDER YOURSELF LUCKY TO BE ABLE TO SEE IT AGAIN—D. Mir. NOW BOOKING THROUGH 1978

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Info. 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire Tonight 7.30 Tomor. 2.00 & 7.30 Jonson's THE ALCHEMIST "Masterpiece of rampant knavery." D. Telegraph with: THE COMEDY OF ERRORS (next perf. Mon.) RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W) and at Piccadilly and Savoy Theatres.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Tues. 3, Sats. 5. SIOBHAN McKENNA as Sarah Bernhardt in MEMOIR with NIALL BUGGY

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. "DONALD SINDEN IS SUPERB." NOW SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND "WICKEDLY FUNNY." The Times "GREAT ENTERTAINMENT." N.o.W.

ART THEATRE. 836 2132 "Hilarious. See it!" S.T. TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN Eves. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15

ASTORIA, Charing X Road. 01-437 6239 or 01-437 5757 or 01-734 4291 Nearest Tube Tottenham Court Road Mon.-Thurs. 8.00. Fri. & Sat. 6.00 & 8.45. "ELVIS" THE STAGE SPECTACULAR Tickets £1.50, £5.50. Instant Credit Card Res. "Eat in our fully licensed Restaurant or Buffet Bar lunchtime and before and after Show—bookable in advance." "ELVIS" Infectious, appealing, foot-stomping and heart-thumping.—Observer. "ELVIS" I was absolutely caught up in it, carried along by it; reinvigorated by the sheer verve and spectacle of it.—Sun. Tel. "ELVIS" Staggeringly effective.—Times. "ELVIS" Performed with a verve rare in British musicals. The show literally had the audience dancing in the aisles. This "Elvis" is marvellous.—Sunday Express.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Mon. to Thur. 8. Fri., Sat at 5.45 & 8.30 IPI-TOMBI "PULSATING MUSICAL"—E. News. THIRD GREAT YEAR Seat prices £1.50 to £4.50. Dinner and Top price seat £8.25 inc.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. Tel. 01-836 7040. Last 3 perfs today 2.0 Tomorrow 11.0 & 2.0. Richard Goolden, Ian Talbot, John Warner, David King in TOAD OF TOAD HALL

CHURCHILL 460 6677 Bromley, Kent. 23 Dec-28 Jan. DICKIE HENDERSON, UNA STUBBS, LYNDA BARON, BILL OWEN in CINDERELLA.

COMEDY. 01-930 2578. Evenings 8.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0 Winner of all 1975 Awards BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR HYWEL BENNETT in SIMON GRAY'S OTHERWISE ENGAGED Directed by Harold Pinter LAST WEEKS. Must end Jan. 21.

CRITERION. 930 3216 (Credit Cards) Eves. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Thurs. 3. LESLIE PHILLIPS "Impeccable . . . a master." S. Tms. in SEXTET "HILARIOUSLY FUNNY."—N.o.W.

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DUCHESS. 836 8243. Mon.-Thurs. evgs. 8.00. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9. OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel. 8th SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122 Mon.-Sat. 8.00. Mats. Wed. 3.00 & Sat. 5.00 SIAN PHILLIPS, PAUL DANEMAN in SPINE CHILLER. Tickets from £1.80 to £3.80. Instant Credit Card Reservations. Dinner & Top Price Seat 7.30.

FORTUNE. 836 2238 Evgs. 8. Thur. 3. Sats. 5 & 8. Muriel Pavlow as MISS MARPLE in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE Third Great Year

GARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0 Sats. 5.15 & 8.30. JILL MARTIN, JULIA SUTTON DAVID FIRTH and special guest appearance for this week only. BERNARD BRADEN in the BRILLIANT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM "Go TWICE."—E. Morley, Punch. "Go 3 times."—C. Barnes, N.Y.T.

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Evenings 8.15 Sats. 6.0 & 8.40. Mat. Wed. 3.0. PAUL EDDINGTON AMANDA BARRIE in the SECOND YEAR of DONKEY'S YEARS by MICHAEL FRAYN BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE. 858 7755. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. PINCH-ME-NOT. A new Comedy by Richard O'Keeffe. "An excellent first play." Times. "A considerable achievement." D.T. 2 weeks only. Jan. 17-28. Evgs 7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30. Leonard Rossiter as THE IMMORTAL HAYDON. "A stupendous vehicle for Rossiter . . . compelling and highly entertaining". Punch.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Evgs. Mon. to Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8 "Touchingly, tentative sexuality" S. Times of PENNY WHISTLE CHARMING & TRUTHFUL—Tms. "Remarkable."—D. Mail.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832 Evgs. 7.45. Wed. 2.30 Sat. 4.30 and 8.15 CLAIRE BLOOM DANIEL MASSEY MICHAEL ALDRIDGE in ROSMERSHOLM Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS "A MURDER PLAY MORE EXCITING THAN ANY BY AGATHA CHRISTIE."—D. Tel. LAST 2 WEEKS

HAYMARKET. 930 9832 Previews Jan. 24 (charity), & Jan. 25. Open Jan. 26, 7.0. Subs. evgs. 8.0 Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5 & 8.15 INGRID BERGMAN WENDY HILLER DEREK GODFREY DORIS HARE FRANCES CUKA in WATERS OF THE MOON by N. C. Hunter NOW BOOKING

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606 Evgs. 8.0. Weds & Sats. 3.00 & 8.00 GLYNIS JOHNS LEO McKERN HELEN LINDSAY in TERENCE RATTIGAN'S CAUSE CELEBRE "RATTIGAN REVEALS HIS MASTERY."—S.T. "A powerful drama." —N. "GLYNIS JOHNS PLAYS BRILLIANTLY."—D. Telegraph.

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606 Opening March 28 BRUCE FORSYTH in Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley's TRAVELLING MUSIC SHOW Previews from March 16.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916 Evs. 8. Dnr. 7. 'KINGDOM COME' A Caribbean-Irish Musical Comedy Stewart Parker & Shaun Davey.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW NOW IN ITS 5TH ROCKING YEAR

LONDON CASINO. 437 6877. Last 3 Pfs. today & Sat. 2.15, 7.30 SUSANNAH YORK, RON MOODY PETER PAN "The best Christmas entertainment in town."—Evening Standard.

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 JOAN PLOWRIGHT COLIN BLAKELY and Patricia Hayes in FILUMENA by Eduardo de Filippo Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI "TOTAL TRIUMPH" E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S. Times.

MAYFAIR 629 3036 Opens Tues., Feb. 7 at 7.0 GORDON CHATER in THE ELOCUTION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN by Steve J. Spears. "Outrageously Funny . . . Profoundly moving . . . Variety. Previews from Feb. 1st.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835. Evgs. 8.00. Mats. Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat. 5.00 DAVY JONES, MICKY DOLENZ IN HARRY NILSSON'S THE POINT "A dozen delightful songs which linger in the memory." D. Express Stall Tkts. £1.25-£3.50. Combined Dinner Theatre tkt. £5.95.

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252 OLIVIER (open stage) Ton't 7.30 Tomorrow 2.30 & 7.30 THE MAD HOUSE by Harley Granville-Barker LYTTELTON (proscenium stage) Ton't 7.45, Tomorrow 2.45 & 7.45 BEDROOM FARCE by Alan Ayckbourn. COTTESLOE (small auditorium) Tonight & Tomorrow 7.30 Last perfs of HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME by Ken Hill. Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 3052.

NEW END HAMPSTEAD. 794 0022 Edinburgh Fringe First Award Winner PRIVATE DICK. Mon-Sat 7.30

NEW LONDON, Drury Lane. 405 0072 International spectacular with the magical ingredients of Theatre Cabaret & Circus SURPRISE! SURPRISE! Today at 5.0 & 8.0. Sat. 3.0, 5.0 & 8.0. Last 2 days. Must end Sat.

OLD VIC. 928 7616 PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC in rep Jan 16-March 25 HAMLET ALL FOR LOVE SAINT JOAN ANTONY & CLEOPATRA Hamlet opens Jan 16 "believable and powerful interpretation . . . Mr Jacobi's memorable Hamlet." The Times. All for Love opens Jan 20 "Glittering life . . . stunning success." Financial Times.

PALACE. 01-437 6834 Mon-Thrs 8.0. Fri 6.0 & 8.40 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 EVGS 7.30 MATS. WEDS & SATS 2.45. LIMITED SEASON TO FEB 25 TOMMY STEELE SALLY ANN HOWES ANTHONY VALENTINE in The Fairy Tale Musical HANS ANDERSEN Instant confirmed credit card bookings on 01-734 8961.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 OPENING MAY 25 FOR A SUMMER SEASON THE TWO RONNIES BOOK NOW: Theatre and Agents

PHOENIX 01-836 8611 Evg 8.0. Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 4.30 & 8.0 KEITH MICHELL PENELOPE KEITH NIGEL STOCK JUNE JAGO ROY DOTRICE in the Chichester Festival Theatre production of THE APPLE CART by Bernard Shaw "Outstanding revival of buoyant show." D. Tel. Directed by PATRICK GARLAND Last 3 weeks.

PHOENIX 01-836 8611 Opening March 1 FRANK FINLAY in The Leslie Bricusse Musical KINGS & CLOWNS Red price prevs from Feb 16

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Credit bks. 836 3962 (ex. Sat.) Evs. 8. Sat. 6.15 & 8.50. Wed. 3. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY "A RAUCOUSLY FUNNY" 18th Century Comedy WILD OATS "PURE GOLD" S. Times. Last 3 Weeks

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. From 2 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15. Wed. 3 (8 Feb. at 7). Royal Shakespeare Company in BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR PRIVATES ON PARADE By Peter Nichols

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Mon. to Fri. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45 Mats. Thursday at 3.0. "THE STAGE IS AGLOW" Daily Telegraph RICHARD BECKINSALE in I LOVE MY WIFE "HILARIOUS COMEDY MUSICAL" Sun Directed by Gene Saks "Bountiful invention & wit." F.Times INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKING ON 01-930 0846

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. Mat Wed. 3.0 ALEC GUINNESS in THE OLD COUNTRY A New Play by ALAN BENNETT Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Plays & Players London critics award "One of the most notable theatrical events in this country for a good many years."—B. Levin. Sunday Times.

REGENT. 01-637 9862/3 M. T. W. T. & F. 8.00 Thurs. & Sat. 6.15 & 8.45 SEXUAL PERVERSITY IN CHICAGO and DUCK VARIATIONS by David Mamet "The talk is dirty, the people are nice . . . You will have a good time."—N.Y. Daily News. "Talented eroticism." D. Tel. Credit Cards accepted. Student stand by tickets available after 7.30 p.m. £1.00.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS. 748 3354 Eves (not Mons) 7.30 Matinees Sats. 2.30 THE CHERRY ORCAHRD Anton Chekhov Director PETER GILL 70p, £1, £1.50.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Last perfs Ton't & Tomorr at 8. ACTORS COMPANY in THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST by Oscar Wilde "I laughed almost without stopping." F. Times.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. From Thurs. at 8. Jan. 24 at 7. Subs. Sat. 5 & 8.30 World Premiere of LAUGHTER! by Peter Barnes See also Theatre Upstairs

ROYALTY. 405 8004 Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 & 8.45. Sat. 3.0 & 8.0 London's critics vote BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards.

SAVOY. 01-836 8888. C. C. Evenings 8.0. Mats Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Richard PASCO Susan HAMPSHIRE Nicky HENSON James COSSINS in Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN Directed by Clifford Williams "I SAT IN A CLOUD OF JOY FROM BEGINNING TO END."—S. TIMES RSC ALSO AT ALDWYCH AND PICCADILLY THEATRES Credit card bookings accepted

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8 Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN 26th YEAR

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE. 836 6596. Evgs. 8 p.m. Mat. Thurs. 2.30. Sat 5.00 & 8.00. Tickets £1.50-£4.00 PAUL JONES in DRAKE'S DREAM A NEW 16TH CENTURY ROCK MUSICAL "Many Merry Refrains" —Evening News. "Bouncing Vigour."—Evening Standard. "Spectacular Presentation."—Stage. Instant Credit Card Reservations.

SHAW. 01-388 1394 Opens Mon. 7.00. subs. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thur., Fri. 2.30. AN INSPECTOR CALLS by J. B. Priestley

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD, E.15. 534 0310. CINDERELLA, by Martin Duncan. 2.30. Sat. 5 & 8. Ends tomorrow.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Ends Tomor. Eves. 7.30. Pirate Jenny in OUR OWN PEOPLE, by David Edgar.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evs. 8 Mats Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. Dinah Sheridan Dulcie Gray Eleanor Summerfield James Grout AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NEWEST Whodunnit A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED

VICTORIA PALACE. 01-834 1317 Twice Daily at 2.30 & 7.30 BASIL BRUSH'S NEW REVUE BOOM! BOOM! BERT WEEDON, BOBBY CRUSH & STAR CO. "A TRUE FAMILY SHOW."—D. Tel.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company Ton't 8.00 first night premiere Edward Bond's THE BUNDLE. All seats £1.50. Adv. Bkgs. Aldwych.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Until Feb. 25—LAVISH ICE PANTOMIME HUMPTY DUMPTY "Sheer sparkling spectacle." D. Tel. Mon. to Fri. 7.45. Mats. Weds., Thurs. at 3. Sats. at 2, 5 & 8. Chldn & Snr Cits. half price except Sats. at 2 & 5. Pay at doors. Enquiries 902 1234. Spacious car park.

مكنز الاهرام

هكذا من الأصل

THEATRES

YNDHAM'S (53 3028. Credit card Bookings 836 3962 (ex. Sats.) Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH, VERY FUNNY."—Eve. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph. "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER."—Guardian

ESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Last perfs. today & tomor. at 5 & 8. RUPERT'S CHRISTMAS ADVENTURE. The Family Musical. "It's a hit". F.T.

OUNG VIC (near Old Vic). 928 6363. Tom't & tue. 7.15. SCAPINO. "Sparkles."—Times. Tomorrow 5 & 7.45. A Christmas Carol. Mon., 7.45. The Importance of Being Ernest. Wed 7.15. Charley's Aunt. Thurs. 7.45. Taming of the Shrew.

ALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 10 p.m. Dine/Dance. 9.30 Revue RAZZLE DAZZLE and at 11 p.m. BUDDY GRECO

CINEMAS

BC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. THE GAUNTLET (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00. Late now tonight & Sat. 11.00. THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE (A). Wk & Sun. 2.00, 5.20, 8.50. Late show Sat. 11.50.

CADEMY ONE. 437 3981. James Joyce's A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN (AA). Progs. 2.15, 4.30, 6.30, 8.40.

CADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

CADEMY THREE. 437 0619. Harold Pinter's THE CARETAKER (A). Progs. 4.30, 6.40, 8.45.

AMDEN PLAZA, opp. Camden Town Tube. 485 2443. Tavianis' PADRE PADRONE (X). Grand Prize Cannes '77. 4.05, 6.25, 8.50.

OLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5214. GOODBYE EMANUELLE (X). (French film. English subtitles). Cont progs. 1.25 (not Sun) 3.30, 5.40, 8.10. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m.

URZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. PARDON MON AFFAIRE (X). (English Subtitles). Progs. at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.15, 8.30.

OMINION. Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9662). STAR WARS (U). Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Seats still available for many perfs. Hurry!

RINCE Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. ROLLER-COASTER (A) IN SENSURROUND. Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.50, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m.

ATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220. ANNIE HALL (AA). Seats Bookable. Sep. Perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. FRONT PAGE (A) & FACE TO FACE (X) 11.15.

EICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). STAR WARS (U). Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Seats still available for many perfs. Hurry!

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE DEEP (A). Sep. progs. every day. Seats may be booked. Doors open at 1.00, 4.30, 7.45. Late shows Fri & Sats Doors 11.15.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. (735 2011). AUDREY ROSE (AA). Sep. progs. Wks. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sun. 3.30, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.00 p.m.

OEN. St. Martin's Lane. Home of Disney Movies THE RESCUERS (U). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. Special show Sat. 11.15 a.m.

ARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Herzog's STROSZEK (AA). Progs. 4.10, 6.15, 8.25.

HOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2223. Herzog's STROSZEK (AA). Progs. 4.10, 6.15, 8.25.

LAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.

THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE (A). Progs. Daily 1.15 (not Suns.), 3.35, 6.00, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.30 pm

RIPORT '77 (A). Progs Daily 1.45 (not Suns.), 4.00, 6.15, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.15 p.m.

LACK PANTHER (X). Progs. Daily 1.10 (not Suns.), 3.30, 5.50, 8.10. Late show Sat., 11.30 p.m.

Opening January—a new place to see old films.

RINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. SALON KITTY (X). Sep. perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats bkble. Lic'd Bar.

CREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366 (opposite Belsize Park Tube). British premiere Visconti's THE INNOCENT (X). Subtitled. 2.05, 4.25, 6.45, 9.05. Late show tonight at 11.15 p.m. Bergman's FACE TO FACE (X). Hitchcock's FAMILY PLOT (X). Seats bookable on the same day. No phone bookings.

CENE 1, Lelc. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). Progs. 12.50, 4.15, 7.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.

EXHIBITIONS

ADA AND SURREALISM: Books and agazines. Mon.-Fri., 10-5. Free book available. THE ART BOOK OMPANY 18 Endell St., Covent arden, London WC2.

ON VIEW AT ST JAMES'S PALACE, SW1 HE QUEEN'S JUBILEE GIFTS en now until 15th January. Weekays 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Sundays 12 noon, p.m. 50p adults. 25p children and nior citizens. All proceeds to the Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal

ART GALLERIES

LGRAVE GALLERY, 17 Motcombe St., S.W.1. LFRED HAYWARD AND FRIENDS (John, Steer, McEvoy, etc.) Mon.-Fri. 10-6. 235 0066.

ITISH MUSEUM, ANIMALS IN ART. Until 25 Feb. Weekends 10-5. Sundays 2.30-6. Adm. free.

ILMAGHI, 13 Old Bond St., W.1. 491 7408. THE VIENNA SECESSION Important Prints and Drawings 1897-1917 (Klimt, Schiele, etc.) and CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION of English Watercolours. Until 20 Jan. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6. Sats. 10-1.

rks by: Mayhew Smith, Grant, ry Moore, Nicholson, Scott, Wood, ry, Spear, Wright, Mary Newcomb, lls, Lowndes, etc. til 21st January, 1978. Daily 10-6. 10-5. 01-534 2566.

IAN GALLERIES, 7 Porchester lace, W.2. Retrospective Exhibition Paintings by GEORGE DOWNS ntil 30th Jan. 10-5. Sat. 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116 J. D. INNES

WYARD GALLERY, South Bank, C.1 (Arts Council). DADA AND URREALISM REVIEWED. Until 27 arch. Adm £1. 25p Mon. & 6-8 ue.-Thur. Mon. 1-8. Tue.-Thur. 0-8. Fri. & Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. etails of lectures from Celia 'Malley: 01-629 9495. Parties by written application only.

EVRE GALLERY. An Exhibition of mportant 19th and 20th CENTURY AINTINGS Wkdys. 10-5. Sats. 0-1. at 32 Bruton St., London, .1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

ILBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., .1. FRANCIS BACON & FRANK MEBACH. Recent work. 1 Dec.-2 Jan., '78. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. at. 10-12.30.

ART GALLERIES

USEUM OF LONDON, London Wall, EC2. (01-600 3699). Closed this week. Reopens Sat 14 Jan. (normal opening Tues.-Sat. 10.00-18.00. Sun. 14.00-18.00. Closed Mondays).

USEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W1. The world's greatest collections from the tribal societies of five continents. Free film shows every Mondays. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, London. WC2. 01-930 8511. SIR THOMAS MORE, 1477-1535. A vivid and colourful exhibition of his life and times. Adm. 40p. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 2-6.

REDFERN GALLERY, 1001 Selected Original Prints. Until January 25th. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS 1. LEONARDO DA VINCI Anatomical Drawings. Until 19 Feb. Adm. £1. 2. LIGHT FANTASTIC. An exhibition of holography. Until 27 March. Adm. £1. Half price to both exhibitions for students & pensioners. Both exhibitions open daily 10-6 (inc. Suns.) except Mons. 10-5 reserved for pre-booked visits only. Open late Mons. & Thurs. till 8 p.m.

SAMUEL PALMER—ETCHINGS William Weston Gallery, 7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0722

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. Winter programme of exhibitions: MONDRIAN: a special display. Until 29 Jan. SERIES, Until 31 Jan. 1935 and CARVED MODELLED CONSTRUCTED, Until 28 Feb. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. free.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, Sth. Ken. Special exhibition SAY WHEN. Adm. 50p Until 12 Feb. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

The Times SPECIAL REPORTS put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

ROYAL COURT THEATRE from thursday WORLD PREMIERE Laughter! BY PETER BARNES BOOK NOW 01-730 1745

ANIMALS IN ART



until 25 February 1978 weekdays 10-5 Sundays 2-30-6 admission free BRITISH MUSEUM

THE ARTS

Poisonous Ivy

Philip French

Fritz Lang season
National Film Theatre

Audrey Rose (aa)
Odeon, Marble Arch

East of Elephant Rock (aa)
Classic 3, Oxford Street

Servante et Maitresse (x)
Minema, Knightsbridge

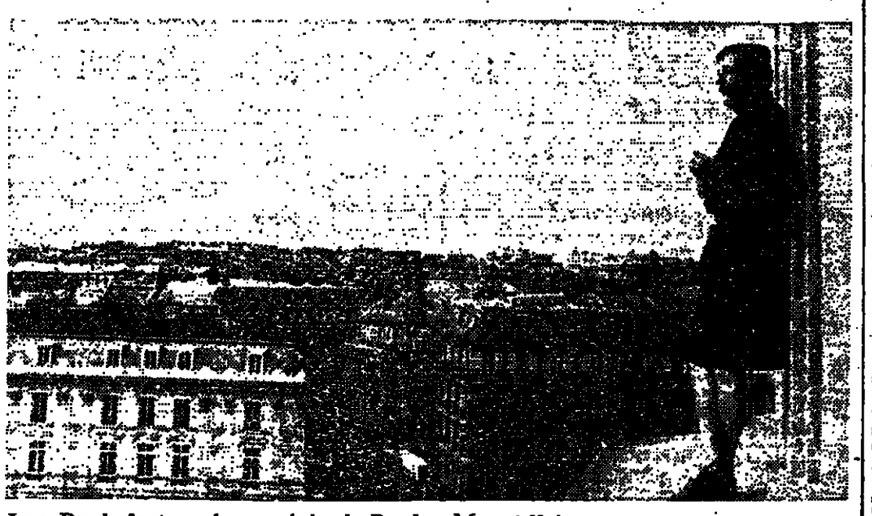
Pardon Mon Affaire (x)
Curzon

Fritz Lang was one of the greatest, most influential directors in movie history. His pictures have been mined by lesser talents and one can point to numerous carbon-copied scenes (like the traffic-jam killing that *The Ipcress File* imitated from *The Testament of Dr Mabuse*), though it's more rewarding to trace the various debts of his peers — Hitchcock, Welles, Wilder, Kubrick. His career spanned the years from the Great War to the 1960s, and his death a few months ago marked the end of an era. From 1919 until he quit Germany rather than accept Goebbels's invitation to become head of the German film industry in 1933, Lang totally controlled his own work, initiating his innovative projects and invariably working on the scripts with his then wife Thea Von Harbou. Thereafter, briefly in France (where he made the rarely seen film version of Molnar's *Liliom*) and then in Hollywood he was only occasionally his own master, but he never embarked upon a film he felt unable to render in some personal fashion.

Until fairly recently it was customary to view Lang's career in two parts—the early uncompromised German half and the later period of deeply compromised Hollywood bondage. We no longer approach his work in this way, and the current Lang season at the National Film Theatre unapologetically presents the career of this fastidious aristocrat as all of a piece. Whatever Lang was doing—whether injecting a little realism into a routine cowboy movie like *Western Union* or discovering his own brand of fatalism beneath J. Meade Falkner's *Moonfleet*—one never wondered during his pictures why he was making them. Without purveying obvious messages they contained their purpose in the style, their urgency in the art. And this is what is missing with this week's commercial offerings. One is constantly asking, why did anyone actually wish to make this particular film?

Asked if he'd be interested in directing a sequel to Roman Polanski's *Rosemary's Baby*, Billy Wilder is reputed to have said that he wouldn't touch it with a five-foot Pole. A little attention from that diminutive Pole might have brightened up *Audrey Rose*, the latest film in the demonic possession cycle that Polanski set in motion. This is the depressing tale of the 12-year-old Ivy Templeton, who lives in a smart apartment on Central Park West just around the corner from Rosemary's gothic pile, and by an odd coincidence appears to have been born on that very October day in 1965 that the Pope visited New York and Rosemary was impregnated.

On the face of it the movie's victim is innocent little Ivy, whose body has been occupied by the transient soul of the six-year-old Audrey Rose who perished in a car accident some 300 miles away in Pittsburgh as Ivy was being born. The real victim, however, is her father, a WASP rationalist who suffers in at least three ways. First he's written as an insensitive buffoon by producer-scriptwriter Frank de Felitta; secondly under Robert Wise's flat-footed direction he's played as a coarse, square-jawed Madison Avenue slob by John Beck; and thirdly he's ganged up on by his lapsed Catholic wife, his dybbuk-fearing Jewish lawyer, and Audrey Rose's grieving father, a celtic loon exuding a sickly mixture of sincerity and spirituality embodied by Anthony Hopkins at his most Burtonian. Low in humour and imagination, the picture commits itself to a dogged literalism that takes us by way of the claimant father's kidnapping of the child into an implausible trial "unique in the annals of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence", and on to a gross sequence of medical hypnosis that kills Ivy and releases Audrey Rose's soul. The chosen style contrasts somewhat oddly with the mystical belief in transmigration of souls and reincarnation that the film finishes up endorsing with proselytizing fervour.



Jean Rochefort on the precipice in Pardon Mon Affaire

Somerset Maugham's *The Letter* concerns the upper-middleclass wife of a none-too-bright planter emptying a revolver into her neglectful lover and pleading self-defence against rape. Her acquittal at the ensuing murder trial is virtually assured until the deceased's native mistress produces an incriminating letter, which the accused woman's husband is forced to buy by mortgaging his estates. There's been a play and a pair of films made of this tale, most notably the 1940 William Wyler version with Bette Davis. This story, updated from the 1920s to "A Far Eastern Colony, 1948", and with a tape recording instead of a letter, constitutes the plot of *East of Elephant Rock*. I failed to detect any reference to Maugham in the credits, and in view of the ineptitude of what is the first in a promised (for threatened) series of British movies, this is perhaps just as well.

The writer-director Don Boyd has of course embellished his tale with some political background, mostly attached to John Hurt as a liberal (and briefly naked) civil servant. If possible this aspect is handled even more ineptly than the love story, with not the remotest understanding of colonial politics in the postwar world. *Elephant Rock* is badly lit, badly edited, and badly acted. Typically in the course of a love scene on a railway platform, the station clock moves back half an hour. None of this of course would matter if anyone involved showed some spark of originality—even perhaps messing up some stories of contemporary Malaysia by Maugham's natural successor Paul Theroux, rather than rehearing *The Letter*.

Bruno Gantillon's *Servante et Maitresse* is at least put together with a concision that eludes Robert Wise and a professional precision that Don Boyd might study with profit. But only an attenuated French intellectual could accept its story as an adequate or persuasive paradigm of contemporary social and sexual relations. Victor Lanoux (the slightly chubby cousin of *Cousin, Cousine*), returns to his late uncle's baroque chateau outside Paris expecting to inherit it. But this smug minor diplomat, Jerome by name, is too late for the funeral and the fortune, as he discovers when his uncle's devoted housemaid Maria refuses to administer his customary post-prandial fellatio. Maria is the heir, and her first present to her one time lover is not the dinner-jacket he's been expecting but the black-and-yellow striped prison garb of the valet. So they enter into the game of role-reversal, degradation and humiliation, which runs a predictable course to the point where Jerome, by consenting to fellate Maria's butch ballet-dancer gigolo, has completed the bogus symmetry of despair. At this juncture he is released to make love to her once more on terms of true equality, but she remorsefully commits suicide and dies in his arms. The acting is fine, the *mise-en-scène* tasteful, but the overall effect is one of "Why bother?".

Victor Lanoux also turns up even plumper and more chauvinistically porcine in Yves Robert's comedy *Pardon Mon Affaire*, which is by no means as bad as its "Oo-la-la" title suggests. He's the womanizing member of a quartet of dim, middle-aged, middleclass Parisian friends, who give each other the moral support denied by their families. The picture opens with him being left a simpering wreck when his long-suffering wife and children strip their flat and walk out on him, which is a caution to the solid civil servant Etienne (Jean Rochefort) who at 41 is contemplating his first extra-marital affaire. How Etienne eventually gets into bed with the delectable Anny Duperey is the substance of a likeable, sporadically amusing picture that gets its best idea from Howard Hawks but doesn't know how to handle it. Hawks always wanted to make a comic version of the deadly earnest *Fourteen Hours*, starring Cary Grant as a Lothario who, to escape being caught *in flagrante delicto* by a returning husband, would step out on to the ledge of a skyscraper and pretend to be a would-be suicide. Robert leads his hero to this precipice for the final sequence, pushing him out on to a parapet beside the Arc de Triomphe, but fails to realize its rich comic potential. Hawks, who couldn't get studio backing for the idea 30 years ago, might well have made a minor masterpiece of it starting where *Pardon Mon Affaire* fades out.

All in the telling

A Visit from Miss Prothero
BBC 2

Stanley Reynolds

Is there any television playwright who can touch Alan Bennett? Certainly there are some big noises who work with large casts and big budgets. But is there anyone else who can take the most humdrum, indeed the most boring looking, subject and make them both funny and touching in such an easygoing manner?

Perhaps Arthur Hopcraft can also do it. The two have the same soft voice, they deal with everyday sort of subjects, and perhaps most importantly they are unmistakably English in an old-fashioned way. Mr Bennett is as English as an aspidistra.

In Wednesday's BBC 2 *Play of the Week*, directed by Stephen Frears, and produced by Innes Lloyd, Mr Bennett took a retired chief filing clerk, Mr Dodsworth, played by Hugh Lloyd, who has his entire life turned upside down ("burgled", was the word used by Mr Bennett) by the short visit of his former secretary, Miss Prothero (Patricia Routledge).

In the four months since Mr Dodsworth had gone into happy retirement his department had been taken over by a young go-getter. The inevitable had happened. A computer was installed. Work time was halved. Mr Dodsworth's department was no longer his.

There does not appear to be much of a story in this. Its attraction was in the telling, the close eye for detail and the dry humour. I loved the joke about the retirement clock. Miss P said it was a horrible thing to give a man when he was retiring; all that ticking, she said. Mr D said it was electric, it did not tick. "You've still got the hands going round" she said.

Mr Bennett used a narrator, which is normally an irritating thing, sometimes a sign of failure, but the author narrated himself and the intruding voice was kept to a few telling lines, as when Miss Prothero finally left: "Mr Dodsworth", Mr Bennett said, "came back into the room feeling his whole life had been burgled. . . . Next time she would tell him more and he would have less". But this was not the last word of the play.

The last line came from Mr Dodsworth sitting in his front parlour, alone as any Beckett character in a dustbin, crying out his dead wife's name. There was a tragedy and pessimism implied in the play that was greater than mere functional changes at Mr Dodsworth's former place of business. A rather jaw-numbing message for such a quiet non-ticking play.

Rigoletto
Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

The English National Opera production of *Rigoletto* has been standing for more than 10 years, and on Wednesday's evidence it now seems to be sagging somewhat at the knees. I remember it from several earlier occasions as giving a strong picture of life in a decadent Renaissance Mantua; but now even the decadence gives the impression of having decayed. Annena Stubbs's costumes retain some of their glitter, but the sets have a weary look; and Michael Geliot's production surely used to be a little tighter and more closely keyed to the music than it is now.

This, then, must be reckoned something of a routine revival. Perhaps its principal disappointment lay in the direction. Sir Charles Groves is not without good credentials as a Verdian, and no doubt he will strengthen them in his years to come at the ENO. But if any Verdi opera needs fire, it is *Rigoletto*, and on Wednesday it flickered only rarely—the rhythms wanted vitality and amplitude, and even the cabaletta of the duet ending Act II, as Rigoletto swears vengeance, lacked real force.

Nor did the orchestra, which seemed to have difficulties over pitch and ensemble, especially in the first act, ever sound as we know it can. The chorus at least was in good voice.

Most of the cast are new, and several promise well. Neil Howlett's voice may not be thought to be exactly right for the name-part; he is perhaps too much a *baritono cantante*, and he does not have the steel in his voice, or the touch of rasp, needed in particular at "Cortigiani! vil razza", nor did the quite manage to hint at desperation in the music of his entry in Act II. But it is an intelligent performance, always good to listen to, and impressive in the cantabile music.

Lois McDonall may not seem an obvious Gilda; the part usually falls to sopranos of a slenderer, more pointed quality. Once past some anxieties over intonation, she produced stylish singing, with subtleties of phrasing and timing in "Caro nome", and warm, ample phrasing in the quartet.

As the Duke, Derek Blackwell afforded some pleasure for his clean if thinnish tone and dependable high notes, but less for his articulation (vowels often distorted), his intonation, and the incompleteness of his control and command of the style. John Tranter provided a strong, even Monterone, John Tomlinson a dark-toned Sparafucile and Gillian Knight a vibrant Maddalena with a voice that truly filled the house.

Dublin casts its net wide

Festivals of music are no longer restricted to the summer holidays: somewhere in western Europe, to fare no farther, a music festival is taking place every month of the year. Dublin has opted modestly for early January, and its festival of twentieth-century music is now into its seventh year. The time of year might seem foolhardy but the first weekend was dry and cheery, with a crisp wind and bright sunshine that showed Dublin's parks and architecture at their most elegant—even where the pristine dignity has now gone to seed, a decline less widespread than memory recalled from some past visits. Ireland's capital still lacks a fine, big concert hall, but there are several pleasant auditoria for music, notably the Examination Hall of Trinity College where Robert Adam's interior decoration has been preserved in gleaming trim (even though its acoustics are not everywhere favourable to performing musicians and the listener has to seek out a suitable corner).

This year's festival runs from one Friday to the next, incorporating 15 concerts, enough for the most avid appetite. Contemporary Irish music is what draws the visitor from abroad, as well as the prowess of the Republic's more venturesome interpretative artists; but modern Irish works are heard in perspective, ranged beside Schoenberg, Vaughan Williams, Prokofiev and Bartók from the past, as well as Goehr, Maxwell Davies, Elliott Carter, and Stockhausen from our own day.

There is variety of medium, too: film, dance, electronics, choral music, some music-theatre, an organ recital and one for trombone, as well as mixed chamber and orchestral music. From Poland comes Lutoslawski, who conducts the final concert, as well as his now London-based compatriot Panufnik; Maxwell Davies brings his Fires of London group to Dublin, and another, anonymous but impressive group from Cologne gave a lively concert under Goethe Institute auspices. The net is widely cast.

A visit of four days to the festival left me unhappy about the quantity of middle-of-the-road music represented, wondering what excitable discoveries were due after my departure, but grateful for some musicianly performances.

At the first concert I groaned at the utilitarian aspect of St Francis Xavier Hall, a sleazy, backstreet venue for music, and regretted that it betrayed the most raucous qualities of the RTE Orchestra, conducted with dauntless verve by Proinnsias O Duinn in an exuberantly emotional neo-romantic *Sinfonia de profundis* by A. J. Potter. Like several other works heard during my visit, it claims 12-note affiliations which are exploited only melodically, not for structural purposes: the point of this autobiographical symphony, eclectic and forgettable but likable, is that the dodecaphonic motto is ultimately vanquished by hymnal diatonicism.

The same concert brought another such work, *Sinfonia Votiva* by Aloys Fleischmann, a highly respected academic musician from Cork who was commemorating the death of a dear friend. His funeral march, indepted as it was to Walton and Hindemith, did make its due impression. At a less intense level was a true song-cycle of a woman's emotional life to poems by W. B. Yeats, James Wilson's *A Woman Young and Old*, attractive in expression and exquisitely sung by Jane Manning whose lambent, caressing tones sounded particularly well in the hall.

A recital by the Testore Quartet made one long to hear them in a great variety of music, so cogently did they present new works by John Kinsella and Andrjez Panufnik, both rather old-fashioned in language though undeniably expert. Less indebted to past traditions, though not recondite in language, was Jane O'Leary's *Voices*, three songs for soprano, oboe and piano, which cultivated a fierce, harsh idiom to describe the vocal nature of lightning, peace and grass (odd juxtaposition, but it made musical sense), and hung curiously together by sheer force of creative personality.

There was a concert devoted to young composers under 30, and it was discouraging to find them so unadventurous, intent only on technical professionalism in an academic language. Far more interesting was the German offering which brought a riveting performance of Kagel's *Phonophonic*, a touchingly sad portrait of a bored young woman, a-modern, non-aristocratic Feldmarschallin, desperately hanging on to her hopes of attraction, her predicament wittily as well as feelingly observed, beautifully impersonated by Beth Griffith, who also played a self-opinionated Chinese woman of AD 965 in Gerald Barry's *Things that gain by being Painted*, Kagel-inspired and interpreted in the tones of Nashville, yet gripping at every level. In the same concert was Raymond Deane's "Leafless Tree", which exploited a solo cello (Ulrich Heinen) to the full, intensely but without heaviness, a sign that all contemporary Irish composers are not inimical to musical adventure. It was a good piece, too, strong and compact.

My final impression of this Dublin festival was grey, as if true enterprise and new invention were being stifled by the official impress of Academe. It is an enjoyable festival but needs gingering-up to become internationally compelling.

William Mann



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Siobhan McKenna and Niall Buggy

Memoir
Ambassadors

Irving Wardle

"I love a good storm", Siobhan McKenna informed Wednesday's weather-beaten audience, some of whom may have been awaiting her performance as Sarah Bernhardt as the *monstre théâtrale* spectacular of the year.

Nothing of the sort. John Murrell's *Memoir* is no mere piece of star-fodder. It is a quiet and fastidious portrait, as honestly written as Hugh Whitemore's *Stevie*, and shaped with a skill that disarms prejudice against two-character plays.

You might not suppose as much on learning that it consists of two acts of broken monologue as the aged goddess dictates her memoirs to her long-suffering secretary, Pitou, who is periodically dragooned into memory-jogging improvisations.

But upon this rough foundation Mr Murrell erects a delicate comedy, drawn less from the events of the past than from the immediate bond between the tempestuous mistress and the humourlessly thin-blooded servant.

It starts with Pitou carefully ignoring her orders as she bellows enraged demands for her parasol and gramophone (only to smash the records when she gets it). Perhaps he is not doing the job at all, as he has all the material filed under his own initial. If that sounds like marking time, its purpose emerges when we get to the improvisations.

No, they are not feeble evocations of Bernhardt's relationships with her coldly glamorous mother and bullying manager, done with two actors because the management cannot afford a full company. They continue the present-tense relationship: the point being that Pitou is an extremely bad actor, who joins in the game with gritted teeth and usually makes a hash of it, bringing down the renewed wrath of his partner.

By such means, an oblique record of her life is built up; her relationship with her alcoholic sister and addict husband, the horsewhipping episode, the leg amputation, all of which spring to life through the mind of a dying old woman still unreconciled to her losses and wounds. The game goes for comic memory: "George Bernard Shaw is one man whose funeral I would forgo all other entertainments to attend".

That kind of line ignites Miss McKenna as an avenging angel, as you would expect. Unexpectedly, most of her performance is low-pitched and ruefully comic, retreating into near-crestfallen apology whenever she blows up. She delivers only three extracts from Bernhardt's star repertory, all done with a gentle regret that reveals the character as a whale of a star.

It is a beautiful performance, beautifully partnered by Niall Buggy's prim and penuriously loyal Pitou. William Chappell's production supplies them with good lighting and a few cor anglais melodies, and leaves them to it.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Jack and the Magic Beanstalk
Theatre Royal, Norwich

Ned Chaillet

Success is so rare among provincial touring theatres in Britain that only the Theatre Royal, Norwich, appears to have been financially successful in 1977. It is just as well that it was, for otherwise another corner of England might be bare of theatres. Up to now, much of its success has been based on touring shows and amateur productions, but the great success of its own pantomime last year has led to this year's production of a Theatre Royal pantomime for the New Theatre, Hull, and *Jack and the Magic Beanstalk* for Norwich.

Like so many other pantomimes, it depends on a television hero for its star. This time it is Bill Maynard, famous as someone called Selwyn Froggitt, who plays the part of Simple Simon. This character has finally stumped me, since I've never seen the programme, nor heard children speak kindly of it. Apparently Froggitt's recognizable attributes are a pair of uplifted thumbs and the word "magic", a word I more easily associate with Billy Connolly at a peak of enthusiasm.

Magic, however, is what pantomimes are usually about, and though Froggitt's intrusion means it is Simon who sells the cow and gets paid off in worthless beans instead of Jack, Mr Maynard's performance is lively and theatrical, and on a direct line to the children in the audience. For much of the way Dave Jackley's production is classic pantomime, and doubly delightful for that, retaining the rhymed lines and going to the trouble of putting new lyrics to recognizable tunes instead of appropriating the hit parade wholesale.

Such attention to tradition has its rewards elsewhere in the production. Instead of cluttering the stage with refugees from *Opportunity Knocks*. Mr Jackley's company is made up of veteran pantomimists. Dame Durden, mother to both Jack and Simon, is played by George Lacy, who is celebrating his fiftieth anniversary as a pantomime dame. Daisy the Cow has, as her better halves, June and Paul Kidd, an impressive pair of music-hall hoofers, and the Giant's Henchmen are the Patton Brothers, Jimmy and Brian, who exude comedy, but not evil.

The lack of a hissable villain is a fault, and there is no need for a butter-fingered juggler with so many experienced acts on hand, but the care and preparation of the panto, and the cheerful ambience of the theatre itself, show some of the reasons why the Theatre Royal is succeeding where so many others are failing. There was something less than distinction in the women's roles, but in fairness, to accommodate Froggit, much of the heroic and romantic potential of Jack was reduced. Proof of the success was the size of the audience on an evening when rain, flood, wind and fallen trees made attendances an act of faith.

BBC SO/Leitner
St John's/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

At 53 Haydn became a freemason, after which his sacred music took a more personal turn. In his earlier Masses he had often been criticized for letting the pure musician, or rather the contrapuntist, in himself take too much charge regardless of words. The *St Cecilia Mass* has come in for some particularly hard knocks from even his most dedicated admirers. So all praise to Ferdinand Leitner and the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Singers for giving us the chance to reassess it on Wednesday, uncut, in a concert broadcast.

Among the earlier of the 12, it was written not for liturgical use but for a St Cecilia's Day concert in Vienna around 1766, which accounts for its ceremonial note. Its proportions are harder to explain. The "Kyrie" and "Gloria" last for 45 of the 75 minutes, while of the remaining four movements, the "Sanctus" is all over and done with in just about two. But even if Haydn does go on a bit in his first two movements, a lively performance can justify every note. Never sparing his soloists, Mr Leitner swept things along last night with unflagging momentum and buoyancy of rhythm. The BBC Singers, not bogged down by weight of numbers, kept the florid counterpoint crisp and clean. The orchestral playing was virile, too, though inevitably in the resonance of St John's combined choral and orchestral forces sometimes sounded too close and full. Radio listeners probably heard it all in greater clarity.

The moments that linger in the memory are nearly always when Haydn moved out of C major, starting with the noble C minor "Qui tollis" section in the "Gloria". The soloists' "Et incarnatus" in the "Credo" is another oasis in its more operatic way, while chromatic spice makes the double fugue at the end of the "Agnus Dei" outstanding. But the gem of the work is surely the strikingly scored, expressively intense "Benedictus" which Mr Leitner sustained with the right breadth before its totally unexpected last bound of joy.

Of the soloists, the soprano, Yvonne Kenny, had the most exactingly florid line, and encompassed it without loss of tonal bloom, and nearly always punctually, however brisk the tempo. The bass, Stafford Dean, maintained dignity in the widest leaps and found the tone for low notes. Margaret Cable was the warm mezzo. The tenor, John Elwes, grew progessively more liquid.

SPORT

Rugby Union

A familiar look to the Welsh Probables

By Peter Walker

Over the last few years picking Welsh trial teams has been as easy as betting *that night follows day*. It took the "big five", as the Welsh selectors are known, little more than an hour and a half yesterday to announce the 30 names plus reserves for the trial to take place at Cardiff on January 21.

One suspects the Probables XV occupied no more than 10 minutes of their discussion time. With all the New Zealand tour *British* Lions available, excepting the Aberavon prop, Clive Williams, who has not played since his knee operation in New Zealand, the Probables must have a familiar look to English eyes.

There are two interesting positional selections in the senior XV. Llanelli's crash-tackling centre, Ray Gravell, is recalled to partner the marginally more subtle Fenwick. And in the pack, Jeffrey Squire, usually a No 8, is to play on the flank, a position he filled with some success in New Zealand. Quinnell will lock the scrummage.

The Probables pack is once again built around the four Pontypool members who played such an important part in the winning of the triple crown last season. Martin is in superb form at the moment and alongside him is the immensely strong but somewhat injury-prone Geoffrey Wheel.

No fewer than six British Lions are included in the Possibles XV and, with two more among the reserves, Wales's strength *in depth* is all apparent, particularly at scrum half. Gareth Evans has been picked in his Lions position on the wing although he partners Burcher in the centre for his club, Newport. There are three newcomers to rugby at this level; John Dixon, the promising Abertillery prop forward, John Perkins, perhaps the most exciting second row prospect in the British Isles, and Christopher Webber, the Newport full back.

In these days of group training periods the importance of trial matches has considerably waned, but the Welsh are a rugby-proud nation and there are certain to be a few individual points made at Cardiff Arms Park on January 21.

PROBABLES: J. P. R. Williams (Bridgend); T. G. R. Davies (Cardiff), R. W. R. Gravell (Llanelli), S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend), J. J. Williams (Llanelli); P. Bennett (Llanelli, captain), G. O. Edwards (Cardiff), A. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. W. Windsor (Pontypool), G. Price (Pontypool), A. J. Martin (Aberavon), G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea), J. Squire (Newport), D. Quinnell (Llanelli), T. J. Cobner (Pontypool).

POSSIBLES: C. J. Webber (Newport); H. E. Rees (North), M. K. Swain (Maesteg), D. Burcher (Newport), G. Evans (Newport); D. Bevan (Aberavon, captain), D. S. Williams (Newport); S. J. Richardson (Aberavon), M. Watkins (Cardiff), J. Dixon (Abertillery), B. Clegg (Swansea), J. Perkins (Pontypool), P. Evans (Swansea), C. Davis (Newbridge), G. Burgess (Ebbw Vale).

RESERVES: A. J. Donovan (Swansea), R. Ellis-Jones (London Welsh), D. S. Richards (Swansea), A. D. Lewis (London Welsh), A. G. Phillips (Cardiff), G. D. Lewis (Ebbw Vale), T. David (Pontypridd), J. Mantell (London Welsh).



Probables partnership: Gravell (left) and Fenwick.

Cricket

International problem illustrated by ambivalence shown in Pakistan

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Lahore, Jan 12

An improbable new year double comes up at the Gaddafi Stadium tomorrow. James Callaghan and Sarfraz Nawaz will both be there, as spectator and player respectively, for the third and last of the one-day "internationals" between Pakistan and England.

Mr Callaghan will watch an hour or two of the cricket before returning to London at the end of his visit to Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. When Sarfraz will head for London next is anyone's guess. It will be remembered that *he did so last after the first Test* match had ended here on January 19, having been told by the cricket authorities that he was not to go and muttering, as he did so, something about their owing him an air fare.

If an Englishman or an Australian were to behave as Sarfraz did then, there is little doubt that, for better or worse, it would be the end of his Test career. Such are the wheelings and dealings here, though, that now he is back the Pakistan selectors have been told to choose him.

This has been done in spite of the chief martial law administrator saying – privately, when he met representatives of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan, that indiscipline was not to be tolerated. The "unconditional apology to the nation", which was demanded of Sarfraz and he *is said to have made, has yet to* be made public.

As for Imran and Zaheer, the Board know nothing about the recent approach said to have been made to Kerry Packer to allow them to fly back from Australia for next week's third Test match in Karachi. Anxious, perhaps, to ingratiate himself with cricketing officialdom, Mr Packer may well have seen the release of *Imran* and Zaheer as a way of doing it.

Before the first Test match started here, on January 14, the Pakistan Board did make contact with Mushtaq to discover whether he and some of the other Pakistan Packerites were prepared to make themselves available for the current series against England. This followed the High Court judgment in which Mr Justice Slade ruled that Mr Packer's players were to have no ban, as such, imposed upon them.

Always at work here, whether manipulating Sarfraz or turning the Packer affair to their advantage, is a group of agitators set upon ousting the present cricket administration. As for the administrators themselves, the ambivalence being shown by them gives some idea how difficult it will be for the International Cricket Conference *to achieve* unanimity in the attitude to be adopted by the Test-playing countries towards the Packer players.

At the moment, we have Australia determined not to choose theirs and England unlikely to do so next summer in the home Test matches, West Indies, on the other hand, and Pakistan, seem *prepared to tolerate almost anything in order occasionally to put* their best sides in the field.

Last night, an established Pakistan Test player told me how much he hoped that Imran and Zaheer would not be brought home. "It will be so unfair on the young ones who have been doing us proud", he said. It will be costly for them, too. A Test appearance is worth £400 to a *Pakistani now, which is big* money out here, if not to the likes of Imran and Zaheer with, for the moment, Mr Packer behind them.

India now favourites to win series

Sydney, Jan 12.—India completed their second successive crushing defeat of Australia on the *final* day of the fourth Test here today and now must be favoured to win the series. The five-match series is level at 2—2. The fifth Test, to be played over six days if necessary, starts in Adelaide on January 28.

India took a mere 21 minutes and 4.3 overs to wrap up their victory by an innings and two runs. Toohey and Thomson, the overnight batsmen, were the men dismissed, but Toohey was able to register his highest Test score. His valiant innings, under the handicap of a painful ankle ligament injury, came to an end at 85 when he hooked a ball from Ghavri towards the fine leg fence.

Madan Lal, substituting for Chauhan, dived full length to take the catch of the series as the ball seemed certain to go for four. Toohey was dismissed with the third ball of the third over with the new ball. Four balls later, the match was over. Thomson, who had stayed at the wicket for 65 minutes to score 16, had his stumps scattered by Ghavri.

The victory, coming after India's win by 222 runs in last week's third Test in Melbourne, assures them of starting as favourites in a fortnight. Their spin bowlers—Bedi, their captain, Chandrasekhar and Prasanna—have troubled all of the Australian batsmen with a couple of notable exceptions.

The Australians selectors seem certain to change the side for Adelaide, with Serjeant, Mann, Dyson and Gannon all likely to be substituted. Serjeant and Dyson have averaged only 16 in the series so far and seem to have no answer to the guile of the *Indian spin attack.*

Mann, apart from his 105 at Perth, has contributed little and had a wretched fourth Test. He was out second ball in both innings, took no wickets for 101 and fielded poorly. Gannon, although economical, lacks the penetration to dismiss top order batsmen.

In what must have been a three-way contest between the *Indian* spin bowlers for the man of the match prize of a gold medallion and 500 dollars, Bedi was given the award. He took three for 49 and two for 62, figures not as flattering as those of his partners, but his astute bowling changes and attacking field placings were the deciding factors.

Bedi had as many as five close fielders for most of the Australian batsmen when his spin bowlers were in operation. Only Cosier and Toohey, and Simpson to a lesser extent, attempted to have them moved with displays of aggression. Bedi pointed to Australia's slipshod catching on the second day as a big factor in his side's win.

"I'll be honest. If Australia hadn't dropped all those catches, we would have been struggling and it could have been an entirely different story", he said. The Australians dropped Viswanath, India's top scorer, twice before he reached 30. Vengsarkar, Chauhan and Kirmani, each of whom made over 40, were also dropped.

Simpson said: "*It was the* same story in Melbourne. We simply batted badly in the first innings and the error was compounded by bad catching in the Indian innings. Simpson added that he would be available for selection to tour West Indies next month. Earlier he had been uncertain about his availability because of business pressures.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings 151 (Chandrasekhar 4 for 30, Bedi 3 for 49).

Second Innings

J. Dyson, c and b Chandrasekhar		6
G. Cosier, b Bedi		68
K. Hughes, c Vengsarkar, b Bedi		19
G. Serjeant, b Prasanna		1
†R. Simpson, l-b-w, b Prasanna		34
P. Toohey, c sub, b Ghavri		85
I. Mann, c and b Prasanna		0
*S. Dixon, c Viswanath, b Chandrasekhar		6
W. Clark, b Prasanna		11
J. Thomson, b Ghavri		16
G. Gannon, not out		0
Extras (b 3, l-b 6, n-b 3)		12
Total		265

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—27, 3—88, 4—166, 5—171, 6—171, 7—194, 8—221, 9—257, 10—265.

BOWLING: Ghavri, 12.7—1—40—2; Amarnath, 5—3—2—0; Chandrasekhar, 21—3—55—2; Bedi, 28—8—62—3; Prasanna, 20—11—51—3.

INDIA: First Innings 596 for 8 (G. Viswanath 113, K. Ghavri 63*), India won by innings and two runs.—Reuter.

Football

Dutch seeded but Italy receive compensation

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Against expectations, the Netherlands were yesterday chosen to be one of the four seeded countries heading the groups in next summer's World Cup final competition in Argentina from June 1 to 25). They were chosen ahead of Italy, but the Italians were satisfied with the international federation (FIFA) organizing committee's proposal to place them in group one to play in Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata. Argentina lead their group.

The full draw involving all 16 nations will not be made until Saturday evening. The seeding proposals have to be agreed by the executive by yesterday's five-hour meeting clearly involved considerable manoeuvring, especially on behalf of Italy. Unusually, they became the first of the non-seeded countries to know where they would be playing their group matches and at least one of their rivals.

Earlier, it had been suggested by Joao Havelange, the president of FIFA, that Italy, who caused England's elimination in the qualifying competition, would be seeded rather than the Neth lands. However, yesterday t organizing committee stood by t original proposal to seed t Dutch, who were runners-up West Germany in 1974, and fi a compromise for Italy. The oth three seeds heading the fo groups are West Germany, t holders, Argentina, the hosts, a Brazil.

Yesterday's decision was r with delight by the officials the Dutch federation, emerg from the meeting to announce t seedings, Wim Mevelman, t Dutch president, said: "Ever one in Holland will be happy and then ordered champagne.

The Netherlands will play th group matches in Mendoza, W Germany will play one match Buenos Aires and the other t in Cordoba. Brazil will be bas in Mar del Plata. Scotland also have their group confirmed tod

Among the many considerati taken into account when decidi the groupings is the drawing pov of each country. Italy had be considered favourites for Mendo because of the large Italian co munity there. The overall pol however, is to find an even spre of strong and weaker nations.

McQueen put on transfer list at own request

Leeds United's directors last night placed Gordon McQueen, their Scottish international centre half, on the transfer list at his own request. The Manchester United manager, Dave Sexton, refused to comment on speculation that he is to make an offer for McQueen.

Mr Sexton said: "United are fair game for any transfer moves but everyone that comes on to the market seems to be linked with us. I do not wish to comment further on the situation."

McQueen is rated at over £400,000 and if he moves to United it will set a new record for a deal *between English clubs and bring* the cash flow from United to Leeds to around £800,000 after Mr Sexton's signing of Jordan for £350,000 last Friday.

The Southend defender David Young, who put through his own goal against Derby County in last week's FA Cup tie is dropped for today's home game with Reading. Hadley moves from attack to take his place and Abbott is given his first game since joining the club from Crewe Alexandra last summer.

A back injury, followed by an operation has kept Abbott out of the side. Another first appearance will be that of the goalkeeper Horn, who replaces Rafter who joined Leicester City this week.

Liverpool, who will be strengthened by the inclusion of their £352,000 midweek signing Souness, from Middlesbrough, at West Bromwich tomorrow, will definitely be without winger Heighway who is recovering from an attack of pneumonia and almost certainly without Case, who is back in training but not fully fit after a bad hamstring strain. Liverpool could also be without their full back Jones, who under treatment for a knee injur

On the credit side, McDerm has recovered from a hamstri injury that forced him to miss t Cup defeat at Chelsea and the f back, Tommy Smith, absent f five weeks with a thigh injury, *also fit again.*

The Queen's Park Rangers sec tary, Ron Phillips, yesterd dashed renewed speculation li ing Gerry Francis with M chester United. He said: "Th is nothing in these rumours at a Gerr yis in the team for Sat day's match against Norw City."

Francis, a former Engla captain who is valued at arou £400,000, will be unable to p for a new club in the fou round of the FA Cup unless registration is completed by t weekend. Francis is not Cup-t because he missed Rangers v over Wealdstone because influenza.

Mr Phillips added: "I read t morning that Frank Sibley was d to go to Old Trafford for j night's replay against Carlis But according to my informati neither he nor the assista manager, Derek Healey, ever h any intention of going."

The Orient striker, Joe Ma will miss tomorrow's home ga with Sunderland after being gi a one-match suspension by an *disciplinary committee in Lond* yesterday.

Mayo made a personal appe ance after bringing his disципl ary points total to 20 with a bo ing in the match at Blackp on December 31.

Neil Warnock, of Barnsl received a two-match ban a Jack Trainer (Halifax) one mat both effective from next Mond after accumulating 20 points.

Coventry will give Hignell a fitness test

Alistair Hignell, kept out of the immediate England reckoning by a hamstring injury, steps out this weekend to test his fitness in Bristol's tough away match at Coventry. To make way for him, Sorrell, Bristol's regular full back, moves to stand-off half in a side which shows several changes after last week's surprising defeat at Nottingham.

Sorrell repaces Cue, one of two players dropped. The other is Benson who loses his place at centre to Kelly. Beaten in four of their last seven games, Bridgewater and Albion recall Berry for their game at Abertillery. It will be his 250th senior game for them.

Berry takes over from Jones, who, after a run of 30 games at scrum half is being tried on the wing, a position in which he has often played before. Capaldi comes into the back row. He began playing again two months ago to help the third XV but has quickly regained the form which once made him a regular choice for Gloucestershire.

Bath visit London Welsh with a new partner for Beese, a former England centre. He is Perry, who comes in because two other players are injured. Palmer, who normally plays in the centre moves to stand-off because Horton is taking part in England's practice.

Devenport Services include English, a Navy wing, at centre for his first senior game for two years against Weston-Super-Mare. But Services will be without Connolly, one of their most outstanding forwards this season, who is soon to sail in the Hermes.

Cornwall include three promising young players in their side against the Royal Navy under floodlights at the Rectory, Devenport, next Wednesday. Brokenshire, an England colt last year, Pellow and Bassett all make their first appearances.

The Navy also pick English in a side that lacks match-practice, although Coulston, the England coach, took them in a coaching session at Yelverton this week. Leigh, of Bristol and South and Souht-West, is at stand-off and *Higginson is at* lock.

Plymouth Albion travel to London to meet Wasps tomorrow in the first fixture between the clubs. Albion at full strength, have Carter, who was believed to have broken a bone in his right hand during the Exeter game two weeks ago, but suffered only ligament damage, returns at stand-off. Ware, their captain, goes to full back. Treaguest retains his place at loose head and Albion will benefit from his extra mobility in the loose.

Twickenham change

Because the rugby ground at Twickenham is unfit for tomorrow's game between Harlequins and Blackheath, the match has been transferred to the Stoop Memorial Ground.

Transfer to Hull

The Hull Rugby League club have signed the Welsh international back Glyn Turner, from *Hull Kingston Rovers for £2,500.*

Hughes stays with us, say Lancashire

Lancashire have turned down a *request from a Midland county* for permission to approach David Hughes, their 30-year-old all rounder. Hughes, who has been on the Old Trafford staff since 1967, and is at present coaching in South Africa, lost his championship place to Arrowsmith last summer, but was usually recalled for one-day matches.

Before he went to South Africa, Hughes saw the Lancashire chairman, Cedric Rhoades, about his future and was assured that, if his form justified selection, he had nothing to worry about.

Imran and Asif lead the World XI to victory

Orange, Australia, Jan 12.—The Pakistani all rounder Imran *Khan helped the world XI to a* four-wicket win over a West Indian XI in a world series country cup match here today.

Imran, who took three wickets yesterday and hit an unbeaten 49 today, flies to Pakistan tomorrow to play in the third Test against England in Karachi.

He and fellow countryman Zaheer Abbas are the first Packer players to be selected for a national side. "Playing Test cricket again will be marvellous, and this game has given me the boost I need", said Imran.

Resuming at 61 for no wicket today in reply to the West Indian XI's 272 all out, the World XI slumped to 173 for six wickets before the captain Asif Iqbal *and Imran came* together in a match-winning century stand, scored in only 94 minutes. Asif hit 77 not out. The World XI now head the country cup table.

Gary Gilmour replaces the injured Dennis Lillee in the Australian XI to meet a World XI in a five-day world series match which starts at the Sydney showground on Saturday.

WEST INDIES XI 272; WORLD XI 273 for 6 (Asif Iqbal 77 not out, B. Richards 60, Imran Khan 49 not out).

NAIROBI.—English minor counties 241 for 6 (B. Entwistle 66, G. Wallen 46, M. Riddell 39); Chairman's XI 245 for 6 (Abdul Rehmen 139, Jawahir Shah 52).

Table tennis



Jill Hammersley and Linda Howard, the English pair, in action against Japan yesterday.

England's first choice put out by Chinese

By Richard Streeton

Both England's first choice men and women reached the team event's semi-final round yesterday when the English open table-tennis championships, sponsored by Norwich Union, began at Brighton. They were then eliminated by China, who eventually provided all four teams in the two finals. It was as much as could be expected from the English representatives who, predictably, could not stem the Asian domination.

In the men's semi-final match, England I were beaten 3—2 by China II, with Desmond Douglas winning a singles and sharing a convincing doubles success with Nicky arvis, Douglas, beat the 15-year-old Chinese Teng Yi, 21—16, 11—21, 21—19 to level the match score to 2—2. But Jarvis then lost the decisive singles to Chen Hsin-Hua after a courageous struggle.

Chen won 18—21, 21—15, 22—20, but arvis staged a remarkable recovery in the third game. He was 0—7 down and still 2—10 *behind before he drew level at* 15—15, but made crucial errors in the closing stages. Earlier, England had beaten both Australia and Japan. Among the wins scored by China II had been an unexpected 3—0 success to put out Czechoslovakia in the second round. Milan Orlowski, top seeded in today's singles, was beaten 21—17, 21—18 by Chen.

The pattern in the women's competition was similar in several respects, with the best English players unable to unlock regularly the door to confidence and potential. England I, having beaten France 3—0 and Japan 3—1, went down 3—1 in the semi-final round to China I. Similarly, there was little joy for the well-equipped Czechoslovak women's team who were beaten 3—2 by *China II in* the second round.

Carole Knight, a brave and forceful attacking player from Cleveland, gained England's only success in the semi-final when she beat Wei Li-Chieh, 21—18, 21—7. Miss Knight, the defending singles champion here, does not always do herself justice against Far Eastern opposition.

Men

Preliminary round: England II beat New Zealand, 3—0. R. Pelton beat R. Lee, 19—21, 21—15, 21—16; W. Crimmins beat R. Palmer, 21—11, 21—13; J. Hilton and Crimmins beat Lee and Palmer, 18—21, 21—14, 21—15.

First round: Wales wo Poland, scr. Yugoslavia beat Japan II, 3—0; Czechoslovakia beat Netherlands, 3—0; China II beat Scotland, 3—0; Ten Yi beat J. McNee, 21—13, 21—16, Chen Hsin-Hua beat R. Yale, 21—19, 21—10; Ten Yi and Chen Hsin-Hua beat McNee and Yale, 21—17, 21—19. England I beat Australia, 3—1; P. Day beat R. Tuckett, 21—19, 21—16; K. Jarvis beat D. Saxer, 21—19, 21—16; Jarvis and D. Douglas lost to Tuckett and Saxer, 21—19, 16—21, 19—21; Jarvis beat Tuckett, 21—13; Douglas beat Saxer, 21—17, 21—9; Wang Hui Yuan beat J. Hilton, 21—14, 21—19, Li Chen Shih beat R. Potton, 21—15, 21—13, 21—10; Wang and Li beat Hilton and M. Crimmins, 16—21, 21—15, 21—13. Japan I beat Ireland, 3—1; K. Kovama lost to K. Keane, 21—14, 21—14, 16—21, 21—13; T. Hasegawa beat C. Clavin, 21—13, 21—17; Koyama and Hasegawa beat Keane and Slevin, 21—19, 21—13; Koyama beat Slevin, 21—12, 21—16. Netherlands beat France, 3—0.

QUARTER-FINAL POUND: China I beat Netherlands, 3—0. Yugoslavia beat Wales, 3—0. J. Jumas beat A. Griffiths, 21—10, 21—16; M. Karakasevic beat G. Davies, 16—21, 21—10, 21—14; Karakasevic and Z. Rulinic beat Davies and Griffiths, 21—12, 21—18. China II beat Czechoslovakia, 3—0. England I beat Japan I, 3—0. P. Day beat K. Koyama, 21—14, 21—15; D. Douglas beat T. Hasegawa, 21—15, 21—13; K. Jarvis and Douglas beat Koyama and Hasegawa, 21—10, 21—18.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: China I beat Yugoslavia, 3—0; China II beat England I, 3—2; Tung Yi beat N. Jarvis, 21—10, 21—17; Chen Hsin-Hua beat D. Douglas, 12—21, 21—19, 21—18; Teng and Chen lost to Jarvis and Douglas, 21—11, 13—21, Teng lost to Douglas, 12—21, 21—11, 14—21; Chen beat Jarvis, 18—21, 21—15; 23—20.

Women

FIRST ROUND: China I beat Scotland, 3—0; Chu Hsiang-Yun beat G. Dalrymple, 21—8, 21—7; Wei Li-Chieh beat P. Fleming, 21—7, 21—6; Chu and Wei beat Fleming and Dalrymple, 21—8, 21—11. Japan I beat Canada, 3—1. England II wo, Poland. se. China II beat France II, 3—0. England I beat France I, 3—0; J. Hammersley beat C. Cormilleau, 21—8, 21—12; L. Howard beat N. Dandaud, 21—12, 21—10; Hammersley and Howard beat Cormilleau and Dandaud, 21—8, 21—10. Czechoslovakia beat Ireland, 3—0. England II beat Netherlands, 3—0; M. Lidd beat S. de Kruif, 21—17, 17—21, 21—13; K. Wild beat W. van Rossum, 21—15, 21—15; Lidd and Wild beat Kruif and H. Vreeker, 21—19, 21—11, 21—19. Yugoslavia beat Japan II, 3—0.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: England I beat Japan I, 3—1; C. Knight beat T. Takahashi, 12—21, 21—17, 21—15; J. Hammersley lost to K. Kunisho, 21—18, 14—21, 17—21; Hammersley and L. Howard beat Takahashi and M. Shimada, 21—17, 21—13; Hammersley beat Takahashi, 22—20, 21—15. Yugoslavia beat England II, 3—0; C. Palasthus beat S. Rogers, 21—21, 21—16, 21—8; G. Pelkmis beat S. Lisle, 21—12, 21—14; Palasthus and Pelkmis beat Rogers and Lisle, 21—19, 21—15. China I beat England II, 3—0; Chu Hsiang-Yun beat M. Lidd, 21—14, 21—8; Wei Li-Chieh beat K. Wild, 21—14, 21—14; Chu and Wei beat Lidd and Wild, 21—11, 21—7. China II beat Czechoslovakia, 3—2.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: China I beat England I 3—1; Chu Hsiang-Yun beat J. Hammersley, 21—16, 21—13; Wei Li-Chieh lost to C. Knight, 18—21, 21—13, 16—21; Chu and Wei beat Hammersley and L. Howard, 21—8, 21—7; Wei beat Hammersley, 21—14, 21—19; China II beat Yugoslavia, 3—0.

Rugby League

Strongest attack comes up against tightest defence

Eager to match their financial success with a resurgence on the field, Barrow have the chance to improve their promotion prospects on Sunday when they visit Rochdale Hornets, the second division leaders. Barrow, who made £37,000 from fund-raising efforts last season when they were relegated, have strengthened their side recently in an effort to build a party that will survive at the top level.

Rochdale have the best record in the League, one defeat in 16 games, and they have conceded only 101 points. They have reached the top with consistent performances but face a difficult game against Barrow, who have become the most prolific scorers in the League.

Frank Foster, the Barrow coach, has his side in the same mood as when they won the second division title two seasons ago. With McConnell and Mason in fine scoring form, they are capable of a surprising victory.

The other two championship challengers, Huddersfield and Leigh, have difficult away games. Huddersfield are at Huyton and Leigh travel to Whitehaven. Hull, high in the table at this time last year, are now finding the first division a tough proposition.

They must average a point a game until the end of the season if they are to maintain their status. Victory against Featherstone Rovers on Sunday is a necessity but, in spite of an 8—7 defeat by Widnes last weekend, their rousing performance must give them renewed hope.

With the programme reduced because of the European triangular tournament game between Wales and France at Widnes, the main championship match of the weekend involves Hull Kingston Rovers, who travel to Castleford tonight. They must win to maintain their challenge for a place in the top four.

Tennis

Miss Tyler is defeated by her idol

Hollywood, Florida, Jan 12.—The Wimbledon champion, Virginia Wade, advanced yesterday to the quarter-final round of the $100,000 Virginia Slims tennis tournament with a straight sets victory ouver a fellow Briton, Michele Tyler, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Wade, the top seed here, never lost her serve in a 48-minute match against the 19-year-old Miss Tyler, who said Miss Wade had been her idol since she was nine years old.

Miss Wade credited her easy victory in the second round to the tough two-hour match she won on Tuesday against Regina Marsikova 6—7, 6—1, 6—3. "That was definitely good for me," she said.

In the quarter-final round, Miss Wade will meet the winner of a match between Tracy Austin and Florenza Mihai. In other second round play, Betty Stove, of the Netherlands, defeated Mona Guerrant, 6—3, 7—5 and aKthy May beat Kristien Shaw, 6—3, 7—5.—UPI.

Tennis

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama: T. Moore beat I. Nastase (Romania), 2—6, 6—3, 6—5; R. Stockton beat P. Fleming, 7—5, 6—2; E. Dibbs beat S. Mayer, 6—4, 5—3, 6—1; Doubles: M. Cox (GB) and C. Drysdale (S Africa), beat W. Fibak (Poland) and T. Okker (Netherlands), 6—4, 6—3; R. Crealy (Australia) and N. Saviano beat B. Mottram (GB) and Z. Pranotovic (Yugoslavia), 7—6, 7—5.

Snooker

Draw revives memories of controversy

Rex Williams and Willie Thorne, who were involved in a controversial match in November, meet again in the qualifying competition for the world professional snooker championship at Stockport from March 27 to April 8. Williams, the world billiards champion, accused Thorne of cheating in the last frame of their encounter during *the United Kingdom championships* at Blackpool.

The referee overruled Williams's allegations but Thorne, who won 5—4, was later disqualified after disclosing that he had played deliberate missed shots. The argument did not end there either because Thorne defended himself by stating his relevations were made as a joke and he was reinstated.

With only the eight seeded players exempted until the final stages on April 17 to 29, the qualifying draw produced other intriguing matches. For instance, Fred Davis, a former world champion, meets John Virgo, one of the best of the rising generation of players.

DRAWS: Preliminary round: March 27: M. Parkin v B. Bennett; March 28: J. Karnehm v R. Andrewartha; March 29: J. Barrie v D. Greaves; March 30: P. Hoolahan v C. Ross.

Qualifying round: March 31: D. Mountjoy v Karnehm or Andrewartha; April 1: J. Dunning v P. Fagan; April 2: R. Williams v W. Thorne; April 3: J. Meadowcroft v Hoolahan or Ross; April 4: W. Werbeniuk (Canada) v Parkin or Bennett; April 5: P. Mans (SA) v Barrie or Greaves; April 6: D. Taylor v P. Morgan (Australia); April 7: F. Davis v J. Virgo.

Championship (with seedings): J. Spencer (1) v Mans, Barrie or Greaves; G. Miles (8) v Taylor or Morgan; A. Higgins (5) v Dunning or Fagan; D. Taylor (3) v Davis or Virgo; E. Charlton (Australia, 3) v Williams or Thorne; C. Thorburn (Canada, 6) v Meadowcroft, Hoolahan or Ross; J. Pulman (7) v Werbeniuk, Parkin or Bennett; R. Reardon (2) v Mountjoy, Karnehm or Andrewartha.

Badminton

Open question to be answered at Dutch event

By Richard Streeton

Second thoughts have prevailed with English badminton officials about the sport going open. Two representatives from the Badminton Association of England are to have meetings with their opposite numbers from other countries during the Dutch championships from February 10 to 12 to see if an acceptable and immediate formula can be agreed for passing to the International Badminton Federation.

The BAE last year put their own scheme for open badminton back on the shelf because they did not feel the time was right for its introduction. The IBF have always been more concerned with taking part in the Olympic Games. The threatened breakaway circuit being planned by leading players, however, has reminded many officials that the two objectives would best be sought concurrently.

Sweden and Canada, whose domestic associations have been even more impatient for open badminton than the BAE, have wanted the change and the *Netherlands will be those involved* in the talks with the BAE. It will be too late by mid-February for any individual country to have a resolution on the subject prepared for the IBF's annual meeting in May.

The IBF's own council meet in late February and they have the power to propose late resolutions. IBF officials are *holding several* of their own committee meetings during the Dutch championships and will presumably follow closely the talks initiated by the BAE. The players involved in the breakaway circuit have maintained that they would prefer to remain within their national associations if possible.

The BAE's events committee, as expected, have lifted the ban on Gillian Gilks from taking part in overseas tournaments. They have already agreed to a request from her to play in the Dutch championships. This represents a distinct olive branch for officialdom.

Squash rackets

British Open is enriched by new sponsors

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The British Open squash rackets championship, to be played at Wembley from March 31 to April 8, will have new sponsors and increased prize money. Avis, a car rental company, have decided to back squash for the first time. They will be the championship's third sponsors in four seasons.

The record prize fund of £15,000 is £3,500 more than last year's figure. The winner will receive £2,000 and the runner-up £1,400. Geoff Hunt, of Melbourne, will defend the title which he has won four times.

On this occasion his challengers will include the leading Pakistanis, who missed last year's championship on instructions connected with the South African issue. This boycott having led to nothing except obscurity and decreased earnings for the Pakistan players, they were allowed to return to open competition. They took part in the world championship at Adelaide last October, but Hunt retained *his title.*

Amateurs of both sexes will contest the home international championships, sponsored by the Langham Life Assurance Company, at Warrington from today until Sunday. Britain's individual men's amateur championship—the international version as distinct from the domestic event—will be played at *Wembley from January 28 to* February 6. But in many ways the women have the most interesting amateur programme.

Britain are to play a three-match series with New Zealand at Plymouth (February 1), Wembley (February 8) and Edgbaston (February 20). The Edgbaston fixture has been extended into a three-day event incorporating Australian, Canadian and Irish teams. All will play two matches—Feb 20: Australia v Ireland and Britain v New Zealand; Feb 21: Canada v New Zealand; Feb 22: Australia v Britain and Canada v Ireland.

WBA appoint Atkinson as their new manager

Ron Atkinson, who has been Cambridge United's manager for the past three years, was yesterday appointed as the new manager of West Bromwich Albion in succession to Ronnie Allen. Mr Atkinson, who has been given a three-year contract, will take up his new duties on Monday.

Cambridge United requested that he should be in charge of their team for their important match against Bradford City tomorrow. Commenting on his appointment Mr Atkinson, a former Oxford United player, said: "I look upon it as a challenge for which I am fully equipped to accept."

Mr Atkinson, aged 37, took Cambridge out of the fourth division as champions and into a challenging position in the third division. He said: "This appointment is a bit different to the normal managerial chan Usually, when a club goes looki for a new manager, it mea things have gone against the But this is not the case at W Brownwich."

"In a way I will have modify my thinking and a changes will have to be gradu But I want to make it clear th I am not here to rock the boat He belives that Albion have mu potential and could be among group of clubs ready to bre the northern stranglehold on t important trophies.

He will not be making any su appointments until he has spok with the present trainers. His fi job on Monday will be a meeti with John Wile, the club capta who has been in charge of tea selection since Mr Allen's decisi to leave three weeks ago.

Mellor is set to leave Brighton for Portsmouth

Ian Mellor, the Brighton striker, is set to join Portsmouth. The clubs agreed on a £40,000 fee yesterday and he is to have talks with the Portsmouth chairman, John Deacon.

The Brighton manager, Alan Mullery, said that Mellor was "adamant in his decision to leave the club". Brighton's board granted Mellor's request for a move last week. He has been unable to secure a regular team place since the signing of Teddy Maybank from Fulham for £200,000 in November.

Brian Bason, Chelsea's 22-year-old midfield player, yesterday signed for Plymouth for a fee of £30,000. Bason, who joined Chelsea from school, spent a month on loan to the third division club earlier this season. He made his last senior appearance for Chelsea in a League Cup tie against Arsenal in October, 1976.

No statement to be made after meeting at Lord's

The Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) do not intend making any statement after next Tuesday's special meeting at Lord's. The meeting, postponed from January 6, is to consider whether to appeal against the High Court judgment *in favour of the* Kerry Packer players.

A board spokesman, Peter Lush, said yesterday: "Any decision which might be taken will have to be ratified by the Cricket Council which meets a week later. It is not proposed to say anything until then."

The board will hear a report from their secretary, Donald Carr, who has been to Sydney for talks with Australian officials. They are also likely to be acquainted with the latest thinking of the International Cricket Conference, who are also defendants with the board in the High Court action.

The ICC are badly split, with Pakistan and West Indies feeling themselves free to avail themselves of the services of Packer players after the judge's ruling. The ICC secretary, Jack Bailey, and the chairman David Clark, have been on a world tour of member countries to hear their opinions.

Monday date for replay at Norwich

Norwich and Orient have r arranged their FA Cup third roun replay for Carrow Road nex Monday (7.30). The tie was pos poned on Wednesday night b cause of a waterlogged pitch.

The managers, John Bond, Norwich, and Jimmy Bloomfiel of Orient, originally wanted nex Wednesday as the new date. The changed their minds after FA offi cials explained that, if necessary a second replay would also hav to be staged next week. "If w draw again the third game wi be on Wednesday", the Orien secretary, Peter Barnes, said.

New post for Harper

Colin Harper, a former Ipswich Town full back, is the ne player-manager of Waterford League of Ireland. He takes ove from John McSeveney, anothe former Football League Player.

Yachting

Official denies that Tabarly can be reinstated

Auckland, Jan 12.—French yachting authorities are trying to have Pen Duick VI, skippered by Eric Tabarly, reinstated in the *round-the-world* race, official said here today. They have received a cable from race contro in Portsmouth saying that strenuou efforts were being made to supply a new rating certificate for Pen Duick.

Tabarly's previous certificate expired in November and the yacht, at present sailing in the third leg from here to Rio de Janeiro, has been disqualified because she has a waste-uranium keel. If a new certificate is issued, it is thought that Pen Duick might officially compete in the final leg back to Portsmouth, but a New Zealand official today denied this.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

THIRD DIVISION: Colchester United v Gillingham.

FOURTH DIVISION: Southend United v Reading; Watford v Stockport County (7.15).

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division, north: Cambridge City v King's Lynn.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Castleford v Hull Kingston Rovers.

SPORT

Motor racing

Stars in line for the most open grand prix season in years

By John Blunsden

Starter buttons will be pressed in Buenos Aires this morning to mark the beginning of the battle for the 1978 world championship. A full complement of 28 cars and drivers are expected to be in action for the first qualifying period for Sunday's Argentine Grand Prix, which means that for four of them the long journey will have been in vain—only the fastest 24 will take part in the opening Grand Prix of the season.

This year's championship will be fought over 15 rounds, or 16 if a new site is found for the Canadian race in October. On paper it promises to be the most open contest for years, so many have been the driver and team changes since the 1977 Grand Prix season closed last October in Japan.

Of the 25 works team drivers who have assembled in Argentina this week only 11 are still driving for their 1977 team, and every works-car team except Ferrari (who replaced Villeneuve twice last year) have at least one newcomer. Four drivers—Didier Pironi, Lamberto Leoni, Eddie Cheever and Divina Galica—are hoping that by tomorrow night they will have qualified for their first Grand Prix.

This is how the line-up looks in Buenos Aires:

Ferrari: Reutemann and Villeneuve.
Brabham-Alfa Romeo: Lauda and Watson.
McLaren-Ford: Hunt and Tambay.
JPS Lotus-Ford: Andretti and Peterson.
Wolf-Ford: Scheckter.
Tyrrell-Ford: Depailler and Pironi.
Shadow-Ford: Regazzoni and Stuck.
Surtees-Ford: Brambilla and Keegan.
Ensign-Ford: Ongais and Leoni.
ATS Penske-Ford: Mass and Jarier.
Williams-Ford: Jones.
Fittipaldi-Ford: Fittipaldi.
Ligier-Matra: Laffite.
Hesketh-Ford: Galica.
Theodore-Ford: Cheever.
Merzario-Ford: Merzario.

These 16 works teams are also due to be joined by three independents—Lunger and Villota in McLarens and Rebaque in a Lotus—but there are two notable absentees. The new Arrows-Ford team (Nilsson and Patrese) will be joining the circus in Brazil in two weeks' time, and Renault (Jabouille) are not expected to appear again before South Africa.

Of all the many changes the most significant are the arrival of Lauda, the current champion, in the Brabham team from Ferrari; the return to JPS Lotus of Peterson; the return from six wheels to four by the Tyrrell team; and Ferrari's decision to use the new Michelin tyres in place of the Goodyears favoured by every other team except Renault.

These developments alone have created sufficient imponderables to make prophecy a hazardous pursuit. Can Lauda succeed without Ferrari and vice versa? Will Andretti still command the undivided support of Lotus personnel and equipment which he demands? How long will it take the Tyrrell team to regain a winning formula? Is the tyre war just beginning, and will it be a crucial factor in determining the 1978 champion?



James Hunt . . . his driving ability and the efficiency in depth of the McLaren team could enable him to regain the title.

Ferrari, Brabham, Lotus and Shadow all have new cars in existence, but are fielding revamped 1977 designs in South America. Nearly everyone else of note also has a 1978 car in course of construction, and most of these will be seen before mid-season. Those, like Tyrrell, Williams, Merzario and Theodore, who are using brand new designs this weekend, must inevitably expect a few teething problems in a climate which invariably makes the Argentinian race among the most exhausting for both man and machine.

All of which suggests that not too much should be read into the results on Sunday, or into practice times today and tomorrow, as an indicator of season-long performance. Even the most competitive of teams will be happy enough to come back from South America with a few points in the bag.

During the next few days many eyes, inevitably, will be on Divina Galica and her Hesketh. She is not the first woman driver to compete in Grands Prix since the world championship was created in 1950—Maria-Thérèse de Filippis and Lella Lombardi, Italians both, have gone before her—but she is the first to be the sole driver of a works team. This means not only that she will have more power than was available in her independent Surtees last season, but she will also have more engineering support in the pits—a vital ingredient for success in Formula One.

In order to qualify for Sunday's race she must beat four established drivers on a circuit which is new to her and probably in extreme heat; it is a task which must not be underestimated, but she has a lot of raw guts and great determination, which could just be enough to see the job done.

At the risk of being proved hopelessly wrong, I predict that at the end of a close-fought season, Hunt's driving ability and the efficiency in depth of the McLaren team will enable him to regain his title. Furthermore, I expect his closest challengers for points to be Scheckter (still benefiting from the undivided attention of his team) and Andretti (who will probably have the fastest car). These three should find points easier to earn during the first half of the year; later on I expect a stronger challenge from Ferrari, Brabham and Tyrrell.

One thing is certain; so many people this year have so much to prove, both to the world and to themselves, that we are embarking upon perhaps the most competitive grand prix season of the Seventies.

Racing

Royal Frolic's sights firmly set once more on Gold Cup

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

After a certain amount of confusion Royal Frolic appeared at Wincanton yesterday and won the John Bull Steeplechase. He had been declared for the race on Wednesday morning when his trainer, Fred Rimell, told me that he would run there instead of at Newcastle on Saturday because he was worried about the threat of bad weather in the northern area. But when Rimell was told on Wednesday evening that Gosforth Park was free of snow he changed his mind and decided to go to Newcastle again. When he heard yesterday morning that two inches of snow had fallen at Newcastle during the night he, understandably, had yet another change of heart, and promptly had Royal Frolic plated and despatched to Wincanton.

The BBC's daily racing bulletin had also said that Royal Frolic would not be running at Wincanton. But run he did.

Jumping like a buck he led from start to finish and looked much more like the horse who won the Gold Cup at Cheltenham two years ago than he had done at Kempton Park on Boxing Day when he ran disappointingly in the King George VI Steeplechase. On that occasion he finished nine lengths behind Royal Marshall II. This time he had Royal Marshall three lengths behind him at the finish.

So, the day ended on a much better note than it had begun for his young jockey John Burke who was disqualified from driving for 18 months and fined earlier in the morning. Rimell even went as far as to ask John Francome to stand by to ride Royal Frolic in case Burke could not get to Wincanton in time. But Burke managed the journey all right and was rewarded with a lovely ride.

Royal Frolic's sights are now firmly set on the Gold Cup once more. He has also been entered for the Grand National and although the fences at Wincanton bear no resemblance to those at Liverpool I would imagine that he would give anyone an enjoyable ride around Aintree, judged by the way that he jumped yesterday.

The only mistake that I saw him make was three fences out where he jumped with gay abandon but a bit too well. He pecked on landing and lost his impetus. That enabled Royal Marshall to get on terms and they jumped the last two fences more or less together. But whereas Royal Marshall was flat out on the run-in, Royal Frolic was still going well within himself as he passed the finishing post.

Rimell was delighted with this performance. He was also pleased with the weight Comedy of Errors had been given in the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury next month. But he said yesterday that he would run the former champion hurdler first in the Embassy Handicap Hurdle at Haydock Park on January 21 just to see how he gets on.

After John Thorne had seen his nine-year-old Arctic Heir, win the Lillo Lumb Challenge Cup by leading from start to finish he told me that he was also happy with the weight Artifice has been given in the Schweppes but that he would make no decision until he had seen him run first in the Blue Circle Cement Steeplechase at Ascot tomorrow.

Taking full advantage of his light weight, Levantine won the Red Lion Hotel (Somerton) Handicap Steeplechase yesterday to record his sixth win in succession and his fifth since December 16.

There will be no racing at Newcastle today because of snow. The clerk of the course, Freddie Newton, said yesterday afternoon: "There is a two-inch covering of snow on all the course. There was a slight improvement this afternoon, but with the forecast of freezing temperatures again tonight, we have no alternative but to abandon. There will be an inspection at 10.30 tomorrow morning to determine prospects for Saturday's card."

Earlier frost and snow had caused the abandonment of yesterday's meeting at Southwell. No problems are expected for today's fixture at Ascot, where good going is forecast.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ascot: good. Tomorrow: Warwick: soft. Newcastle: 10.30 am inspection.

A $35m racecourse on trial before an inexperienced public

Riding off into an Iranian desert

From Michael Harris
Teheran, Jan 12

Horse racing in the western world has evolved over several hundred years to become the highly sophisticated sport it is today but, in Iran, the Tehran Racing Company has been given only 25 years to build from scratch a viable racing industry of international proportions. Evidence of both the financial backing and expertise behind the venture is seen in the $35m racecourse and sports complex that is being constructed at a furious pace on the outskirts of Teheran at Farahabad.

It is to be completed next April, when trial racing will begin, but the official opening will be in October to coincide, as closely as possible, with the Shah of Iran's birthday. The vast, seven-storey grandstand, with its spacious betting halls and luxurious air-conditioned bars and restaurants is expected to accommodate 30,000 people. It looks out onto a tight, right-handed dirt track of about a mile round, which, surrounded by hills, fits into a natural bowl.

Here, the horses will both train and race and, unlike a turf racecourse, it will be durable enough to support both activities, although congestion could become a problem if the horse population gets beyond the level anticipated. At present it is hoped that racing will start with at least 250 horses, and stabling for almost twice that number has been built next to the racecourse, with accommodation for grooms above the boxes. Some of the horses will be a local breed called Turkoman, for which special races will be framed, but most will be thoroughbreds, the majority coming from Australia.

Colin Hayes, one of Australia's leading trainers, is busy organizing the purchase of suitable horses to race in Teheran and, in collaboration with the Teheran Racing Company, is now in the process of flying them over in batches of 50. They are soon to be joined by Australian trainers and jockeys, who will live in special accommodation built next to the course, and will provide the hard core of the industry's expected 200 employees, at least until the present apprentices' training scheme produces results.

A prerequisite for all racehorses exported to Iran is that they are geldings. Although designed to protect the local breed, it is a logical condition as many entire horses would prove unmanageable in the hot, comparatively claustrophobic conditions under which they will have to exist at Farahabad. Although the climate in Teheran does not, for the most part, pose any great problems, the heat of high summer, when the temperature can reach 120°F, is too much for man or beast.

In the summer, therefore, they will race under floodlights in the coolness of evening when the dramatic contrast that exists between the bright, gregarious racecourse and the black, empty desert, on whose doorstep it is being built, will surely become startlingly apparent. The quality of the horses will not, initially, be as important as their soundness, for nothing would discourage a new owner more than having his horse go lame after its first run.

Finding horses of a comparable standard is, however, a prime consideration because of the necessity to stage competitive racing. Once the horses have shown form, they can be handicapped to produce close competition but, to begin with, gauging their respective merits is going to be a slow and sensitive task. The first source of revenue for the Tehran Racing Company will come by way of fees for membership to the newly-formed Racing Club.

The club is being promoted in terms that are designed to catch the attention of the class-conscious Iranians and, although founder members have the privilege of first option to buy horses and hire private boxes, it is the association attached to becoming a member that is likely at first to hold the strongest appeal. Once racing is under way, appetites will have been whetted and the prospects of a winner should encourage new owners and competition on the racecourse should reflect on the market for horses.

All transactions concerning the purchase of horses will be made through the club and, in the first year, founder members will be offered a type of package deal in which $30,000 will include the cost of both a horse and its keep. High though it is, this figure must be seen in relation to such factors as prize money and winning opportunities. During a 10-month season, it is planned to stage eight-race weekly programmes.

No race will be worth less than $5,000 and at least one will be worth double that figure. It suggests that it will be economically attractive to own racehorses in Teheran. The Tehran Racing Company, well aware of how easy it would be for a top European horse to plunder all the best prizes, plans, for the near future anyway, that international invitations will be extended to jockeys rather than horses.

Important though the owners' role will be, the venture's success will ultimately be more dependant on the ordinary Iranian people—first, on their willingness to pay to see racing at Farahabad and, secondly, to bet on it. There will be no official betting off the racecourse because of the threat it would pose to the national lottery. It has been the success of the lottery which has encouraged the view that many Iranians love to gamble.

The Tehran Racing Company have no doubt about it. A sophisticated, computerized tote betting system, is being installed as an integral part of the racecourse. From the revenue that it produces, between 15 and 20 per cent will be skimmed off the pool to feed back into the industry.

A further 5 per cent will go to the Royal Horse Society of Iran, which, by English standards, cannot be considered an unreasonable proportion of levy. It has been the almost unbelievable tote returns in Hongkong and Japan that have given those countries the richest racing in the world. It is perhaps significant that the bulk of the finance for the Teheran venture emanates from Hongkong.

It is proving to be a peculiarly cosmopolitan project with Kambiz Atabai, the head of Iran's Royal Horse Society, and General Burnett, a British military gentleman, running the show with the aid of Hayes. Their task is not to show the Iranians that one horse runs faster than another. As the Shah of Persia once told Queen Victoria, that is obvious. It is to show them that there is a wealth of entertainment and enjoyment to be gained from horse racing on an organized scale.

• Michael Harris is the Editor of *Pacemaker International*.

Ascot programme

1.0 SILVER DOCTOR HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £1,380: 2m)

1 311 Peter Grimes (D), R. Turnell, 5-11-12 .... E. Waite 7
2 Ruby Wine (D), F. Winter, 5-11-9 .... J. Francome
3 000-0 Flying Romany, J. Gifford, 6-11-7 .... R. Champion
4 0000- Marhill Bell, M. Goswell, 6-11-7 .... M. Banham 7
5 Mrs Oates, S. Woodman, 7-11-7 .... W. Smith
9 1004 Sunhat (D), N. Gaselee, 4-11-0 .... J. Snaith 5

7-4 Ruby Wine, 9-4 Peter Grimes, 7-2 Sunhat, 6-1 Flying Romany, 12-1 Marhill Bell, 20-1 Mrs Oates.

1.35 BUCKTAIL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,207: 2m)

201 142f10 Mr Moke (D), G. Small, 8-12-0 .... B. McNally 7
202 103-400 Roc Imp (D), J. Bradley, 7-11-12 .... —
203 010-044 Takasaki (D), J. Perrett, 10-11-12 .... K. Whyte 7
205 140001 Le Jet (D), Miss S. Morris, 6-11-5 .... P. Carvill 7
206 0-f Royal Romance, A. Moore, 7-11-4 .... G. Gracey 5
207 0400-04 Chance a Look, S. Woodman, 12-11-4 .... C. Brown
208 34f3- Not Often, W. James, 9-11-2 .... M. Barrett 7
209 200-100 Day To Day (D), R. Bower, 8-11-1 .... —
210 40-3224 Bredgar (D), Mrs D. Oughton, 8-11-0 .... N. Holman 6
214 3ff-p Normanton, P. Ashworth, 9-10-7 .... A. Curran 5

5-2 Le Jet, 100-30 Mr Moke, 4-1 Chance a Look, 6-1 Bredgar, 7-1 Not Often, 8-1 Day to Day, 12-1 Takasaki, 20-1 others.

2.5 HAIRY MARY HURDLE (Handicap: £2,092: 3m)

301 21-2020 Brief Chance (C), P. Bailey, 8-12-0 .... J. King
302 0-00402 Listercombe (D), D. Nicholson, 7-11-12 .... A. Webb 5
303 0-00140 Tara Dream (C), R. Turnell, 7-11-10 .... A. Holder 7
304 000-000 Quickapenny, E. Courage, 8-11-9 .... T. Andrews 7
305 010-123 Foolsome, L. Bowman, 6-11-8 .... N. Holman 5
307 321-001 Ardlair, R. Armytage, 7-11-5 .... H. Evans
308 200f20 Rushmere (C), R. Atkins, 5-11-0 .... R. Atkins
309 21f-f00 In Vision, P. Cundell, 7-10-10 .... M. O'Halloran
310 2-00010 Coffee Bob (C), A. Moore, 7-10-7 .... G. Gracey 5
311 4-00213 Nice To See You (D), D. Gandolfo, 5-10-2 .... P. Barton
312 000021- Willie May (D), D. Ancil, 5-10-1 .... S. Knight
313 0p Hogan Hills (D), C. Dingwall, 9-10-0 .... P. Hobbs
314 000023 Satan Power, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-10-0 .... P. Richards 3

7-2 Brief Chance, 4-1 Nice To See You, 6-1 Listercombe, 7-1 Foolsome, 8-1 Tara Dream, 10-1 Quickapenny, Ardlair, 12-1 Satan Power, Rushmere, 20-1 others.

2.35 THUNDER AND LIGHTNING STEEPLECHASE (£2,747: 2½m)

403 f-3321f Persian Camp, R. Head, 10-11-12 .... B. Davies
404 20-3f11 Straight Row, J. Dreaper, 8-11-12 .... R. Carberry
405 001f30 Jackadandy, F. Winter, 7-11-7 .... J. Francome
406 Nagari, P. Cundell, 9-11-7 .... M. O'Halloran

4-6 Straight Row, 4-1 Persian Camp, 6-1 Jackadandy, 8-1 Nagari.

3.5 GREEN HIGHLANDER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £2,670: 3m)

501 14-1021 Master Spy (D), T. Forster, 9-12-7 .... G. Thorner
502 2-40231 Dublin Express (D), P. Bailey, 7-11-10 .... R. Champion
503 14-1f21 Coolishall (C-D), P. Cundell, 9-10-11 .... M. O'Halloran
504 4-1234f My Friendly Cousin (C-D), R. Turnell, 8-10-11 .... A. Turnell
506 41-3321 Sonny Somers (C,D), F. Winter, 16-10-11 .... P. O'Brien 5

15-8 My Friendly Cousin, 11-4 Master Spy, 7-2 Coolishall, 9-2 Dublin Express, 8-1 Sonny Somer.

3.40 SILVER DOCTOR HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £1,471: 2m)

601 41 Echo Summit, B. Palling, 6-12-3 .... C. Candy
603 0-p1 Explorateur (D), S. Mellor, 9-11-11 .... P. Blacker
604 04-13 Killwarren (D), F. Winter, 5-11-9 .... J. Francome
606 Debi Collector, F. Winter, 6-11-7 .... P. O'Brien 5
608 Green Tee, F. Muggeridge, 6-11-7 ....
610 030 My Hussar, M. Marsh, 6-11-7 .... R. Evans
611 30 Tackling, P. M. Taylor, 6-11-7 .... A. Carroll
614 00- Prince Jack, J. Gifford, 5-11-5 .... R. Champion
615 Scottish Mandate, G. Harwood, 5-11-5 .... G. Lawson
617 Avgerinos, H. Collingridge, 4-10-4 .... B. Davies
619 Night Porter, Miss A. Sinclair, 4-10-4 .... R. Rowell
620 0 Righteous Fury, R. Armytage, 4-10-4 .... H. Evans
621 Sheer Silk, G. Balding, 4-10-4 .... R. Linley

5-2 Explorateur, 11-4 Killwarren, 9-2 Echo Summit, 8-1 Tackling, 10-1 Avgerinos, 12-1 My Hussar, 14-1 Prince Jack, 16-1 Scottish Mandate, 20-1 others.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.0 Peter Grimes. 1.35 Le Jet. 2.5 Nice To See You. 2.35 Straight Row. 3.5 Master Spy. 3.40 KILLWARREN is specially recommended.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.40 Avgerinos.

Wincanton results

1.0 (1.1) NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £711: 2m)

Tudor Waltz, b g, said to be by Scottish Waltz—Tudor Jet (C. Hill), 7-10-0 .... M. Ayliffe (33-1) †
Bold Gerard, b c, by Bold Lad—Pantoufle (S. de Zoete), 5-11-3 .... P. Barton (10-1) †
Bridge Ash . Mr. I. Johnson (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Venges Brake, 3-1 Kareba, 7-1 Royal Conductor (p), 10-1 Word of Honour (f), 20-1 Bold Lord, Woodland Warning (p), 25-1 Coral King, 33-1 Mr Bunny (4th), Argosa (p), Rugger Dance (p). 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, Tudor Waltz £2.46, Bold Gerard £1.35; places, Tudor Waltz 90p, Bold Gerard 45p, Bridge Ash 53p; dual forecast, Tudor Waltz with any other £5.03; Bold Gerard 49p. Tudor Waltz, C. Hill, at Barnstaple. Bold Gerard, D. Gandolfo, at Wantage. Dead heat, ¾l. Authors Daughter did not run.

1.30 (1.32) RED LION HOTEL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,017: 2m 5f)

Levantine, b g, by Le Levanstell—Persian Gal (Mrs M. Blackmore), 9-10-1 . Mr A. Walter (8-11 fav) 1
Joint Venture .. R. Evans (10-1) 2
Catsgore .... P. Richards (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Charlie Mouse (p), 16-1 Calculator (4th), 33-1 Young Steve, 50-1 My Baby (p). 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 11p, 19p, 20p; dual forecast, 54p. L. Kennard, at Taunton. 5l, 15l.

2.0 (2.1) LILLO LUMB STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,088: 3m 1f)

Arctic Heir, b g, by Arcticeelagh—Ballysally (J. Thorne), 9-11-7 P. Hobbs (11-10 fav) 1
Monkstown .. P. Richards (25-1) 2
Free Motion .. R. Mangan (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-8 Coffee Bean (4th), 66-1 Courting Tree (u). 5 ran.

TOTE: Win, 17p; dual forecast, £1.22. J. Thorne, at Bridgwater. 1l, 20l.

2.30 JOHN BULL STEEPLECHASE (£1,484: 2m 5f)

Royal Frolic, b g, by Royal Buck—Forward Miss (Sir J. Hanmer), 9-12-0 .... J. Burke (5-6 fav) 1
Royal Marshal II C. Thorner (11-8) 2
Irelands Owen P. Blacker (7-1) 2
3 ran.

TOTE: Win, 20p; dual forecast, 17p. F. Rimell, at Severn Stoke. 3l, 8l.

3.0 (3.6) JAMBOREE HURDLE (Handicap: £953: 2m)

Rusthall, ch g, by Midsummer Night II—French Seam (M. Kimmins), 5-11-3 K. Mooney (7-1) 1
Hipparion .. J. Rowe (evens fav) 2
Gay Signal .... S. Jobar (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Fishermans Cot, 12-1 Court Melody, Kuonu, 14-1 Pick Me, 18-1 Barmitzvah Boy (4th), 20-1 Fortune Cookie, 25-1 Pamako Prince, 33-1 Marks Boy, Palensirina, Tranby, 50-1 Button Boy, Sackville, La Chica (p). 16 ran.

TOTE: Win, 87p; places, 19p, 13p, 43p, 19p; dual forecast, 47p. F. Walwyn, at Lambourn. ¾l, 6l. Sanctums Gift did not run.

3.30 (3.37) NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £558: 2m)

Hunters Joy, ch g, by Head Hunter—Joy's Way (E. Khashoggi), 6-11-3 R. Champion (5-1) 1
Bad Love .... R. Atkins (11-2) 2
Frozen Tiger .. R. Linley (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: Evans fav Baldur, 10-1 Hether Fox, 12-1 White Lancer, 20-1 Portella, 25-1 Chovulgan (4th), 33-1 Abrus, 50-1 All Bright, Harwell Banquet, Mambulloo (f), Sheric Boy, Sing Hosanna, Bulging Pockets (p), Reliable Robert. 16 ran.

TOTE: Win, 71p; places, 25p, 30p, 30p; dual forecast, £3.69. P. Bailey, at Wantage. 8l, nk.

TOTE DOUBLE: Arctic Heir, Rusthall £11.70. TREBLE: Levantine, Royal Frolic, Hunters Joy, £9.30. Placepot, £16.40.

Golf

Harrow to meet Charterhouse in first round

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The losing semi-finalists in last year's Halford Hewitt golf tournament, Harrow and Charterhouse, meet in the first round of this year's event which begins on April 6. Altogether five of the old boys' teams who reached the last eight a year are drawn in the same quarter including Loretto and Rossall, and Marlborough, who were runners up to the winners, Tonbridge. With Rugby and Merchiston also there, the third quarter contains six previous winners, only one of which can reach the semi-final round. The tournament is played over the courses of the Royal Cinque Ports and Royal St George's. The draw is:

DEAL (April 6): Hurstpierpoint v ...wich, Uppingham v Shrewsbury, ...hton v Radley, Chigwell v Felsted, ...lie v Ampleforth; Taunton v St ..., Epsom v Stonyhurst, Berkham... v Wellingborough, Cranleigh v ...bourne, Haileybury v Sherborne, ...gate v Lancing, Mill Hill v Repton, ...gate v Greshams, The Leys v ...ons. April 7: Framlingham v ...e, King Edward's Birmingham v ...

SANDWICH (April 6): Westminster v ...y, St Paul's v Bradfield, Harrow v Charterhouse, Blundells v Rossall, ...no v Winchester, Marlborough v ...nside, Bedford v City of London, ...histon v Liverpool, Cheltenham v ... Edinburgh Academy v Canford, ...st v Glenalmond, Wellington v ...p's Stortford. April 7: Tonbridge ...ifton, Wrekin v Eton, King's Can...ry v Malvern, Merchant Taylor's ...tenham.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cleveland ...s 5, New York Islanders 3; Atlanta Flames 4, Colorado Rockies 2; Detroit Red Wings 6, Washington Capitals 3; Montreal Canadiens 8, Pittsburgh Penguins 6; Toronto Maple Leafs 4, Minnesota North Stars 3; Chicago Black Hawks 5, Philadelphia ...s 4; Los Angeles Kings 3, Buffalo ...s 3; Vancouver Canucks 6, St Louis Blues 4.

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Edmonton ... 2, Cincinnati Stingers 0; Indianapolis Racers 2, Quebec Nordiques 1; Winnipeg Jets 11, Birmingham Bulls ...

Athletics

Sprint double for Quarrie at Melbourne

Melbourne, Jan 12.—Don Quarrie, of Jamaica, an Olympic 200 metres gold medal winner, achieved a sprint double tonight at a meeting which brought together the most sparkling collection of athletes to compete in Melbourne since the 1956 Olympic Games.

Eamonn Coghlan, of Ireland, won the two miles race. An Australian barrister, John Higham with a time of 1min 47.1sec beat the world mile record-holder John Walker, of New Zealand, into second place in the 800 metres and the Olympic champion, Annegret Richter, of West Germany, won the women's 100 metres in 11.3 sec, a fifth of a second ahead of Raelene Boyle, of Australia.

Quarrie won the 200 metres in 20.5 sec and returned a time of 10.4 sec in winning the 100 metres, for which he was runner-up at the Montreal Olympics in 1976.

Coghlan, fourth in the Montreal 1,500 metres, surprised everyone by winning the two miles race, in 8 min 25.8 sec. He has just finished a season of cross-country running and did not expect to be fully sharpened up for today's shorter trip. Coghlan had half a second to spare over the New Zealander, Rod Dixon.

Lasse Viren, of Finland, who won the 5,000 and 10,000 metres at the Montreal and Munich Olympic games, finished last but one, half a lap behind the leaders, in 8:54.8.

Miss Boyle won the 200 metres, and though her time was a moderate 23.1sec she was eight tenths of a second ahead of the Olympic 400 metres champion Irena Szewinska, of Poland, who finished only third in 23.9.—Reuter.

Hockey

Roses should be source of English comfort

By Sydney Friskin

Scotland are favourites for the six-nations indoor hockey tournament, sponsored by Rank Xerox, starting today at Crystal Palace. The four home countries are taking part with France and Italy in the event which ends on Sunday.

In a recent tournament at The Hague, however, England, representing the Roses, finished fourth, one place ahead of Granwood, a team composed mainly of the Scottish national side. This result should give the England team more confidence when they meet Scotland at 2.30 pm tomorrow.

The Welsh and Irish teams have been practising strenuously during the past few weeks and the Welsh, particularly, are hoping to make an impression on the indoor scene. Little is known of the accomplishments of France and Italy but they are not to be taken lightly.

David Whitaker, who did not go to The Hague, is back in the England side but Burrough takes the place of Richard Barker in goal. Scotland, captained by Christopher Sutherland, retain most of their regular players, including Stobbie and Grassick, their main strikers.

FIXTURES: Today: France v Wales (6.45); Ireland v Scotland (7.45); England v Italy (8.45). Tomorrow: England v Scotland (2.30); Italy v Wales (3.30); France v Ireland (4.30); Italy v Scotland (7.0); England v France (8.0); Ireland v Wales (9.0). Sunday: Ireland v Italy (10 am); France v Scotland (11.0); England v Wales (12.0); France v Italy (2.30); England v Ireland (3.30); Scotland v Wales (4.30).

Skiing

Miss de Agostini fastest in downhill practice

Les Diablerets, Switzerland, Jan 12.—Doris de Agostini and Marie-Thérèse Nadig, both of Switzerland, clocked the fastest times in training here today for tomorrow's world cup downhill race. Miss de Agostini, aged 19, sped down the 1.3-mile Jorasse piste in 1min 35.71sec in the second of two practice runs.

Miss Nadig's best performance was 1min 35.8sec during the first session, run in a heavy snowfall. Annemarie Moser, the leader in the World Cup standings, was second in the first outing in 1min 36.14sec and fifth in the second in 1min 36.92sec.

Equestrianism

Spring Fair cancelled

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The London Equestrian Spring Fair, which was to have been held at Earls Court from April 5 to 9, has been cancelled. Earls Court and Olympic Limited, the organizers with British Equestrian Promotions, made the announcement yesterday.

Lack of commercial support from the non-equestrian side is responsible. British Equestrian Promotions are holding discussions with the Wembley management in an attempt to transfer the fair to the Empire Pool, as well as the international show jumping competitions, on the dates originally planned.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
...rmatt	100	200	Fair	Powder	Fair	Snowing	0
...wder snow on hard base.							
...iaz	90	120	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	−2
...wder snow on hard base.							
...io	60	120	Good	Heavy	Good	Snowing	0
...w snow on worn base.							
...chevel	75	140	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	0
...w fall of superb powder.							
...	40	100	Good	Varied	Good	Snowing	1
...w snow on hard base.							
...delwald	25	50	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	−3
...ep powder everywhere.							
...2000	110	160	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	−6
...ep powder; some runs closed.							
...en	50	115	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	−4
...vder snow on icy base.							
...rau	40	60	Fair	Fair	Good	Cloud	−4
...rn patches on pistes.							
...ld	75	90	Good	Powder	Good	Snowing	0
...vder snow on all runs.							
...att	15	60	Fair	Powder	Fair	Snowing	−2
...w still falling steadily.							

The above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
...ANY					
...esgaden	15	60	Poor	—	-2
...ch	25	45	Good	Snow	-1
...ang	30	60	Good	—	-2
...alsertal	50	130	Good	—	-3
...wald	20	45	Good	—	-1
...mergau	25	40	Good	—	0
...ufen	35	55	Good	—	-3
...dorf	35	40	Good	Snow	-3
...o	20	40	Fair	—	—
...ecchia	30	50	Good	—	—
...	20	100	Good	—	—
...a	40	250	Good	—	—
...e	50	260	Good	—	—
...	15	30	Fair	—	—
...i	20	60	Good	—	—
...	40	45	Good	—	—
...aga	15	80	Good	—	—
...no	30	40	Fair	—	—
...a di C	15	40	Fair	—	—
...rting	15	45	Fair	—	—
...	30	30	Fair	—	—
...e	40	60	Good	—	—
...	0	50	Fair	—	—
...RLAND					
...en	20	60	Good	Snow	-2
...ald	70	110	Good	Snow	-1
...ry	30	70	Good	Snow	0
Disentis	60	140	Good	Snow	-2
Engelberg	20	100	Good	Snow	-3
Gstaad	20	60	Good	Snow	-2
Kandersteg	20	50	Good	Snow	0
Klosters	55	110	Good	Snow	-1
Lenk	30	70	Good	Snow	0
Lenzerheide	60	80	Good	Snow	-4
Les Diablerets	40	120	Good	Snow	-1
Leysin	30	80	Good	Snow	0
Morgins	60	80	Good	Snow	-1
Pontresina	40	100	Good	Snow	-4
Saanenmöser	50	70	Good	Snow	-8
St Cergue	30	60	Good	Snow	-1
St Moritz	70	90	Good	Snow	-10
Savognin	50	50	Good	Snow	-3
Villars	40	80	Good	Snow	-3
Wildhaus	50	100	Good	Snow	-2

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: A few main runs and lower slopes complete, new snow. Vertical runs: 1,200ft. Access roads: Slight snow. Snow level: 2,000ft. Glenshee: A few main runs complete, new snow. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas, new snow. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Access roads: Slight snow. Snow level: 2,000ft. Glencoe: Main runs complete, new snow with deep drifts. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas, new snow. Vertical runs: 1,500ft. Access roads: Moderate snow. Snow level: 600ft.

Law Report January 12 1978

Court of Appeal

Sentencing policy in cases of drunken driving

Regina v Eadie

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Swanwick and Mr Justice Gibson

[Judgment delivered January 11]

The Court of Appeal considered section 50 of the Criminal Law Act, 1977, which abolished the offence of causing death by dangerous driving while retaining the offence of causing death by reckless driving, and said that drivers who cause accidents resulting in death or injury when they have had too much to drink must expect to lose their liberty even though their driving is not reckless.

Their Lordships reduced to three months' imprisonment a sentence of six months imposed on Eric Eadie, aged 46, company director, at Preston Crown Court (Judge Sellers) for causing death by dangerous driving, contrary to section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972.

Mr Arthur Stuttard for the appellant.

Section 50 provides: "(1) For sections 1 and 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1972) causing death by reckless or dangerous driving, and reckless, and dangerous, driving generally) there shall be substituted—1. A person who causes the death of another person by driving a motor vehicle on a road recklessly shall be guilty of an offence. 2. A person who drives a motor vehicle on a road recklessly shall be guilty of an offence."

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the appellant pleaded guilty in November, 1977, to (1) causing death by dangerous driving contrary to section 1 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and three years' disqualification from driving, and (2) driving a motor vehicle with blood-alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit contrary to section 6(1) of the Act and was sentenced to a fine of £500 and three years' disqualification, concurrent. He was also ordered to pay £100 towards the costs of the prosecution.

The offences arose out of an incident which occurred about 1.20 am on May 14, 1977. Four persons who had been to a barbecue at a farm were walking along a country road towards a car parked at the roadside. The appellant's car ran into them and knocked them down, killing a man of 23.

When the police arrived, they suspected the appellant had been drinking. A breath test proved positive. He was arrested, and a blood sample was found to contain 134 milligramms of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

In their Lordships' experience, any driver with that amount of alcohol in his body should appreciate that he ought not to drive. He would socially be very near the stage where onlookers would regard him as being under the influence of drink. It was not surprising, therefore, that the appellant had pleaded guilty.

What should be the policy of the law when bad driving not amounting to reckless driving brought about death or serious injuries? The reason for having to consider the matter on grounds of policy was that, pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Law Act, 1977, there was from December 1, 1977, no longer an offence of causing death by dangerous driving. Parliament had set a new standard for the offence, namely, causing death by reckless driving.

Although the appellant was guilty of dangerous driving, he had not been reckless. Had the incident occurred after December 1, it was highly unlikely that he would have been charged with causing death by reckless driving and, if charged, convicted.

Parliament, however, would seem to have envisaged the kind of problem which had arisen in the present case. It had increased the penalty for a first offence of driving with alcohol in the body above the prescribed limit. By Schedule 1 to the Criminal Law Act the penalty for the offence on summary conviction was six months' imprisonment or a fine of £1,000 or both. On conviction on indictment the sentence remained two years' imprisonment or a fine or both. Parliament had thus shown that it had in mind the need to protect the public from drivers who drank too much.

Was six months' imprisonment on the first charge too severe for the appellant? The first problem was whether there should have been a custodial sentence at all. Clearly a custodial sentence should have been passed on the facts of the case.

It seemed that both under the old and the new law drivers who caused accidents resulting in injury or death when they had had too much to drink must expect to lose their liberty. Over the years it had been the policy of the courts in such circumstances to sentence drivers to imprisonment, certainly up to fairly recent times. And their Lordships' construction of the change in the law brought about by Parliament in 1977 indicated that that should continue to be the proper sentencing policy.

There might be exceptional mitigating circumstances in which a custodial sentence might not be necessary, but there was none in the present case.

The question remained whether the sentence of six months was too severe. The appellant was a company director and a responsible and useful member of society. For him the fact of going to prison was very serious indeed. His punishment was more in the hearing of the prison gates clanging behind him as he entered. He had been in prison for seven weeks. He had thus suffered a severe punishment already; it was not necessary to keep him there for six months, and accordingly, the sentence would be quashed and one of three months substituted. The period of disqualification was longer than necessary and would be reduced to two years. To that extent only the appeal would be allowed.

Solicitors: Napthen, Renwick & Hosker, Preston.

Court of Appeal

Marriage voidable, will revoked

In re Roberts, deceased

Before Lord Justice Buckley and Lord Justice Goff

A voidable marriage, whether subsequently annulled or not, operates to revoke an earlier will of a party to such marriage under section 18 of the Wills Act, 1837.

The Court of Appeal, in an action by Mrs Eva Roberts, of Manor Road, Utley, Keighley, West Yorkshire, for letters of administration of the estate of her husband, Mr Edwin Arnold Roberts, dismissed an appeal by Mr John Herbert Roberts, of Gilstead Park, Ilkley, West Yorkshire, from an order of Mr Justice Walton striking out, on the ground that they disclosed no reasonable cause of defence or action, his defence and counterclaim propounding a will made before marriage under which he was a beneficiary.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, and Mr Matthew Caswell for the appellant; Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, and Mr Mathew Thorpe for Mrs Roberts.

LORD JUSTICE BUCKLEY said that, according to the appellant's pleadings, the deceased, who had been born in 1913, had enjoyed throughout his life only a limited degree of intelligence, being mentally subnormal with an underlying mental illness.

In March, 1973, the deceased made a will under which the appellant took some benefit. On October 19, 1974, the deceased and the plaintiff were married. The following March the Court of Protection appointed a receiver of the deceased's property. He died on March 3, 1976.

The appellant alleged that at the time of the marriage the deceased was suffering from senile dementia and was in such a condition of mind that he was unable to understand the nature of the ceremony or its effects or to consent to the marriage. The question was whether the will was revoked by the marriage, as Mrs Roberts asserted, or whether it was ineffective for that purpose on the grounds alleged in the defence.

By section 18 of the Wills Act, 1837, "every will made by a man or woman shall be revoked by his or her marriage."

The Nullity of Marriage Act, 1971, re-enacted in sections 11 to 16 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, clarified doubts about whether a marriage solemnized without the consent of one of the parties was void or merely voidable. Section 11 of the 1973 Act enacted that "a marriage . . . shall be void on the following grounds only", and set out four grounds, none of which was relevant in the present case.

Section 12 provided the grounds on which a marriage was voidable, paragraph (c) making it clear that the fact that one party to a marriage did not validly consent, whether in consequence of duress, mistake, unsoundness of mind or otherwise, rendered the marriage voidable.

Before the 1971 Act the effect of a decree of annulment was to render the marriage a nullity ab initio, whether it had been in law void or merely voidable. That was no longer the case: section 5 of the 1971 Act (section 16 of the 1973 Act) provided that a decree in respect of a voidable marriage "shall operate to annul the marriage only as respects any time after the decree has been made absolute, and the marriage shall, notwithstanding the decree, be treated as if it had existed up to that time." That clearly assumed that pending the decree the marriage contract subsisted.

Mr Price suggested that if Mrs Roberts's case was right it would lead to surprising anomalies. If, for instance, a party to a marriage had been coerced into it by duress and died before having had a reasonable opportunity to seek its annulment, the marriage would have the effect of revoking any earlier will of that party with the result that the other party would benefit under the consequent intestacy.

The alteration of the law in 1971 might very possibly give rise to such anomalies, but that could not justify interpreting the statutory language otherwise than in accordance with its plain terms.

Mr Price invited their Lordships to construe section 12 so as not to affect the operation of section 18 of the Wills Act, but there was nothing in the language to justify an interpretation restricted solely to the relations of the parties to the marriage to one another.

If there was at any stage a marriage between Mrs Roberts and the deceased it must have revoked any will made by the deceased before the marriage. Unless the marriage was void ab initio, it was at the time it took place an effective marriage and remained so until the deceased's death. It could not have been void ab initio because it could only have been so on one of the grounds stated in section 11, none of which was applicable. Therefore, it was an effective, although possibly voidable, marriage. It was never avoided because no decree of annulment had ever been obtained or sought. Even if such a decree had been obtained, it would have had no retrospective effect so that there would have been an effective marriage throughout the period from the date of marriage to the decree.

It followed that a marriage which was voidable, but not void, under the Act, must in every case operate to revoke an earlier will of a party to such marriage whether the marriage was subsequently annulled or not. Whether that effect had been appreciated by Parliament might be doubtful, but it was the inescapable effect of the legislation.

The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Goff delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Roche, Son & Neale for Ralph C. Yablon, Temple-Milnes & Carr, Bradford; Thicknesse & Hull for Clarksons, Halifax.

PARLIAMENT, January 12, 1978

Mr Foot maintains that minister and BSC stuck to rules on disclosure of information

House of Commons

The Government and the British Steel Corporation abided by the rules in the information they supplied to the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said when challenged by MPs.

Mr Foot, who was deputizing at question time for the Prime Minister, added that to imply that any documents asked for by a select committee should be supplied automatically would be a serious departure from past procedure. He had not the slightest doubt from investigations he had already made that the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Eric Varley) abided exactly by the previous arrangements.

At the conclusion of exchanges during questions and following Mr Foot's statement on next week's business, the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) was pressed for a ruling and he indicated he would make a statement early next week.

The exchanges began when Mr Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford, C) asked Mr Foot why taxpayers should continue to subsidize British Steel Corporation losses running at £10m a week when the corporation was over-large, underefficient and riddled with restrictive practices.

Will Mr Foot (he went on) arrange, without further obstruction, for the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries to have access to the correspondence between the Industry Secretary (Mr Varley) and the Chairman of the British Steel Corporation so that the House and the tax-paying public may know whether there has been incompetence, a cover-up or both? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Foot (Ebbw Vale, Lab)—In all the dealings with the select committee, and I understand the public interest in the matter, the Government and the steel corporation abided entirely by the normal conventions about the supply of information and internal messages to the select committee. If there were to be a departure from that general principle it raises some much more general questions.

The first part of the question also raises wide industrial questions, but it is the Government's intention to sustain a major steel industry in this country and I hope the whole House will agree with that proposition. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Michael Marshall (Arundel, C)—Will he state clearly that he undertakes to provide the two-day debate recommended by the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries before there is a Government announcement?

Mr Foot—The question of when debates are to take place takes into account a number of other factors as well, such as the other business before the House and the timing of when the Government will comment upon such a report.

It is normal when a select committee of this character makes a report to the House for the Government to consider it and then make some comments upon it. The House would then be in full possession of the Government's as well as the committee's views on the subject. That is the normal way and the best way to proceed.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab)—Will he draw the Prime Minister's attention as a matter of great urgency to the relationship between Government departments and select committees of this House? A great majority of backbench MPs would regard it as an insult if Government departments, and I know of at least three cases, were to refuse to divulge to select committees documents they thought relevant in their investigations.

If that is to be a constant practice of the Government, the claim to have regard to open government is a nonsense. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Foot—I will not comment on any of the particular instances to which he has referred until I have looked into them. There was no complaint about the non-supply to the select committee on the nationalized steel industry of documents out of the ordinary. The Government and steel corporation have abided exactly by the normal convention in this matter. There has been no breach of this convention.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—Is not the select committee charged with the duty of making an objective assessment to the House? How can it do that if vital facts and figures are denied to it? This a publicly-owned industry and ought in these matters to be in possession of the facts.

Is it not the fact that select committees can withhold confidential information given to them but at least if they had it they are in a position to make a proper assessment to the House, which is accountable to the people (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Foot—In the case of the operation of this standing or select committee no facts have been withheld—(Conservative interruptions)—such as would normally be supplied to any comparable select committee. The Government and the steel corporation have applied exactly the previous conventions which have prevailed in this matter. (Conservative shout of "Cover up".)

If those conventions are to be altered the House should consider the matter. (Labour cheers). It may be that the House may wish to take the advice of the other procedural committee which they have set up to look into exactly this question. The House set up a procedural committee and I imagine this is one of the subjects they are looking at.

It may be that th eHouse will wish to wait to hear what is said in that case.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab)—If any information is to be made available the operative date should be from January 1, 1970, not 1976, because we have had these committees for a long time. We could then read the correspondence between Sir Monty Finniston and the then Secretary for Industry.

Some Labour MPs should be a bit more circumspect in advocating works closures, particularly when they allege they do not have full information.

Mr Foot—If a fresh kind of information was to be made available to select committees as suggested by some, there is no reason why that should not go back for a great number of years. (Conservative cries of "Why not?"). That would be a fresh way of dealing with these questions.

If the House is to embark on a fresh way of dealing with select committees MPs should do it not in relation to one select committee after it has sat but before select committees are established.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UU)—If the House, without restriction, gives to a committee it sets up the power to send for people and papers is a refusal of those persons to attend or to produce papers a contempt of the House?

Mr Foot—It would be a contempt of the House if, in fact, a motion had been passed by the House and that motion was not accepted.

But the suggestion that a contempt has been committed in this case because the British Steel Corporation and the Government abided exactly by the previous conventions of the House, could not in any circumstances be described as a contempt.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab)—Will he confirm that the Secretary of State for Industry was asked by the committee to reveal this information and that he refused?

Mr Foot—I will look into any such suggested exchange but I have not the slightest doubt from investigations I have already made that the Secretary of State abided exactly by the previous arrangements. (Interruptions.)

The papers and answers to be supplied must be governed by the previous understandings and arrangements unless the House decides deliberately to change the whole system on which select committees operate. There is a case for doing that and there is also a powerful case against.

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab)—On the order paper today there is a motion to have published the proceedings of the select committee which investigated the Crown Agents in 1973-74. When the House sees these documents it will learn that the chairman of the Crown Agents refused to supply some information to that committee.

Does Mr Foot think that is a happy precedent, given what happened to the Crown Agents and the amount of public money lost, for Government departments refusing information to select committees? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Foot—The House has decided to set up a tribunal to examine that matter afresh.

If he is implying that in any select committee any documents asked for by the committee should automatically be supplied that would be a serious departure from the whole way these select committees have previously carried on. It would also be dangerous, not merely for the Government but injurious to the rights of other backbench MPs. (Cries of "Oh" and laughter.)

MPs should understand that these committees are responsible to this House and other backbenchers have rights as well as those sitting on select committees.

Later Mrs Thatcher recalled that Mr Foot had used such phrases as "the House has a considerable and natural interest in this matter".

That would seem to imply (she added) that he is preparing to meet the select committee's request for a two days debate. Would he confirm that this is so? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Foot—I was not suggesting that we should have a two-day debate on the select committee's proposal for a debate on the provision of papers. When the Government present their comments on the select committee's report, there must be a debate in the House on such an important question.

This is the normal way by which such a debate takes place. This is the way in which the House will have all the various views on the matter.

Mrs Thatcher—That just will not do. (Conservative cheers.) I know the Lord President is unduly on the defensive today but he used to be a good House of Commons man. Is he saying he refuses to have a debate on this?

Mr Foot—What I am saying is that we should deal with the report of this select committee in the same way as we deal with the reports of most select committees and in the same way that select committees were dealt with when they reported under previous administrations.

The normal way is for the Government to make a statement on the matter and for the debate to take place when the House has available before it both the report of the select committee and the comments of the Government upon it.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—Labour MPs have not come to the House of Commons to rush into select committees to join forces with the Tories. They have been sent here to save the jobs of steel men throughout the country. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Foot—When we have this important debate on the steel industry, in which the jobs of many people and the future of a great British industry is concerned, the House should have available to it the views of all sections, including the Government.

To have the debate beforehand would not only be a departure from the previous arrangements but a poor way of dealing with a great industry.

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) said later, on a point of order, that in the exchanges about the rights of a select committee to call for documents Mr Foot had stated he thought that it was not a contempt for documents not to be provided when a select committee had asked for them.

Even if it was a contempt to refuse such documents, the r lay with the House and no the committee. Although remedy lay with the House, a contempt for any pers refuse to comply with a order, not an informal m from a select committee. Th seemed to be supported by E May.

If the matter was going looked at by a select commit procedure then the right s point was to know whether a contempt for such a refusa made. The Speaker should r it next week and say whe was a contempt or not, or w the point was obscure.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worth said that Mr Foot had inte the motion which said a committee might send for and papers to mean it migh for some persons and some The Speaker should tak point into account and rule

Mr Michael Marshall (Arun said that it would be conve Mr Foot reconsidered the and made his submission Speaker. The early day tabled seemed to be the way the matter in trying to whether it was a matter c llege or not.

[The motion states: Th humble address be presen Her Majesty, that she will graciously pleased to give dir that there be laid forthwith this House by the Secret State for Industry a return papers relating to the futur pects for the British Steel C tion which have been subm him by the corporation and corporation by him since 1, 1976.]

The Speaker (Mr George T said that he would make a ment early next week.

Government want a partnership administration in N Ireland

The Government were committed to developing a system of government in Northern Ireland in which all sections of the community could participate on a fair basis and in which the rights of all citizens were fully safeguarded, Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during question time exchanges about the progress of talks with political parties in the province.

Mr Mason added that this meant establishing a system which both sides of the community could support and sustain—a partnership administration which reflected the interests of all communities.

He also said it was Government and Conservative Opposition policy not to allow amnesties for those criminals sentenced and in jail in Northern Ireland who had been responsible for deaths, murders, crimes and bombings in the province.

Mr Mason, in his main reply, said—Further exploratory talks with my officials started last month. I can understand that the parties would wish to approach the talks with caution and I would not wish to force the pace. I hope that talks within the framework I have put forward will continue in due course. My door is always open.

I believe that my framework for the talks provides the best opportunity to make progress towards the return of substantial power and responsibility to locally elected representatives.

Within this framework, I envisage such representatives exercising control over the major government services, other than law and order, and having a consultative role on legislation.

Mr William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C)—The untimely intervention of the Taoiseach, in diplomatic terms, was that of an educationally subnormal elephant.

There seems to be, particularly at present, a feeling that when Mr Mason uses the term "power sharing" he is necessarily meaning exactly the form of power sharing as it existed in 1973. Is that the case?

Mr Mason—I have never used the words "power sharing". I have always insisted that it was partnership and participation in the administration of Northern Ireland. My predecessor 15 months ago had also dropped the use of these emotive terms.

Power sharing does tend to be taken in Northern Ireland as meaning the particular system under the 1973 Act, and the Government are in no way committed to this or any other system.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C)—At times Mr Mason gives the impression that he rather expects somebody else to come out with a working plan. Will he look at the possibility of producing at an early date a local government functions plan which will at least be a Government document on which all parties there could express a view?

Mr Mason—I do not see any reason why I should take that initiative when I have already laid before the four major parties in Northern Ireland a framework of a possible interim form of devolution and the talks are going on. They have not broken down.

Some members of the Northern Ireland political scene have thought that the intervention of the Republic's Prime Minister may have caused a setback, but the talks are going on and there is no reason why they should not continue.

I would not wish to consider any other plan until this has been fully discussed.

Mr John Biggs-Davison, an Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Epping Forest, C)—In commenting with appropriate asperity on Mr Lynch's incursion in the affairs of the United Kingdom, did Mr Mason not say that he was not committed to any particular arrangement for Northern Ireland? Why did he set his face on November 24 in a series of answers against the restoration of the upper tier of local government?

Whatever may be decided about devolution is not the undemocratic and bureaucratic structure in the province a constitutional monstrosity to which attention has been drawn by Sir Patrick Macrory?

Mr Mason—I have recognized the need to fill the political gap between district councils and Westminster. If Mr Biggs-Davison reads the Macrory report he will see it did not want local government or the upper tier of local government generally talked about. Sir Patrick was in favour of some devolution of some powers.

The framework which I have laid before the parties shows how we can devolve functions to Northern Ireland. It could be done on a partnership basis. The talks on this are still going on.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South, Lab)—What precisely did Mr Lynch say which offends against traditional Labour Party support for a united Ireland? (Conservative interruptions.)

Can Mr Mason indicate to what extent he welcomes the Unionist Party's use of Mr Lynch's statement as an excuse to torpedo the talks in Northern Ireland which are still based, according to his statement, on the acceptance of shared power?

Mr Mason—I do not think Mr Lynch really had in mind, in making that statement, that he was going purposely to jeopardize or sabotage the talks going on in Northern Ireland, but what he ought to be reminded of is the policy of the Government, a bipartisan policy shared by the Opposition, that Northern Ireland remains part of the United Kingdom so long as the majority of the province so decree. That is still the policy.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab)—Many of us regard the hysteria following Mr Lynch's broadcast as not being particularly helpful in getting any sort of solution to the problems in Northern Ireland. Will Mr Mason reread the transcript to see which, if any, part suggests that Mr Lynch denies, or says that he denies, the point made about the majority of the people in Northern Ireland?

Will he also confirm that it is the policy of the Government to recognize the Irish dimension and participation in community government or power sharing and that the solution must be acceptable to this Parliament?

Mr Mason—Mr Lynch must know any move to a devolved government in Northern Ireland must be based on partnership between the two communities. He must have been aware that when he made that live broadcast and it reappeared in cold print, there would be unionist reaction and because he indicated that there was a possibility of an amnesty for criminals and terrorists, that that was bound to cause a major reaction in the North and in my own mind.

The Opposition and the Government will not allow an amnesty for those criminals who have been sentenced and are in jail in Northern Ireland and who have been responsible for deaths, murders, crimes and bombings in the province.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C)—As he said some consultation on legislative matters was envisaged, could he describe in detail the extent to which he has reached any preliminary conclusions on the discussion by any future devolved assembly of matters falling before Westminster either in pre-legislative form or during the course of that legislation through the House?

Mr Mason—Not yet. We are in the midst of talks. We have had one ministerial round. We have had preliminary talks between the four parties and officials. I hope those will continue. It is not possible to give an indication just yet.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West, SDLP)—In restating Government policy that any political structure created in Northern Ireland must have the participation and partnership of both communities, will he understand that what is now being demanded from Unionist members in Northern Ireland is a return of local authority functions to the local authorities in Northern Ireland?

Will he be ever mindful of the committee set up under the chairmanship of Mr van Straubenzee which led to the Fair Employment Act which was published yesterday and which highlighted all the dangers brought about by one-party government in Northern Ireland? Will he assure the House that under no circumstances he will bow to Unionist pressure for restoration of a one-party political state in Northern Ireland?

Mr Mason—We are looking forward to a partnership administration reflecting the interests of both communities, an administration where the minority and majority can participate.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, Ind U)—The plan he proposes is for an administrative council in which there would be parmership but it would mean that local people were being used as natives to bolster up a colonial type of direct rule.

Mr Mason—He has got it wrong. We are trying during the talks, and the intention of this form of devolution is to transfer most of the powers back to Northern Ireland and for the people themselves to carry out that role within the province. Most, but not all, are what they had before.

Back from Brussels for farming debate

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C), after the business for next week had been announced, pointed out that although the Opposition had specifically asked for a debate on agriculture next Thursday, before the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Mr John Silkin) went to Brussels for the Council of Ministers' meeting, the Government had arranged the debate for the following Monday.

They had chosen to hold the debate on the day the minister was due in Europe. She asked Mr Foot, Leader of the House, to reconsider this and to have the debate on Thursday.

Mr Foot said there were discussions about this and for reasons which the Government had indicated they believed it was better to have the debate on Monday.

He was prepared to consider the representations made but could not say they would be able to depart from what they had already indicated.

In view of the representations made by the Opposition and the discussions which had taken place on this, the minister had made special arrangements to return for the debate on Monday in the House.

Mr Peter Tapsell (Horncastle, C)—Is Mr Foot aware that I have no knowledge of any private explanations that he may have given as to the otherwise apparently extraordinary choice of January 23 as being the first possible date on which this agricultural debate can be held?

Commentators outside will inevitably deduce that the reason for the decision is that the Government have at long last decided to seek permission to devalue the green pound.

If the minister wishes to get the permission of his fellow ministers on the morning before coming to the debate in the afternoon, would it not be better for Mr Foot to admit it frankly as the reason?

Mr Foot—What I have indicated is the suggestion made by the Government. I believe the proposals we have made for the debate will ensure that the House of Commons has the fullest opportunity for making its views known on this matter to the minister and the Government in the best way possible.

Helping the disabled get to work

Mr John Grant, Under Secretary for Employment, said in a written reply: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that since the introduction of mobility allowance and the decision to phase out trikes, officials of the Employment Service Agency have had a series of meetings with officials of the Department of Health and Social Security to consider the future application of a revised fares to work scheme.

The DHSS has kept ESA fully informed about the negotiations which led to the setting up of Motability and it has been agreed that there will be a continuing need for the fares to work scheme. In particular there will still need to be special provision under the fares to work scheme for a small number of employed severely disabled people who experience serious problems in getting to and from work but do not receive mobility allowance.

Fatality rate among North Sea divers

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford, C) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the mortality rate among North Sea divers; how the figures compare with other industries especially North Sea trawling; and how many divers have retired from the industry disabled.

Mr John Grant, Under Secretary for Employment, said in a written reply: I am informed by the Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that the fatal accident incidence rate among divers working around offshore installations and on pipelines in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea was 6.0 a 1,000 in 1975 and 7.0 a 1,000 in 1976. A comparable figure for 1977 is not yet available.

Direct comparisons with other occupations may be misleading because of the intermittent character of diving work. However, fatal accident incidence rates a 1,000 at risk in other industries are as follows:

Deep sea trawling, 3.160; construction, 0.181; shipbuilding, 0.140; all manufacturing industry, 0.037; mining, 0.247.

No information in available as to how many divers have retired from the industry disabled.

Home Secretary rejects alternative vote system for European direct elections

An amendment proposing that vote system, rather than the simple elections to the European Parliament should be by the alternative majority system, was moved by Mr George Reid (East Stirlingshire and Clackmannan, Scot Nat) when the committee stage of the European Assembly Elections Bill was resumed.

He said the amendment arose from the decision of the House that the single member system would prevail in this country for elections to the assembly. That decision did not preclude further discussion of the system by which the single members would be elected.

The Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru had favoured the alternative vote system for the last 10 years. The amendment provided the House with its last chance to decide on some form of electoral reform by which members would be sent to the European assembly, and to decide that members going as part of the British delegation would at least be required to show majority popular support before going to the assembly.

The AV system had marked advantages over the regional list. The first was that the ballot paper would be an old and familiar friend. It did not turn selection of candidates over to the national executive committees of parties but allowed the selection procedure to remain firmly vested in the constituencies.

The only way they could effectively reform on the basis of single member constituencies was by the alternative vote system whereby one candidate was required to show majority support.

The system was as follows: The ballot paper looked markedly the same but instead of using an "X" the voter marked his preferences—one, two, three, four, five—up to the total number of candidates, although it was not incumbent on the voter to use all the preferences.

If any one candidate obtained 50 per cent of the first preferences he was elected. If a candidate did not obtain 50 per cent the bottom candidate dropped out and his preferences were redistributed. The process continued until one candidate had 50 per cent.

The alternative vote would not be like the single transferable vote and produce the effect of permanent minorities and coalitions. STV would award a seat roughly to a party which gained one-sixth of the vote and lead to fragmentation.

Europe was a new adventure and they would be off to a sorry start in terms of British representation if they had the imbalances which were possible under the first-past-the-post system.

It was clear that the Government did not want the importation of something as alien as the regional list. They should at least give the Liberals a fighting chance of some representation.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—You are not worried about the Liberals.

Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary (Leeds, South, Lab) said the House should reject the amendment. A decision was taken on December 13 to take out the regional list system.

The purpose of the amendment was to ensure that assembly elections in Great Britain, but not in Northern Ireland which would be left as in the past with STV, should be held under the alternative vote system. By this method it was hoped that the winning candidate would be more representative of the voters in his constituency than if elected by the first-past-the-post system, but this was not always so.

It was possible for the most widely accepted candidate, one for example with most second but few first preferences, to be eliminated on the first count. Even if in each constituency the system ensured that more votes contributed to the election of the successful candidate, there was no guarantee that the national result would be especially proportional.

There was no special advantage to small parties in this system as the seats were not allocated according to the proportion of votes obtained overall but according to the result in each constituency.

To have a seat they must build up through transfers a majority of votes in one particular constituency. A good total vote dispersed nation-wide would not do.

The proposals of this amendment had not convincingly described what the advantages of alternative vote would be in the European Assembly elections and the House should reject it.

Mr David Howell (Guildford, C), for the Opposition, said some Conservatives reached much the same conclusions as Mr Rees did about the alternative vote system. Basically, their view was that the House should get on with the and in particular concentrate on bringing through a measure which would allow the single member constituency system to operate.

It would be most unwise to go off on other variants and novel systems, particularly when dealing possibly with a one-off situation and when thereafter an entirely new debate would arise about the way in which European elections should be held throughout the Community.

Having said that (he went on) I must say that it makes it difficult for us to judge these amendments and to reach a judgment on many other amendments coming up until we know a good deal more about the Government's attitude to the timing of this Bill and how they are goong to handle things.

Mr Bryan Gould (Southampton, Test, Lab) said the alternative vote system had some advantages but almost all, and probably all, of them were the same advantages to be had in the first-past-the-post system. These were a single-member constituency, direct contact between electors and MP and, one hoped, a clear result.

AV also had the defects of first-past-the-post. The latter was right for Westminster elections but it could be argued that it was peculiarly unsuited to European elections. AV could in some circumstances be even more arbitrary and unfair and distorted than first-past-the-post.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru) said first-pawt-the-post had few weaknesses in reasonably homogenous constituencies where there was a general consensus of what needed to be done. It became more impracticable as constituencies became more diverse. This was the problem in the European elections. AV was the only alternative system there seemed to be.

His party were proposing a system that could give greater breadth of fair play and ensure representation was a broad as possible in the European Parliament which could have significant effects on people's lives. The first-past-the-post system would not have this result.

Mr Norman Buchan (West Renfrewshire, Lab) said that one thing wrong with the form of voting was that, despite its spurious attractiveness, it ultimately denied the elector his vote because emerging from this situation of coalition and centrist policies would deny the right of a voter who had strong views to vote and fight for the party he supported.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UU) said there was no pretence about the proposition; this was a form of proportional representation.

The only thing that could be said for it was that no representative was elected for whom a majority of votes had not been cast, if not as first, then as a later preference, so there was some means of arguing that those elected under the system carried a kind of m and expressed a kind of co not expressed and not bo large numbers of MPs Commons.

They had to ask whet system was at all applicable purposes of the Bill. It v true to describe the asse consultative in any natural the term even at this stage evolution of the Communit

The assembly had been s its teeth even before it was elected.

The political parties w means by which they woul lish some responsibility, h difficult or remote, betwe elected, those who elected and their behaviour in the bly.

Mr Ronald Thomas (North-West, Lab) said t House had so far not voted particular form of voting dure, and he was still wa know what the duties of m of the European Parliamen be. It was important to kn before deciding how they be elected.

People who took their seriously would say tha would vote for one pers would not be prepared fo votes to land up with the I or Scottish Nationalists. decision would be made b who did not care about thei This proposal was a bast proportional representatio first-past-the-post system.

Wartime interceptors of enemy messages can shed a little of their reticence

Mr John Parker (Barking, Dagenham, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, whether, in view of the release of records containing Enigma/Ultra material to the Public Record Office, he had received any representations from former members of organizations concerned with the production and use of this material seeking authority to acknowledge the nature of their work.

Dr David Owen, in a written reply, said—The release of Enigma/Ultra records to the Public Record Office has understandably caused those who worked on or used this material and who have maintained the undertakings of reticence which they gave at the time to ask where they now stand.

Among the records of the wartime Service Intelligence Directorates which the Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act, have released to the Public Record Office are those based on intercepted radio messages of the enemy armed forces which no longer require security protection.

The availability of the records which have been released in this way will enable a better historical judgment to be made of the part that intelligence played in the conduct of the war.

Those who gave the undertakings of reticence to which I have referred are now absolved from them to the limited extent that they may now disclose the fact that they worked on or used material based on intercepted radio messages of the enemy armed forces.

They may, for example, acknowledge having worked as interceptors, cypher breakers, distributors or users of this material, and may reveal what they know of the use made of it in the conduct of the war.

Other information, including details of the methods by which this material was obtained, has not been made available to the Public Records Office, the records in question having been retained with the approval of the Lord Chancellor in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Public Records Act. It remains subject to the undertakings and to the Official Secrets Acts and may not be disclosed.

Those in any doubt should therefore satisfy themselves beforehand that any disclosure which they have in mind to make does not go beyond information contained in the records released to the Public Record Office.

Those who worked on or used material based on these intercepted messages and who contemplate any book, article, lecture or other form of publication drawing on information obtained in the course of their official duties remain under the normal obligation to consult their former departments (now Foreign and Commonwealth Office or Ministry of Defence, as appropriate).

As the Prime Minister said on November 30, the preparation of in relation to the Official History. the Second World War in well permitted disclosure embodied in

BMA opposed to devolved health service

As reported in later editions of The Times yesterday, the amendment to the Scotland Bill moved by Mr John Mackintosh (Berwick and East Lothian, Lab) to devolve to the Scottish Assembly all the functions carried out by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Scottish Office was rejected by 133 votes to 35—Government majority, 98.

The Scottish branch of the British Medical Association were anxious that certain health matters should be removed from the provisions of the Bill, Sir John Gilmour (East Fife, C) said.

On Schedule 10 (Matters within legislative competence of Assembly and within powers of Scottish Executive) he moved an amendment to remove from the Bill prevention, treatment and alleviation of disease or illness including injury, disability and mental disorder; family planning; abortion; and investigation of maladministration.

He said the BMA wished the terms and conditions to remain on a United Kingdom basis and were worried that if devolvement were incorporated in the Bill, these would be prejudiced.

It was true that the NHS in Scotland already had a considerable measure of devolution.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab) said, generally speaking, there should be uniform health service provision throughout the United Kingdom.

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh, West, C) said the British Medical Association felt that family planning and abortion were among particular subjects which could work effectively only on a United Kingdom basis. For instance, they feared that there might be different abortion laws in Scotland and England.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said there would be 150 assembly members probably full time. What would they do in health unless they meddled with the regional boards? They could not be passing laws the whole time, chopping and changing and forever licensing and such things.

Sir David Renton (Huntingdonshire, C) said as the son of a Scottish doctor who qualified at a Scottish university and had clinical training at a London hospital he thought it would be a great pity if the present system for health was abandoned.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said while any assembly was likely to make mistakes it was difficult to contemplate as a serious argument the suggestion that it would pursue a conscious policy of lowering standards in the health service.

Mr Harry Ewing, Under Secretary, Scottish Office (Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth, Lab) said decisions on health affected people personally and it was for this reason that the Royal Commission on the Constitution selected the health service as a prime example of what should be devolved.

There was no danger to the medical teaching schools.

An assembly would not go for lower health standards.

The debate was adjourned.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Civil Aviation Bill and Shipbuilding Redundancy Payments Bill, second reading.

Tuesday and Wednesday: Further progress in committee on the Scotland Bill.

Thursday: Transport Bill, second reading. Participation Agreements Bill, remaining stages.

Friday: Private Members' Bills. Employment Protection Bill, Companies (Qualification of Company Secretaries) Bill, and Civil Liability (Contribution) Bill, second reading.

The main business in the Lords will be:

Tuesday: Medical Bill, report stage.

Wednesday: Debates on tanker safety and pollution prevention, on tourism, and on child minders and foster parents.

Thursday: Debate on the press.

Ulster inquiry

During exchanges on the Northern Ireland housing executive, Mr John Biggs-Davison, an Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Epping Forest, C) asked—Will we be informed soon of the terms of reference of the public inquiry which the housing executive itself asked for into certain serious allegations about money going astray, and even passing into the hands of the IRA?

Will ministers now acknowledge the services of Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)

Mr Raymond Carter, Under Secretary for Northern Ireland—Mrs Knight has made no more than allegations, in company with a number of other people. These allegations, however, have now convinced the Secretary of State (Mr Mason) that an early announcement should be made about the form of the inquiry

Reverberations of Mr Lynch's comments

Total reiteration of Fianna Fail policy at this time by Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, caused many reverberations inside the Republic, Ulster, and the United Kingdom, Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during questions.

Exchanges on Mr Lynch's speech began when Mr James Molyneaux (South Antrim, UU) asked whether Mr Mason was satisfied with the degree of cooperation between specialized Army units and the special branch of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Mr Mason (Barnsley, Lab)—Yes. Cooperation between all branches of the security forces has been and continues to be entirely satisfactory at all levels. This fully reflects the policy initiated in 1976 in which the RUC has assumed the leading role in countering terrorist activities.

Mr Molyneaux—There is an even greater need for increasing the effectiveness of the security forces in view of the irresponsible encouragement given to terrorists by Mr Lynch last weekend.

Mr Mason—With due respect to what Mr Lynch may or may not have said about this matter, the partnership has been well forged between the Army and the RUC which has taken the lead in most of the anti-terrorist activities in the province.

Mr Airey Neave, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Abingdon, C)—It was a great breach of diplomatic practice for Mr Lynch to make this statement without any consultation with the British Government. It was undesirable for him to say this about an amnesty when he is in no way responsible for the position in Northern Ireland.

Would Mr Mason invite Mr Callaghan to ask Mr Lynch to set at rest the serious doubts he has now raised about his own attitude to the IRA?

Mr Mason—Mr Neave on behalf of the Conservatives and I on behalf of the Government made our views known at the time of the initial statement. Mr Lynch in his second statement has removed most of the ambiguities about the amnesty statement and therefore I do not think it is necessary to make any representations about an amnesty.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West, SDLP)—There was a hell of a lot of artificial hysteria created in Northern Ireland about the remarks of Mr Lynch who was once again restating what is well known Fianna Fail policy and has been since the foundation of that party. Mr Lynch does not in any way give any support or credence to the IRA.

Mr Mason—It is encouraging that in his second statement Mr Lynch is robust in his desire to deal with subversives and terrorists in the Republic.

Total reiteration of Fianna Fail policy at this time did cause many reverberations inside the Republic, Ulster, and the United Kingdom.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11: Private Members' motions on the universities rate support grant; and Anglo-Japanese trade relations.

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The Government shows it has the muscle to keep down public spending

The Trades Descriptions Act does not really apply to government publications, which is just as well for the authors of the latest White Paper on *The Government's Expenditure Plans 1978-79 to 1981-82*. Anyone looking at this document hoping to come away with a clear idea of what the Government believes will happen either to public spending in particular or the economy in general is in for a grave disappointment.

Take public spending first. The spending plans for the coming financial year, which starts in April, are reasonably clear. They involve a growth of spending in volume terms—that is in terms of the amount of goods and services which the public sector uses, rather than the amount of money which it pays for them—of 2.2 per cent above the planned spending for the current financial year.

There the clarity ends. For this year's plans have borne little relationship to what has actually happened. Because of the introduction of the cash limit system, the actual amount the Government is spending this year will be 4½ per cent lower than planned.

So depending on how you look at it, public spending will either increase by the very small amount of 2.2 per cent next year, which is the difference between what is planned for 1978-79 and what was planned for this year; or it will increase by the very large amount of nearly 7 per cent, which is what emerges if one adds up the planned growth and assumes that next year the plans will be met exactly instead of being under-fulfilled.

Nothing in the White Paper provides and basis for knowing which of these two outcomes will actually happen. The signs are, however, that the increase in actual expenditure will tend to be towards the top rather than the bottom end of the range. This is because two years in which central government departments have persistently spent less than they were allowed have left their mark.

There is a much greater willingness beginning to emerge to come close to the ceiling on spending because past experience has shown that the chance of breaching it are not as great as was feared.

In itself, this is probably a good development. There is all the difference in the world betwen an argument about whether governments should aim to have a high level of spending, which is a proper topic for political debate, and the quite different technical question of whether it is a good thing for governments to spend what they plan to.

Underspending leads to governments taking their decisions on false information. It makes them feel that they are pumping more demand into the economy than is in fact the case, and thus leads them to adopt more restrictive policies than they need.

But although it is clearly good that spending plans should turn out as the Government expected them to, the underspending we have experienced in recent years has been so severe that catching up is likely to be a rather intense experience.

Thus, if the White Paper's plans for next year are achieved, do not be surprised to find that public spending seems to be growing very fast for a short period of time. The rapid growth then will be the result of the unexpectedly large cuts which we have seen in the past two years.

The problems in assessing what will happen next year are as nothing compared to trying to work out what will happen from 1979 onwards, however.

For from that date all the plans enter a new world in which the British economy is assumed to be growing at 3½ per cent and where the Government obviously feels that if growth is much slower than that the present public spending plans, modest though they are, will look too ambitious.

There are a number of quite remarkable characteristics about this approach. The first is that although the allowable level of public spending is determined by the growth of the economy there is no sign of a belief that growth in the economy is conditioned by the *amount of demand which is* caused at least in part by public spending.

The authors of the White Paper are clearly still Keynesian enough to believe that it is the level of demand which determines the level of growth in the economy, but they wisely restrict their comments to saying that the assume that by 1979 private demand will be high enough to achieve 3½ per cent growth without lowering the tone of their paper by saying how great that private demand would have to be.

It all looks as if the Government had started out wanting to convince everybody that it could achieve growth of around 3½ per cent but drew back at the last moment because it found the economic arithmetic unpalatable or implausible or possibly both.

It certainly strains credibility to expect a recovery continued in 1979 and 1980 which is fast enough to achieve a growth level overall of 3½ per cent on the basis of the latest policies.

Another way of seeing this (or seeing the way in which we do not see this) is by the *absence of any forecast about* the size of the public sector in the economy in the years to come. This has begun to fall from its peak level of 46 per cent, dropping to 44½ per cent in 1978 and certainly to a lower level today.

Projections for the future are not there, but for the Government's hopes to be met the *private sector would have to* grow so fast that the ratio would drop remarkably.

The latest set of spending forecasts is thus linked to a growth prospectus which, if it is not actually fraudulent, is certainly seen as being very doubtful both within the Treasury and outside. Yet Ministers argue, with every appearance of conviction, that these spending plans are different from those of the past because they are in large measure proofed against the need to make panic cuts if growth turns out to be less than expected.

Leave on one side the question of whether the right response to slow growth is to cut public spending or to raise it; what are the ministers actually talking about?

It might be that not only have the Treasury succeeded in imposing an upper limit of around 2 per cent between now and 1980 (and even less in *1981) on the growth of spend*ing if fairly optimistic growth forecasts turn out to be correct. They have also built into the system a quite new characteristic which changes the balance of power within negotiations each year.

Less than half of the notional increas in spending in 1979 has actually been committed to any programme, so if it were decided to restrict still further the growth of spending the Treasury would not be imposing cuts on cherished departmental projects, they would merely be vetoing a potential increase.

There is, of course a price to pay for this. Because the actual allowed increase in the programmes is so small (and because transfers continue to rise) capital expenditure has been cut yet again, continuing the bias which exists in the government machine in favour of current expenditure.

But in return for this price, the Treasury has talked of allowing moderate growth in public spending while in fact keeping the lid tightly on; and it has done it without allowing the debate on future uses of North Sea ooil revenues to affect the issue.

Whether the end of holding down public spending in this way justifies the means, ending the public spending White Paper's role as the key medium-term economic document is a matter of judgment.

And whether the hole which has been dug by successive cuts *will be filled b vthe private* sector's expansion is a matter of fact which we shall just have to find out as we go along.

David Blake
Economics Correspondent

COMPARISON ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING PLANS (I)

1969-70 Estimates = 100

Financial Year	Jenkins Dec., 69	Barber I Jan., 71	Barber II Nov., 71	Barber III Dec., 72	Barber IV Dec., 73	Healey I Jan., 75	Healey II Feb., 76	Healey III Jan., 77	Healey IV Jan., 78
69-70	100.0	98.2	98.2	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9
70-71	103.3	100.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
71-2	105.8	102.3	103.4	104.0	103.4	103.4	103.6	103.6	103.6
72-3	108.7	104.7	106.6	110.2	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.3	107.3
73-4	111.7	106.9	108.6	115.9	114.6	114.4	114.9	114.5	115.3
74-5	(115.1)	109.1	110.2	117.6	117.0(II)	123.1	124.1	124.2	125.2
75-6	(118.5)	(112.0)	112.0	119.5	118.5	125.5	129.3	123.0	127.0
76-7	(122.1)	(114.9)	(114.9)	120.8	120.3	127.4	133.2	131.2	125.9
77-8	(125.8)	(117.9)	(117.8)	(123.8)	122.9	129.2	133.3	129.0	122.8
78-9	(129.6)	(120.9)	(120.8)	(126.9)	(125.0)	131.7	133.9	131.2	129.4
79-80	(123.5)	(124.0)	(123.8)	(130.1)	(127.5)	(133.9)	135.1	*	131.0
80-81	(137.5)	(127.2)	(127.0)	(133.4)	(130.7)	(137.2)	(137.8)	*	139.7
81-82	(141.6)	(130.5)	(130.3)	(136.8)	(134.0)	(140.7)	(140.6)	*	134.0

Figures in () extrapolated at the average growth rate stated in each White Paper (namely: Cmnd 4234 at 3 per cent to 1973-4; Cmnd 4578 at 2.6 per cent to 1974-75; Cmnd 4829 at 2.5 per cent to 1975-76; Cmnd 5178 at 2.5 per cent to 1976-77; Cmnd 5518 at 2 per cent to 1977-78; and Cmnd 5879 at 1.7 per cent to 1978-79.
(I) All excluding investment grants, relative price effects, export credits and shipbuilding credits and adjusted to "old" definitions of nationalized industries' investment and debt interest.
(II) Reduced to 112.5 by Mr Barber's cuts of 17/12/73. No comparative figures.
(III) Excluding British Steel Corporation investment.
Sources: Cmnd 4234, Cmnd 4578, App A Tables A1-A5. Cmnd 4829, Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 3.24, Cmnd 5178, Table 28. Table 3.15 Notes on Methodology para 3. Cmnd 5519, Cmnd 5879, Cmnd 6393, Cmnd 7121-1.

Bernard Levin

In search of the real India

I am off to India; for the first time. The occasion is a conference, on Anglo-Indian relations, that I have been invited to attend; but when the business is over I intend to stay on for a little, and see something of the country.

Something of the country! I might as well say that I am going on a rocket-trip to see "something" of Outer Space, or that I plan to turn a page or two of the *OED* to learn "something" of the English language. The limitlessness of India, that country "whose only peer", in Forster's phrase, "was the Holy Roman Empire" is such that ninety lifetimes would not suffice to know it or to understand it fully. I suspect that that is what has always held me back from undertaking a visit, for I did not, after all, have to be invited there in order to go. (Strictly speaking, I have been there before; I once flew from Tehran to Bangkok in a plane which also stopped in Calcutta. But he would be an even cheekier man than I who claimed to know India by a couple of hours' study of the view from the transit-lounge of Dum Dum Airport.)

For me, as I suppose for so many people of my generation, it was *A Passage to India* that first set my imagination alight in contemplation of that country. To this day, though I must have read the book a score of times, I have to remind myself that Aziz is a Moslem, as are most of his friends, and indeed that he despises Hindus; it is the equivocal Dr Godbole who represents what I think of as India, and not, of course, merely because Partition divided the sub-continent on religious lines.

("Chandrapore," where it is set, and the Marabar Caves, would have been on the Indian side of the new border; but not by much.)

I suppose that of the principal religions of the world, Hinduism is the hardest for the Western mind to grasp, more so even than Buddhism. Its sprawling eclecticism, its multiplicity of layers, its range of deities and ungraspable cosmology—all conspire to make a European turn the whole country and everything about it into a gigantic exercise in mysticism, awash with fakirs, travel posters and heat. What is missed until the European starts to read seriously about India (two of the most remarkable books I have ever read on the subject are both by the same man—Nirad *Chaudhuri's Autobiography of an Unknown Indian* and *The Continent of Circe*) is the subtlety of it, and the lineage of that subtlety in the almost incomprehensible antiquity not only of Indian civilization but of the very fabric of the country. Here is a richly evocative passage, on this last point, from Forster:

> In the days of the prehistoric ocean the southern part of the peninsula already existed, and the high places of Dravidia have been land since land began, and have seen on the one side the sinking of a continent that joined them to Africa, and on the other the upheaval of the Himalayas from the sea. They are older than anything in the world. No water has ever covered them, and the sun who has watched them for countless aeons may still discern in their outlines forms that were his before our globe was torn from his bosom. If flesh of the sun's flesh is to be touched anywhere, it is here, among the incredible antiquity of these hills.

How many educated Englishmen—and not just the "Turtons and Burtons"—know anything of Indian history earlier than when the British and French came? How many Europeans even know that the Greeks were there two millenia earlier? What do we know of the Moghul Empire, or of the strange migration of Buddhism from the land of its birth?

Precious little, most of us. But it is not, I think, the fascination that ignorance exc which draws our thoughts India. It is, rather, a sense t India has solved in her cult the problem that has plag Europe since Christia became the official religion the Roman Empire, and p ably well before. That prob is our domination by time, the timelessness of India i once a recognition of the e nal nature of creation and assertion of that inner mony that consists of absorption of the indivic not in self but in the unive Surely the concept of Nirv could have arisen nowhere in India? And surely ther in Professor C more sense in Professor S bole than in ... ner?

I am informed that an uction was performed in Marabar Hills, and tha highly esteemed English l is now seriously ill in co queuce. . . . Whe occurs, it expresses whole of the universe. S larly when "good oc . . . Suffering is mere matter for the indivi . . . But it is far other in the case of good and They are not what we th them, they are what are, and each of us has tributed to both . . . and evil are different their names imply. But my own humble opin they are both of t aspects of my Lord. H present in the one, absen the other . . . Yet abs implies presence, absenc not non-existence. . . .

Now how to lay a mo civilization on top of suc carpet has been the proble India since independe Anglo-India was concerne most to prepare the way. ir is no use wishing our vicarious nostalgia on to country; Gandhi's spin wheel will not solve In problems any more than Yet India has just demons ed that her people can bine her ancient disregard the things of this world a healthy understanding of necessity of throwing out of political rascals at the last moment at which thro them out would have been sible, an event which admirably summed up by *Economist* in these wo "Never again will anyone able to claim that democra unsuited to any develo country, or that the poor hungry do not value t rights."

The only way to find ou feel both the timelessness the modern reality, is to there. But how can one "out" about India in a ma of days? Where does start? If I simply stop th ing and let the names of pl well up in my mind, I that the first to appear are names made famous by British in India, from Mutiny or Clive's ridicu battles. Only somewhat l does the real India begin take shape: Udaipur Srinagar, Aurangabad Mysore, Khajuraho and A Amritsar and Jodhpur, B bay, Calcutta, Madras. Even I would need a couple months just to sample dozen, and I have hardly couple of weeks. But on principle that something is ter than nothing, that, ind anything is better t nothing. I shall go to India I do nothing, apart from ing part in the conference t is taking me there, but see Taj Mahal, I believe tha shall not be disappoint Besides, the conference is promises to be interesting, I can hardly not call on so of those admirable people v fought Mrs Gandhi in courts and in the election, with whom I was in touch d ing the Emergency. Perhap can even bring back so advice on how we, too, wh the time comes, can steel o selves to resist tyranny. would not be the first ti that India had taught wisd to Europe, and certainly the last time she will surpr us.

● *In a recent column, referred to the Radio announcers, and quoted charming joke one of them t the other morning. I said it w Victor Hallam but he insi that it was not, so I am hap to make this clear and to a the announcer who did ma the joke to accept the comp ment in his place.*

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Firemen: who really won?

The Fire Brigades Union executive played a last card during the first day of their 34-hour negotiations at the Home Office last week. Was the Government not seriously concerned, they asked the Home Secretary, at the figures showing that fire insurance losses had trebled in November compared with the same month the previous year?

Mr Terence Parry, the union's general secretary pointed out that there were £47m insurance losses in that month even though the firemen were on strike for only two weeks of that month.

"That is a price we are prepared to pay", Mr Rees is reported to have replied.

"It was at that point that I realized we had reached the end of the road on pay", says an executive member who had supported the strike throughout its two months.

What Mr Parry, and to be *fair, many of his colleagues had* failed early enough to appreciate was that once the firemen had taken the previously unthinkable step of launching on the first official strike in the union's 59-year history, they believed that they would win.

But in the end, if success is judged by their ability to win a rise of more than 10 per cent by November 7, they were wrong. The government can congratulate itself on a signal victory in enforcing its guidelines at least in the public sector, in spite of a failure to secure TUC agreement in the way that it had in the two previous years.

At the same time, Mr Parry pointed out again yesterday that the Government's guarantee that the formula, which should give firemen average earnings of about £102 a week from November, 1979, was a concrete victory for the strikers.

But the Government appear to have banked early on on the view that they could ride out a firemen's strike, because the difference between the civilian service being withdrawn and cover being left to "the troops was not quite great enough to force them to concede defeat.

There will be continued criticisms that the FBU leaders, and Mr Parry in particular, did not sound early enough like men leading an official strike but rather that they were following in its wake.

In the end the executive reached a point at which they accepted that the Government would neither breach the 10 per cent nor even improve on the phasing of the formula linking their earnings to the upper quarter of industrial workers: that the Government's determination had first been presaged in the meeting between the full executive and Mr Callaghan in December. The Prime Minister did not beat the table and he was courteous to the FBU leadership.

But he is said to have indicated privately that he would rather go to the country than allow the firemen, however unfortunate a case for exemplary treatment, to break the pay limit.

The long-term effect on the fire service has still to be judged. The bitterness, which erupted in yesterday's angry picketing outside the conference hall, was evidence enough of that. Disciplinary action against FBU members who worked during the strike, particularly officers, is likely. But there is comfort in the fact that one consideration which helped them to decide on a return to work, at least as important as the lack of a strike fund and experience in running strikes, was the genuine professionalism of firemen and a desire not to see the service decline a moment longer than it needed to do so.

Donald McIntyre

Knocking down the domino theory

The time-worn Domino Theory, a bogy which has haunted Asia for two decades, has finally been laid to rest: not by the military intervention of the West but, ironically, by the outbreak of bitter fighting between Vietnam and Cambodia.

A little less than three years ago the five non-communist nations of South-east Asia, troubled by internal threats of insurrection, stood aghast as Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos fell in quick succession to Communist forces. In the ensuing months of post war change, the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean)—Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines—forged a belligerent alliance of new Communist states in Indo-China. The Domino Theory had come into vogue again and Thailand was next on the list to fall.

But in an ironic change of circumstances today, Vietnam and Cambodia, divided by a bitter territorial dispute, are at war and the alliance of new Communist regimes in Indo-China has lost all semblance of unity.

In sharp contrast, the five member states of Asean have managed to settle many of their outstanding economic and territorial differences in recent years to form the most cohesive multilateral economic and political alliance in Asia today.

Not only has Asean withstood the initial hostile thrusts of the new Communist regimes in Indo-China, but today the organization finds itself wooed by Vietnam, China and to a lesser degree, by the Soviet bloc.

As Mr Adam Malik, the chairman of the Indonesian parliament, pointed out last week, the new flare-up of hostilities in Indo-China is now likely to force both Cambodia and Vietnam to compete for the friendship of Asean in future.

Six months ago both Vietnam and Cambodia attacked the summit meeting of the heads of government as Asean in Kuala Lumpur, alleging the organization had been formed to enhance America's military interests in Asia. It is a different story today as Cambodia and Vietnam, embroiled in the Sino-Soviet dispute, clash on the battle fields of Indo-China.

Although Vietnam, supported by the Soviet Union, has refused to recognize Asean as an entity, Hanoi has lost much of its revolutionary zeal in recent months and has taken a number of hasty steps to increase its economic and diplomatic links with the five individual members of the organization, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh has just completed an extensive tour of Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines "to step up economic trade links". At the same time the Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr Vo Dong Giang, claimed last month that Hanoi is now prepared to *co-operate with the individual* members of Asean in a new spirit of reconciliation.

There can also be little doubt that Hanoi, haunted by a flagging economy and the formidable prospects of reconstruction has also moved closer to Asean, prompted by the pragmatic considerations of trade.

China, preoccupied with the Soviet Union's special relationship with Vietnam, has turned into one of Asean's more enthusiastic supporters in recent months. At the same time Peking has attempted to move Asean closer to its own protege, Cambodia. This was spelt out in a clear message two months ago when the Chinese Vice-Premier, Li Hsien-Nien, told a visiting group of Singaporean journalists. "China supports Asean. Of the three Indo-Chinese states, Cambodia is not to be feared. I think Asean can improve its relations with them."

Although Asean has consistently denied claims that it harbours military ambitions, individual member states have invoked a number of bilateral security and intelligence treaties over the past year to suppress Communist movements in Thailand and Malaysia.

Significantly, Hanoi and Peking's support for rebel causes in South-East Asia had waned shortly before the dormant but longstanding antagonism between Cambodia and Vietnam came out into the open late last year.

All the evidence in Malaysia would also indicate that an estimated force of 2,500 Communist terrorists have received no arms and little material assistance from their mentors in Hanoi and Peking since the fall of Saigon. The fighting in Indo-China is also expected to take the pressure off Thailand, Asean's most vulnerable partner.

Intelligence reports indicate *that Thai insurgents operating* near the north-western border of Cambodia have received a limited number of weapons from zealous members of the Khmer Rouge in recent years.

The Thai army and Cambodian soldiers have also clashed in a number of serious border incidents during the past two years. In any event, reports indicate that Cambodians, confronted by a hostile Vietnam, are now anxious to draw up a border agreement with Bangkok.

Asean is admittedly still confronted by many internal differences, both economic and political. But in comparison to the feuding alliance of Communist regimes in Indo-China, the organization has boomed into a viable and successful economic front since the fall of Saigon.

Providing Asean with another boost, the region's economic ties with Japan were enhanced last year when the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Takeo Fukuda, became the first leader of a major power to attend a summit meeting of Asean leaders in Kuala Lumpur in August. At the same time the leaders of Australia and New Zealand also entered into a dialogue with the organization. Asia's multilateral alliance has also attempted to expand its ties with the EEC and the United States in recent years.

But perhaps more significant to the demise of the domino theory, the Soviet Union and the eastern block have stepped up their economic overtures to Asean recently. While Moscow continues to label Asean as a potential and hostile military alliance, trade between the Soviet Union and the five individual non-Communist Nations of South East Asia has more than doubled between 1971—the height of the Vietnam war—and 1976.

*The prospects of a multi*lateral dialogue between Asean and Comecon appear bleak for the immediate future but the Eastern block has taken rapid steps to build up economic interests in individual countries of the region during the past three years. Conversely support for rebels in the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia has decreased.

In any event, the clash between Vietnam and Cambodia will provide Asean's vulnerable front line state, Thailand, with new breathing space to provide backward border regions of the country with rapid economic development—while Cambodia's erratic Khmer Rouge force has its eyes turned to the east for the foreseeable future.

Peter Hazelhurst

Is your house too large?

You can do yourself a good turn, and help retired people if your home is now bigger than you need. The national charity, Help the Aged, will convert one portion of the house into a modernized, and usually self-contained, flat for your use for the rest of your life, or that of your spouse. In return for making the house over to the charity you will also be relieved of the cost of all rates, rent, and external repairs. The portion of the house you no longer need will be converted for the use of retired people.

This sensible way of solving your problem and helping others is worth your consideration. Why not send for details? They will be sent entirely without obligation.

Write to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T2C, 32 Dover St., London W1A 2AP.

THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

At last, a reply from the Treasury treetop

Critics of the Treasury, who have had a protracted field day since the oil crisis of 1973, will get their answer next month from none other than Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary of that much maligned department.

On February 15, at Lady Mitchell Hall in Cambridge, the quiet, scholarly Treasury chief will give the first Johnian Society Lecture, organized by the old boys association of his former college, St John's, where he read mathematics. His subject will be: "Changing techniques in economic management."

Sir Douglas will chart the shift in Treasury thinking from those relatively tranquil days when neo-Keynesianism still held sway. Monetarists will have a chance to assess how far their ideas have scaled the Treasury tree.

He believes the ground occupied by the Civil Service, between the theology of the economic theorists in the universities and the economic ideas carried in the heads of politicians, has yet to be explored and explained in public. As the official head of the Government's economic machine, which tries to straddle that gap, he feels it to be a suitable subject for one of his rare public appearances.

Sir Douglas will indulge in one or two asides about where the critics of the Treasury have gone wrong. It will be a change to hear somebody speaking up—for the place—even if it is the Permanent Secretary himself. The occasion will be a must for Whitehall watchers.



Entertaining, and food for thought

My heart went out to Sir Christopher Soames when he appeared before a gathering of MPs this week. He was giving the Commons expenditure committee, currently inquiring into the "think-tank" report on Britain's overseas representation, the benefit of his experience as a former British minister, ambassador to Paris and EEC commissioner.

Sitting alongside him was another distinguished ex-ambassador, Sir Fred Warner, formerly Our man in Tokyo, and the conversation turned to the topic of entertaining.

Effortlessly breasting the think-tank's hostile comments on diplomatic junketing—echoed, naturally, in the press—both men agreed it was a vital element in fostering trust, maintaining British interests, etc, etc.

A gleam appeared in the eye of the committee's vice-chairman, Geoffrey Finsberg. With barely a sideways glance at the journalists present, he asked Sir Fred whether the media had ever been known to turn down a free meal.

Sir Fred, after some hesitation and embarrassment, said no. Barely had MPs savoured the first taste of triumph, than Sir Christopher rode in to the rescue. "Nor", he commented, "have Members of Parliament."

The Mark gospel on crime

For a man who insists he is apolitical—"I believe in causes more than parties"—Sir Robert Mark fired off some missiles yesterday which I thought gave a distinctly political bang when they landed.

The former Metropolitan Police Commissioner was lunch guest of The Thunderers, banner bearers of the Old Devonshire Club who, despite their bellicose name, are a jolly lot of professional men.

I append random jottings from my notes of Sir Robert's riveting speech: "The police admit to a significant advantage over the Army when thinking about the Government and the TUC. We don't have to speculate on who is the ventriloquist and who the dummy. We already know. . . .

"The continual growth of insurance, compensation and restitution is an indication of the lessening confidence in the police for which successive governments are to blame. . . .

"Seen objectively, crime is not among the most serious social problems in Britain. It is not in the same league as inflation and unemployment."

Prophesy, at a high level



Pan Books must have rubbed their hands with glee yesterday, congratulating themselves on their prediluvian prescience. As it happened, the East Coast flooding did not reach the nightmare proportions pictured *by David Bergen on the* cover of Richard Doyle's book *Deluge*—just issued by Pan in paperback. But another 10-inch rise in the level of the Thames might well have put Mr Doyle in the running for the title of the year's best disaster prophet.

I read out bits of the bo to the Met Office in Bracknе They confirmed that, given conjunction of the fre weather conditions envisage in the book, Mr Doyle's ca clysm might just be possible

In one detail, however, a M official faulted Mr Doyle's fi titious gale warning whi serves as a foreword. "Win north-west, veering westerly it says. "That's a bit of laugh", the Met man chuckle gustily. "You might as we say: 'The car reversed into th wall in front of it'. The wor is 'backing', not 'veering'".

Ally Pally jazz

Tonight's Jazz Band Ball a Alexandra Palace (come blo your horn from 8 pm to mid night) is Haringey Council first, tentative step on the pat of support for traditional an mainstream jazz and mus therefore, be commended. I enough tickets are sold, th arts will be subsidizing th rates in that borough, rather than the reverse, which seem desirable.

The Humphrey Lyttleto Band with Bruce Turner wil be supported by the (local an amateur) Crouch End All Star with Wally Fawkes, bette known nowadays as "Trog" the cartoonist. The musician and the Haringey Arts Counci intend that it should be a fur evening. There will be a buffet with real ale to wash it down. Tickets are £1.75 at the door

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TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SPENDING AND THE NORTH SEA

This year's White Paper on public spending has particular importance for two reasons. The exercise has been conducted against the background of a strong pound and financial situation, thus allowing the Government to plan without external pressures for the first time in years. And it covers plans for the period up to 1981-82, by which time North Sea oil revenue will be available to the government of the day in substantial quantities.

The figures produced in the White Paper follow a year in which public spending will have been significantly below the levels expected in last year's forecast. Thus the claim that public spending is only expected to grow next year by 2.2 per cent in real terms is more than somewhat misleading. For that percentage figure is based not on the likely outturn for this year, but on the higher and unfulfilled forecasts made a year ago.

This should not, however, detract from the fact that the whole balance of public spending is improved. For the first year since the beginning of this decade, the proportion of the economy's output accounted for by public expenditure has dropped. The seemingly inexorable rise in that proportion under government of both political parties has, because of the 1976 financial crisis, been brought under control.

The central thrust of this White Paper is that over the next four years that proportion should continue to decline. For, by setting the trend of growth in spending at about 2 per cent a year, the Government is indicating for that period at least that public spending should grow at less than the rate of expansion of the economy as a whole. If the continuing control of spending keeps the actual totals within these planned figures, resources would as a result be available for substantial cuts in taxation and for increases in consumer demand and higher investment by business in plant and machinery.

It remains to be seen whether the mechanisms for control are effective. For, as every Chief Secretary to the Treasury knows, the pressures by spending ministers to increase the scope of their programmes and size of their budgets is very strong, even when the Government as a whole is agreed on the need for restraint. This White Paper, however, holds out hope that restraint will be effective. In the first place it is clear that the Government has not in total taken on any substantial volume of new or expanded spending programmes in the period since sterling began its recovery. There is, therefore, no already built-in engine for increases in the volume of expenditure. Secondly, a substantial part even of the planned 2 per cent a year increase in spending is in the form of an unallocated contingency reserve. This is budgeted to increase in real terms almost threefold between now and 1981-82.

The pracical and political effect of this technicality is that up to £2,000m of expenditure, although budgeted for three years hence, has not been allocated to any programme. Any Minister wanting his share of that element still has to make his department's case. Any new policies, or expansions of existing policies, will be counted against that contingency reserve and would then still be accommodated within the planned total growth of spending. Finally, if at some future date the total level of planned spending had to be cut for whatever reason, the Government would find it far less politically difficult to reduce the size of the allowance for the general contingency reserve than in the past it has been to "cut" existing programmes to which individual departments and ministers are already committed.

The White Paper, therefore, sets a framework for the next four years within which a major reduction in the burden of direct taxation would be possible. It ensures at least that public spending does not preempt the resources which North Sea oil will be making available for the regeneration of the British economy.

M CHIRAC'S FULL SLATE OF FRIENDS

The French election campaign has now started, to all intents and purposes. It will not after all be a straight fight between left and right but, at least until the first ballot on March 12, a four-cornered struggle. The initial contest will be between the Communists and the Socialists on the left, and between the Gaullists and the other parties of the present parliamentary majority on the right.

This arrangement will produce a rich crop of paradoxes. On the right the quarrel is essentially between the Gaullists, led by M Jacques Chirac, and President Giscard d'Estaing. The Gaullists have not forgiven M Giscard d'Estaing, as a non-Gaullist, for usurping the heritage of de Gaulle—though ironically they have forgiven M Chirac for helping him do it. One of the things they dislike about the President is his constant (if so far one-sided) flirtation with the Socialist Party and hinting at an alternative centre-left majority.

Yet the logic of the system has obliged him to adopt the Gaullian tactics of appointing a prime minister without political colour other than loyalty to himself, and of insisting on the duty of the "majority" to unite around the programme defined by himself and by the government; while the Gaullists have found themselves adopting the very un-Gaullian attitude of insisting on the right of the different parties to preserve their separate identities during the election, and afterwards to get together and argue out the government programme, if not the composition of the government itself.

On the left the Communists accuse the Socialists of secretly yielding to M Giscard d'Estaing's blandishments, and abandoning the common programme of the left agreed in 1972. Yet in public the Socialists lost no opportunity to proclaim their loyalty to that programme, their unshakable belief in unity of the left, and their total rejection of any centrist alliance. To any objective observer it is clear that it is the Communists, the first proposers and principal architects of the union of the left, who have now deliberately picked a quarrel with the Socialists, presumably because the Socialists turned out to be gaining much more from the union than the Communists themselves and have even replaced the Communists as the dominant left-wing party.

Previous parliamentary elections since 1967 have been a triangular affair, with the "majority" sharing out the seats among its members in advance while the left-wing parties each put up candidates in every seat on the first ballot and let the best man win. In those days it was M Giscard d'Estaing's supporters who used periodically to complain about the way the Gaullists took the lion's share of seats and to argue that the first ballot should be used as a "primary" within the majority, as on the left. Now the boot is on the other foot and it is M Chirac who wants "primaries" in most if not all constituencies while M Giscard d'Estaing has been trying to impose arbitration in advance by his prime minister, M Barre.

The difference is that M Giscard d'Estaing does not have the authority over his majority that de Gaulle and Pompidou had before him. When it comes to electoral tactics, M Chirac and the Gaullists simply refuse to take orders from him. So this time there will be "primaries" whether he likes it or not, and all M Barre has been able to do is pick the best non-Gaullist candidate for each constituency from among the other majority parties. Meanwhile the Communists are not even promising to withdraw their candidates on the second ballot where they come in behind the Socialist. But this is a bluff which the Socialists do not take very seriously. The tradition of "republican discipline" is so strong on the French left that the Communists would make themselves intensely unpopular if they broke it, thereby allowing the right a landslide victory. The logic of the system calls for a straight fight on the second ballot, and in all probability that is what we shall still see.

THE LOSS OF A MASTERPIECE

A portrait of the greatest Englishman of his time by an artist who is arguably the best living English portraitist is an object of outstanding historical importance, to use the administrator's phrase. No official committee with the function of identifying works to be classed as of artistic or historical importance would hesitate to include it.

There are contradictory opinions about the portrait's likeness and about its aesthetic merits. But there can be only one opinion about the contemporary and future public interest attaching to the painting. It was presented by Parliament to Parliament's most illustrious member to mark his eightieth birthday. Photographs of it and the many preliminary studies which survive show that it was a work of honesty and force, a portrait of a warrior in his old age. Its destruction is a great misfortune.

Lady Spencer-Churchill's executors briefly supply a motive for the deed. It was destroyed on her initiative before Sir Winston's death because she was distressed to see how much the painting, which they both disliked, preyed on his mind. There is no occasion to pass moral judgment on her action, especially when so little is publicly known about the state of their feelings in the matter. It is sufficient to lament the loss of a document in oils of high value to this generation and even more for generations to come.

Applying the Land Fund

From Mr Michael Watson

Sir, I share Mr Boles's hope (January 7) that the use of the Land Fund may be extended to the provision of endowments for houses given to the National Trust. Certainly this would overcome a major obstacle facing owners contemplating such a course. It is worth pointing out however that this would make colossal inroads into the already depleted capital of the fund, and even if it was restored to its original value of £50m, I doubt whether it would be sufficient to endow all that is worth preserving of the national heritage now being maintained by the private sector.

I know from my postbag and from my personal experience how heavily the combined pressures of inflation and taxation are crushing particularly the smaller and less well endowed but none the less important houses and I fear that Baddesley Clinton may be only one of many houses to be offered to the nation without endowment in the next few years.

At best the Land Fund can only be a safety net, and cannot be expected to protect the heritage as a whole. This can only be achieved by shoring up the private sector. What is needed is determined action on two fronts. Firstly protection from capital taxes must be extended to capital needed for maintenance on the same basis as is already afforded to the house itself. Secondly, the rule which requires the prospect of a commercial profit being made before loss relief against income tax is allowable for houses open to the public must be waived. John Young's article on Osborne (January 7) shows only too clearly the difficulties of covering costs with visitors income however popular or well run a house may be.

I believe that both these steps could be taken now with general support from all three major political parties and would go a long way towards restoring confidence before the situation becomes irretrievable.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WATSON, Chairman,
Taxation Sub Committee,
Historic Houses Association,
Rockingham Castle,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire.
January 8.

New look at cities

From Mr Reginald Eyre, MP for Birmingham, Hall Green (Conservative) and Mr Anthony Steen, MP for Liverpool, Wavertree (Conservative)

Sir, David Smith is right in calling, in his article on January 3, for a new look at our cities, and in highlighting some of the housing problems from his London experience.

From our knowledge of life in some of the great industrial conurbations, we believe the worst mistakes in our cities have been caused by politicians and planners over-emphasizing the importance of buildings at the expense of the needs of people. This is well illustrated by the disregard shown by them for the quality of life for those millions of families forced by the demolition of older houses to move to the vast impersonal council estates which have sprung up in such large numbers within our major towns and cities.

Such vast estates are the biggest social dividers of all. Here tenants are segregated from others within their own city by a uniformity which subjects them to a tyranny of bureaucratic restrictions—over repairs, transfers of tenancies, and even the choice of colour of their front door.

The consequence of this system is that people experience a sense of personal helplessness and become increasingly apathetic.

To break up these vast council estates and to lessen the grip of officialdom would be a first step towards rekindling a neighbourhood spirit—and building happier and more stable communities in our cities. No extra money is needed to create smaller units of organization in which people can more easily relate to one another. This, accompanied by the redistribution of responsibilities and resources to the people themselves, could help restore pride in the local area and encourage self-help within the community.

Lack of neighbourhood care and concern is endemic where people have neither stake in their houses, nor control over their local environment. The present Government policy takes no account of such matters. Wordy statements and dribbles of money concentrated on the inner areas of a handful of our cities will barely touch the wide range of human problems which are worsening in so many of our industrial areas.

The neglect of family housing in twilight areas and the failure to improve the system governing the lives of millions of council tenants are at the root of continued urban decline.

We are, Sir, yours, etc,
REGINALD EYRE,
ANTHONY STEEN,
House of Commons.
January 5.

Fleeing the country

From Mr Antony Jones

Sir, I refer to your leader (January 10) entitled "The balance of society". In it you state that "all socialist governments create exiles, known as dissidents when they come from the Soviet Union and tax exiles when they come from Sweden or Britain; for some men the collar is too tight".

Perhaps I am being oversensitive but this seems to be at the very least an unfortunate comparison. In one case we have the dissident who is attempting to escape from persecution. It is grotesque and uncaring to compare this courageous belief in freedom with the activities of the tax exile who leaves a country thinking not of freedom but of the state of his bank balance!

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY JONES,
St Chads College,
Durham University,
Durham.
January 10.

The MoT test

From Mr A. T. V. Johnson

Sir, Re: the MoT test. In two cases recently, once in your leader, you have mentioned me by name in comment arising out of the recent *Drive* exercise with a decrepit car when they failed in 21 attempts to get a test certificate (VT20).

In their continued criticism of the test, they appear to confuse the VT21 and VT22 forms. This is very misleading to the public when thousands of these forms are issued every day and the error should be corrected. This I invite them to do.

As for claims of bribery, I repeat the observation I made the last time this claim was made. "Please supply the evidence to support the claim because, if true, the guilty should be promptly and severely dealt with."

I agree that the vast majority of reported accidents are caused by driver fault but these can be more serious than would otherwise be the case because of car defects. Unreported accidents (therefore the part of no statistics) can also be wholly or partly caused by mechanical defects. Thus damage is needlessly caused and costs arise which would not have arisen had the vehicle been in better condition.

I agree the test is not perfect; there are many areas which are, and will ever remain, a matter of expert and honest judgment and can never be reduced to simple and exact measurement; like taking a man's temperature.

I'm very willing to discuss these problems, as I have in the past, with appropriately qualified persons. However, in the continuing search for the right degree of perfection, we do have to have regard to cost effectiveness and "fair play" to those motorists who do have their cars properly serviced and repaired and whose cars consequently "sail" through the test.

Yours sincerely,
A. T. V. JOHNSON, Chairman,
Technical Panel,
Motor Agents' Association,
Clear View,
Burton Lazars,
Melton Mowbray,
Leicestershire.
January 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Buying the right to photocopy

From Mr Philip Larkin

Sir, There are many persons better qualified than I to defend the recommendations of the Whitford Committee, and I hope they will do so, but I should like to make two comments on the issues raised by your correspondents on licensed photocopying.

First of all, it is a mistake to assume that the bulk of such copying is done by librarians. Any university librarian will know that to refuse to make a copy for a reader on the grounds that to do so would infringe the Copyright Act 1956 is met with a shrug of the shoulders and the comment "Then I'll get it done in the department", and that in point of fact many more copies are made in university departments than in university libraries. Since, generally speaking, librarians are scrupulous observers of copyright and their readers are not, we have the Whitford Committee's comment "We feel that the fact that 'education' is a good cause is not in itself a reason for depriving copyright owners of remuneration".

Secondly, it would be equally mistaken to suppose that such copying is confined to universities. Any school, firm, office, institution or individual that can afford the rental of a copying machine is in fact free to copy what they like as they like, and in such a situation it is idle to expect the provisions of the Act to be observed. Whether or not these provisions were realistic at the time they were made law (and most libraries will, I think, have reservations on this point), it has become quite impossible to enforce them in the context of the reprographic explosion, and what we now have to decide is, since copyright owners can no longer be protected from reprography, whether or not they should be compensated for it.

As I understand the Whitford Report, it does not deny anyone the right to copy copyright material; it simply says that such a right must be paid for by the licensing of copying machines. It is never agreeable to have to pay for something that hitherto has been available free of charge (hence the deplorable delay over the Public Lending Right). It is certainly true, too, that a satisfactory way of arranging this has yet to be proposed: the Whitford Committee did not attempt to do so. But unless the concept of copyright is to be totally abandoned in the context of reprography—as at present it virtually is—it would seem to be incumbent on all responsible librarians, readers, publishers and other individuals concerned to cooperate in putting the Whitford Committee's recommendations into practice as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. LARKIN,
Librarian,
The Brynmor Jones Library,
The University of Hull.
January 10.

The judge and the immigrants

From Sir Francis Lowe

Sir, I happened to be in court number 12 at the Central Criminal Court during most of the summing up by His Honour Judge McKinnon, QC, in the case of John Kingsley Read. Although the judge commented strongly on the quality of the evidence led for the prosecution, it appeared to me that the judge was not so much displaying bias against any particular racial group but endeavouring to distinguish between the long established right of a member of the community to speak freely in public urging his views upon anybody prepared to listen to him and the necessary elements of the criminal offence charged. The judge seemed to be telling the jury that it would depend on the circumstances surrounding the words he used whether a speaker was intending to incite race hatred or not.

Under the section of the Act with which Mr Read was charged the prosecution had to prove that Mr Read actually intended to incite race hatred with the words he used. The section in question has been criticized for its inadequate formulation of the necessary intent to be proved before the offence could be established and, it is interesting to note, has been replaced by the Race Relations Act 1976.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS LOWE,
4 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
January 10.

From Mr Indra Kultilake

Sir, As a lawyer working for Southall Rights, a voluntary organization run on entirely voluntary labour which gives free advice on legal and welfare rights and which was born out of the tragic murder of an Asian youth in Southall referred to by Mr Read as "one down and a million to go", may I be allowed simply to say on behalf of the silent majority of us voluntary workers in the cause of better race relations that the words of Judge McKinnon do not make our work easy.

Yours sincerely,
INDRA KULTILAKE
2 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
January 11.

From Mr J. M. Eekelaar

Sir, Your editorial criticism of the Race Relations Acts (January 9) is part of what appears to be an increasing body of opposition to legislative attempts to curb inflammatory racialist statements. Although often framed in terms of some neutral principle, such as freedom of speech or (in your case) that the law relates the consequences of the statement to a state of mind, not a mode of action, there is little doubt that these arguments (however well intentioned) encourage racialist elements.

It is pertinent to ask those opponents what their attitude is to the law of defamation which restricts our freedom to make utterances which would bring individuals into "hatred, contempt or ridicule" (all states of mind). I do not, of course, suggest that the analogy is completely exact, but if society restrains such utterances where they damage individuals, there seems no reason in principle why it should not do so on behalf of identifiable groups who may suffer from such statements, the more so because their long-term effects can seriously endanger the security of the whole of society in generations to come.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. EEKELAAR,
Pembroke College,
Oxford.
January 11.

From Mr John Heller

Sir, The aftermath of the acquittal of Mr J. K. Read from a charge of inciting racial hatred has brought with it the predictable and utterly absurd call from the left wing of the Labour Party for the removal from office of the judge concerned.

It may be that certain aspects of Judge McKinnon's summing up to the jury were wrong in law and amounted to a misdirection but that is no ground for his removal. Indeed, if every wrong decision by a judge were immediately followed by his removal from office, new judges would have to be appointed almost daily or there would soon be none left (though by their pronouncements certain members of the Labour Party seem to endorse such a state of affairs as some kind of Utopia).

We are fortunate in this country in having an appellate system, the sole function of which is to put right the wrongs from time to time sanctioned in the lower courts; we are less fortunate in having among our legislators people whose own bigotry and narrow-mindedness render them incapable of appreciating this fact.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HELLER,
49 Byron Court,
Mecklenburgh Square, WC1.
January 11.

From Mr David Pryce-Jones

Sir, Mr Nicolas Bentley writes to you (January 11) to complain about the language of both Mr John Kingsley Read and Judge McKinnon, and to wish that the latter had spared some sympathy for those offended by the former. Mr Bentley finds Mr Read's comments "mean, misguided or unpleasant" and while these opinions of his are exemplary, they come very curiously from someone who lately published a cartoon (in *Private Eye*, June 10, 1977) around what was called in the text there "the Golden Jewbilee".

In Mr Bentley's cartoon was a Stürmer-caricature of a Jew, dressed in peer's robes with a cigar in his mouth, standing opposite the Queen, herself similarly caricatured and decorated with two Stars of David. This cartoon surely puts Mr Bentley on a footing with Mr Read and in no position to throw a stone at Judge McKinnon?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PRYCE-JONES,
1 Phillimore Terrace,
Allen Street, W8.
January 13.

Explaining psychic effects

From Mr I. D. Evers

Sir, Mr Levin's comments (January 6) about Brian Inglis's book *Natural and Supernatural*, do not do him credit. The achievements of today's science are not the result of accepting strange events as supernatural but of always searching for a rational explanation.

Kuhn, in his book *The structure of scientific revolutions*, has shown how and why the scientific paradigms, ie, the theories, models and procedures employed by scientists at any time are very powerful. They cannot be overthrown by a motley collection of unconnected observations of events which seem to contradict them. When Mr Levin implies that these happenings cannot be explained as fakes, hallucinations, chance, etc, or by powers and senses already known to be possessed by human beings, he is dogmatically begging the question at issue. Perhaps they can be thus explained, perhaps not.

Until we can be absolutely sure that they cannot be explained with the help of knowledge and theories we have so far, we must employ Occam's razor and not make unnecessary assumptions. Where neglect of this principle can lead is shown by the example of the books of von Daneken, who finds it necessary to postulate visits by extraterrestrial beings to explain matters which can be explained in much simpler ways.

Uri Geller, whose feats I have repeatedly admired on the television screen, has a very able scientist on his side in Professor Taylor. If he or other scientists come up with a good hypothesis to explain what cannot be explained with our present hypotheses, special tests together with our background knowledge of the world as we know it may well decide matters. It may be regrettable that there are scientists who, like the cardinals who refused to look through Galileo's telescope, do not want to examine some of these strange happenings. But this should not allow Mr Levin to suggest that a philosopher like Ayer may be secretly afraid to ask certain philosophical questions (or is his suggestion of fear only applicable to somebody whose attacks on the supernatural are violent?)

Mr Levin's remarks about the unpredictability of our actions and the hint that the universe may be unpredictable are very ambiguous. Is he suggesting unpredictability in principle? For the whole universe, or only in certain areas? Are we to give up then the rational enterprise of science? Has Mr Levin thought about the consequences of intermingling rational explanations with bits of belief in the supernatural?

Yours faithfully,
I. D. EVERS,
24 Priory Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham.
January 7.

From Dr S. F. Walker

Sir, Bernard Levin's puff for the paranormal (January 6) was very disappointing. May I suggest that he has a look at what Hume said *Of Miracles*? Any evidence for the supernatural needs always to be weighed against two factors: "the unconquerable appetite for falsehood and fable" which has been sufficient to produce the enormous volume of known frauds, mistakes and illusions; and the essential improbability of anything that has earned the paranormal label.

Clearly Mr Levin, along with the rest of the gazing populace, is ready to receive greedily whatever soothes superstition and promotes wonder (and sales?). But, "no testimony is sufficient to establish the paranormal, unless the testimony be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more paranormal than the fact which it endeavours to establish". A passion for the miraculous seems to be one of the most reliable types of human foolishness. The existence of another industriously compiled catalogue of prodigious events should therefore impress only the most gullible. Is it conceivable that these include one of your distinguished columnists?

Yours faithfully,
S. F. WALKER, Lecturer,
Department of Psychology,
Birkbeck College,
Malet Street, WC1.
January 7.

The right in Europe

From Mr Scott Hamilton

Sir, Geoffrey Smith suggests that "in most western countries these are not encouraging times for the more right wing parties" ("A natural governing party, January 5). If by that he means non-socialist parties, he has little substance with which to back his argument.

Less than half of the present governments of nations in the Council of Europe are dominated by socialist parties, while in elections that took place in 1977, non-socialist governments were formed in five instances out of eight. Although the Norwegian election produced a tiny socialist majority, the Norwegian Conservative Party emerged as the strongest opposition party and polled its best result since before the war. In other western democracies, there is scarcely a socialist government in power, and the recent Australian elections were far from discouraging for non-socialists.

Mr Smith would do well to remember that it was not so long ago that social democracy had come to be regarded as the natural governing force of Western Europe. The picture today tells quite a different story.

Yours faithfully,
SCOTT HAMILTON, Chairman,
European Democrat Students,
32 Smith Square, SW1.
January 5.

Problems posed by spina bifida

From Professor J. H. Edwards

Sir, Mr Kennedy (letter, January 9), while wishing to bring within the scope of general principles the particular problems posed by spina bifida, seems to regard this as a disorder sufficiently uniform to permit such principles, and distinct from that large class of developmental and other accidents in which it is possible to replace natural death by unnatural life.

In fact spina bifida extends from small harmless lumps to gross and obviously irreversible incapacity of both brain and spinal cord. When spina bifida becomes rare, and the wild variations in incidence by place and time give every hope that prevention will be possible, these moral problems will continue unchanged.

While therapy cannot readily be removed from the responsibility of those technically competent to undertake it, "the test whereby the condition may be diagnosed *in utero*", to which Mr Kennedy refers with hope, does indeed present problems in ethics and in law, and is well suited to informed public discussion and to the clarifications usual in letters from lawyers.

The test, which is done on blood at 16 to 18 weeks, a time when blood is not normally taken, defines a group of women who are either normal, or have twins, or have a foetus with spina bifida, in that order of frequency. A further test is then done on those women without twins: this test is not without risk to the foetus who is usually normal.

While these tests can be done with only a small minority of those so evicted being normal in some leading centres, the average standards of ultrasound examination and of amniocentesis are such that twins are often missed and the foetal mortality from amniocentesis is probably about one per cent. Non-fatal injuries are very rare. A cut-rate scheme, which did not allow detailed documentation of all evicted foetuses, would, of course, destroy the data on which prevention would ultimately be based.

These indeed are difficult problems. Is it lawful to expose a woman to a test without her knowledge and without ascertaining that she is not unconditionally opposed to abortion? Who is responsible if twins are missed using an inadequate machine? Is the humane necessity of not divulging errors to the relatives a breach of professional integrity? Has a citizen the right to be ignorant of knowledge that cannot be applied?

Spina bifida presents many problems: the most tragic follow birth: the most difficult precede it.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. EDWARDS,
Professor of Human Genetics,
The Infant Development Unit,
Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre,
Edgbaston Birmingham.

From Dr B. M. Laurance

Sir, Mr Kennedy's letter (January 9) implies that as soon as the test for accurately predicting spina bifida in an unborn child is perfected, the choice of abortion by the parents is acceptable. Why then does he deny them the comparable choice immediately after birth?

Sincerely,
B. M. LAURANCE,
Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children,
Hackney Road, E2.

Skateboarding

From Mr Sydney Ripley

Sir, I compliment you upon your leader on skateboarding, "Two Million Whiz Kids" (January 7). You seemed to catch the ephemeral gaiety of the whole scene. This is truly a real fantasy sport, spanning stationary art-form to sheer speed, laced with the glamour of skiing on sea or mountain.

More mundanely, here I list our facilities in the GLC parks:

1. At all our parks, except the smallest, skateboarding is permitted under the general supervision of the park keepers, who are largely versed in first aid.

2. At certain parks areas are set aside solely for skateboarders. Our roller-rinks are also available to them, quite apart from the teeming furore at the South Bank.

3. We are in negotiation with sports developers with a view to them leasing sites in our parks and building skateboarding rinks.

For the provision of council purpose-built rinks I feel we must look to the government for help on finance. With the present financial strictures on local government there is little opportunity to provide funds ourselves, a problem I suspect we share nationally with many other councils, and the demand for general traditional sporting facilities is ever pressing.

You mention Mr Denis Howell. Who better to aid us? Forward please, Minister for Sport.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY RIPLEY, Chairman,
Open Spaces and Recreation Committee,
Greater London Council,
County Hall, SE1.

Digging up the road

From Mr G. P. Barnard

Sir, I've been trying for years to coordinate electricity, gas, water, sewers and telephone authorities but I somehow can't seem to arrange for their mains to wear out all at the same time.

Neither can I seem to arrange the demand for their products to be such as to justify additional mains all at the same time.

I can, however, arrange for them all to be dug up at the same time but I promised Sir Peter Tennant (January 7) that I haven't ventured into Haslemere recently!

As the prime purpose of roads is, of course, to provide a long, easily accessible strip of land to lay mains and pipes in, I hope that pedestrians and motorists will cherish those few occasions when they are also allowed to pass along!

Yours faithfully,
PETER BARNARD,
Chief Technical Officer,
Borough of Crewe and Nantwich,
Wellington House,
Delamere Street,
Crewe.

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 12: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were present at the Memorial Service for the Lady Zia Wernher which was held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, this morning.

CLARENCE HOUSE
January 12: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon at the Memorial Service for the Lady Zia Wernher which was held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 12: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present at the Memorial Service for the Lady Zia Wernher which was held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, this morning.

YORK HOUSE
January 12: The Duke of Kent was present at the Memorial Service for the Lady Zia Wernher, which was held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 12: Prince Michael of Kent was present at the Memorial Service for the Lady Zia Wernher which was held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, this morning.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
January 12: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the Memorial Service for the Lady Zia Wernher which was held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 12: Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, was present at the Memorial Service for the Lady Zia Wernher, which was held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, this morning.

The Queen will hold investitures at Buckingham Palace on February 7, 14, 21 and 28 and March 7 and 14.

The Duke of Gloucester has been appointed the first patron of the Council for Education in World Citizenship.

The Jewel House at the Tower of London will be closed to the public from January 29 until February 26 inclusive.

Birthdays today

Air Marshal Sir John Baker-Carr, 72; Major-General B. P. Hughes, 75; Major C. W. Hume, 92; Sir Alan Lubbock, 81, Lord MacAndrew, 90; Mr Oliver Messel, 74; Sir John O. Rennie, 64; Mr K. C. Turpin, 63.

Today's engagements

Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue: Joint meeting with Unicef "Over the hump? The first seven years in Bangladesh", by Dr Michael Irwin, Unicef representative in Bangladesh, 1.15-2.15.

St Paul's Cathedral: Church Army Founder's Day Service, Crypt Chapel, 2.30.

Exhibition: Slavonik manuscripts, British Library, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain: annual lecture, "John Nash Rediscovered", by Sir John Summerson, President, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, 6.

Concert of folk singing and dancing, Cecil Sharp House, Regent's Park Road, 7.30-11.

Middle Temple

The Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple have awarded the following exhibitions and bursaries:

Harmsworth (major) exhibitions: P. L. Breitenbach, Merchant Taylors', Crosby and Brasenose C. Oxford; T. J. Dutton, Repton and Keble C. Oxford; P. H. Idalkowski, St Clement Danes GS and Peterhouse, Cambridge; Miss J. H. Lawrence, K Edward VI HS, Birmingham, and New Hall, Cambridge; Miss P. M. Lucas, K Edward VI HS, Birmingham, and St Hugh's C. Oxford; Miss J. A. Teague, Ernest Bailey GS, Matlock, and Clare C. Cambridge.

Harmsworth (minor) exhibitions: P. S. McC. Cowan, Rugby and Oriel C. Oxford; J. R. Davies, Eastbourne C. and Downing C. Cambridge; P. J. Fehn, Southend-on-Sea HS and Hertford C. Oxford; D. Gerrans, Shrewsbury and Emmanuel C. Cambridge; P. R. Holden, Cheltenham C. and Lincoln C. Oxford; G. J. Martin, St Joseph's C. Blackpool, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; M. P. O'Dwyer, Birkenhead S and Merton C. Oxford; G. J. Reid, Leighton Park and Queens' C. Cambridge; M. N. Rogers, High Wycombe RGS and Brasenose C. Oxford; Miss M. R. Shaw, St Albans HS and Girton C. Cambridge; I. R. Ward, Sir Thomas Rich's S. and Emmanuel C. Cambridge; J. V. Watson, Berkhamsted S and Downing C. Cambridge.

Entrance bursaries: M. D. Anson, Hutton GS, Preston, and Queens' C. Cambridge; Miss R. J. Moore, St Albans HS and Newnham C. Cambridge; M. A. Sullivan, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS and Bristol Univ; Miss H. R. White, Wycham S and Southampton Univ; N. R. Withington, W. Hulme's GS and Brasenose C. Oxford.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. A. L. Atkinson and Miss D. Willmott
The engagement is announced between Mark, eldest son of Mr J. L. Atkinson and of Mrs G. M. Atkinson, of Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and Diana, only daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs G. Willmott, of Brampton, Cambridgeshire.

Dr A. W. Boon and Miss J. E. Haining
The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Dr and Mrs F. W. Boon, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, and Jean, younger daughter of the late Mr E. R. Haining and of Mrs P. Haining, of Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear.

Mr I. D. Collins and Miss P. J. Ehrhart
The marriage of David, son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs G. C. Collins, of Newbury, Berkshire, to Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs Matthew Ehrhart, of Glendale, California, and formerly of Quarndon, Derbyshire, will take place on Saturday, January 21, at the Plaza Hotel, New York City.

The Rev R. D. J. Dew and Miss D. Edwards
The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Mrs R. Dew and the late Mr R. O. Dew, of Solihull, and Diane, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Edwards, of Peterborough.

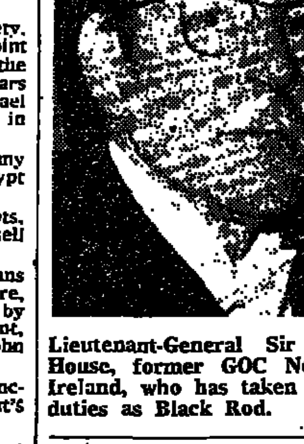
Mr J. R. McNulty and Miss K. A. Parsons
The engagement is announced between John, son of Dr and Mrs Myles McNulty, of Bath, and Karel, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Parsons, of Wells, Somerset.

Mr P. Newman and Miss J. Speares
The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. E. D. Newman, of Sion Cottage, Twickenham, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Speares, of Dungloe, Walton-on-the-Naze.

Mr A. Rowberry and Miss W. A. Riches
The engagement is announced between Anthony, only son of Mr and Mrs G. Rowberry, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, and Wendy Ann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs I. Riches, of Purley, Berkshire.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Kleinwort was christened Michael Drake by the Ven D. H. Burton, Archdeacon of the River Plate, on December 21, 1977, at St Saviour's Church, Buenos Aires. The godparents are the Countess of Cottenham, Miss Lucilla Cordea, Mr Gerhard Lenz and Mr Michael Taylor.



Lieutenant-General Sir David House, former GOC Northern Ireland, who has taken up his duties as Black Rod.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr B. L. Strachan, Ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic, to be additionally non-resident Ambassador to the Republic of Jibuti.

Captain S. A. C. Cassels to be Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Operational Requirements), in succession to Vice-Admiral S. F. Berthon, in February in the acting rank of rear-admiral and to be promoted to rear-admiral on July 7.

Sir Arthur Sugden, chief executive officer of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, to be president of the Co-operative Congress for 1978.

Mr N. R. Collins, county planning officer for Gloucestershire, to be a member of the Countryside Commission for three years.

Mr Peter Bath, the Independent Broadcasting Authority's officer for the Midlands, to be its officer for south-west England and the Channel Islands, in succession to Mr William Collingwood.



Boris Spassky, playing white, opens the eighteenth game against Viktor Korchnoi.

Korchnoi's treble triumph

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Korchnoi's victory over Spassky is a triumph of skill and personality. It is also a triumph of endurance since it must be remembered that this match is the *culminating victory* of a series of no less than three matches, comprising a convincing win over Tigran Petrosian in the quarter-final, an overwhelming defeat of Lev Polugayevsky in the semi-final and now a solid win against Spassky in the final.

And all of this was achieved without the backing of a country and, apart from the sympathy of fellow emigrés, without the natural support of his fellow countrymen. It represents a magnificent solo effort of redoubtable proportions.

The match against Spassky falls into three phases. In the first, Korchnoi establishes a collossal lead and is clearly over-running his opponent. In the second, he tires physically and mentally and collapses, to such an extent that his opponent comes within striking distance of levelling the contest. In the third, he contrives to regain his equanimity and derives fresh strength from unexpected depths of mental resources to coast home to victory.

I have to admit I was wrong in my appreciation of the course of the first two phases. I thought originally that Spassky would probably win the match. Then, when it was obvious that he was losing, I thought it was all over until Korchnoi himself collapsed.

In any case, it is clear, despite the play-acting in which both sides indulged in an endeavour no doubt, to imitate the off-the-board antics of Mobby Fischer of America at Reykjavik in 1972, it is clear that the better player won the match.

As for the quality of the games it was disappointing. But then when, if ever, has the quality of world championship matches and of those leading up to the world championship been anything else but disappointing?

That Korchnoi has had the stamina to last out the gruelling tess of the candidates' matches augurs well for his powers of endurance in his match for the world title against Anatoly Karpov, of the Soviet Union, which is due to begin in six months in some neutral spot.

Had the world championship match taken place, say, two years ago between Karpov and Korchnoi then I would not have liked to have bet on the outcome, but Karpov has made such progress in the past two years that it seems to me he must be the favourite to win.

I may, of course, be wrong in this estimate and there is ample precedent for me to be a false prophet. Whatever happens now, it is certain that a wonderful contest is in store for us and we chess players can only lick our lips in anticipation of the great feast of beautiful games that should be furnished by this meeting between the world's two best active players.

The moves in the eighteenth game were:

White Spassky, black Korchnoi. French defence, advanced variation.

1	P-K4	P-K3
2	P-Q4	P-Q4
3	P-K5	P-QB4
4	P-QB3	Kt-QB3
5	Kt-B3	B-Q2
6	B-K2	KKt-K2
7	Kt-R3	PxP
8	PxP	Kt-B4
9	Kt-B2	Kt-Kt5
10	Kt-K3	KtxKt
11	PxKt	B-K2
12	P-QR3	Kt-B3
13	P-QKt4	P-QR3
14	R-QKt1	Kt-R2
15	P-QR4	Kt-B3
16	B-Q3	P-QR4
17	P-Kt5	Kt-Kt5
18	O-O	O-O
19	Q-K1	K-R1
20	Q-Kt3	[illegible]
21	QR-B1	P-R4
22	P-R4	R-QB1
23	P-R5	[illegible]
24	RxR	Kt-R7
25	R-R1	Kt-Kt5
26	Q-R3	B-K1
27	K-R2	Q-Kt3
28	P-Kt4	P-Kt4
29	PxP ep	BxP
30	P-Kt6	P-B3
31	PxP	Kt-B7
32	R-Q1	B-K5
33	B-K3	KtxB
34	KxKt	Q-B2
35	P-Kt6	BxP
36	QxKP	R-R6
37	QxP	B-B8 ch
38	K-B2	BxP
39	Q-B4	Q-Kt2
40	P-Kt7	Q-R3
41	Q-B3	

Spassky resigns.—UPI.

Synod to be addressed by Cardinal Hume

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, is to address the General Synod of the Church of England next month in what the synod's secretary general, Mr Derek Pattinson, has described as "a very outward and visible sign of an increasingly warm and close Christian relationship".

The last, and first, Roman Catholic bishop to address the synod was the Bishop of East Anglia, Mgr Clark, who is co-chairman of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission. He received what has been remembered as an extraordinary reception, by far the longest and loudest ovation given by the synod in its history.

The synod's agenda, published today, ranges from a review of the church's internal and external communications to a discussion of the merits of the *Good News Bible*. Some members are expected to oppose the adoption of that Bible on the ground that some of its translations are doctrinally unsafe.

The synod will debate once again the Vatican's Declaration on Sexual Ethics, which was considered in November, as another private member's motion on the subject has received the necessary signatures. The motion welcomes the statement as "a necessary and compassionate restatement of traditional Christian teaching".

New machinery for liaison between the synod and the Anglican missionary societies will be proposed for the synod's approval, and the continuation of talks with the Orthodox Churches will be encouraged by a motion submitted *in association with the* last report of the Anglican Orthodox conversations.

Industrial affairs and the economy will receive an unusual degree of attention, with a report on unemployment and work, and a motion on the closed shop which urges Anglicans in industry to work for flexibility in interpreting the exemption provisions in closed-shop agreements out of respect for conscience.

£143,092 paid at US stamp sale

By Our Philatelic Correspondent

An exceptional sale of 381 lots of United States stamps *in full* mint sheets realized £143,092 at Sotheby's Parke Bernet in New York on Wednesday.

The best lot was the 1901 Pan-American Exhibition issue of six values in sheets of 100, which made £24,480. The 50 cents slate-blue of the 1893 Columbus Exhibition issue made £11,855 for a sheet of 100. A similar complete sheet of the 24 cents carmine air stamp of 1923 was sold for £18,200.

Latest wills

Miss Amy Cecilia Hickman, of Codsall, left £168,360 net. After personal bequests she left the residue equally between the Scottish *Society for the Prevention of* Vivisection, the Florence Nightingale Hospital, London, the Working Ladies Guild, Blue Cross, and RSPCA.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Bennett, Mrs Alina Robinson, of Letchworth £160,138
Brown, Mr Kenneth Robert, of Malta, estate in Britain £153,831

Luncheon

Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
The Lord Mayor, Air Commodore and Alderman the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, presented Letters Patent to Mr John A. Wedgwood, first Master of the Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, at the Mansion House yesterday. After the ceremony the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs were entertained at luncheon.

Dinners

Selsdon Group
Mr R. E. Prentice, MP, was guest of honour at a dinner given by the Selsdon Group at the Cavalry Club last night. Mr David Alexander was in the chair.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
The secretary-general, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Sir Robin Vanderfelt, gave a dinner at Lockets Restaurant yesterday in honour of Mr Ripton Macpherson, president of the association and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Jamaica. Those present included:
Mr Arthur Bottomley, MP, Mr C. J. Boulton, Mr Edward du Cann, MP, Mr John Davies, MP, Mr M. Dupras, MP, Mr L. M. Fowler, Mr I. Grey, Shri K. S. Hegde, MP, Senator J. D. N. Knight, QC, Mr E. Luard, MP, Mr N. Marten, MP, and Shri A. S. Rikhy.

Cranleigh School

The Lent Term begins on Sunday with 513 boys and 28 sixth-form girls in the school. David Middleton is senior prefect. The Music Scholarship Entrance Examination takes place on February 13, 14; the Sixth Form Entrance Scholarship on February 27, 28; the Academic Entrance Scholarship on May 15, 16, 17. The Preparatory Schools' Hockey Festival is on March 20. Confirmation by the Bishop of Guildford is on March 4. Mozart's *Requiem* will be performed in Speech Hall on March 19. The Lenten Addresses by the Rev Paul Bates, Winchester College, are on March 20, 21, 22. Long leave is February 18-21 and term ends on March 23.

Grenville College

The Easter Term begins today, continuing until March 21, with an optional exeat from February 17 to 19. The Bishop of Crediton will take the Confirmation Service on February 26. The school play *Twelfth Night* can be seen by parents on March 20 and 21, and will then tour in north France.

'Grimes' revival

A revival of Britten's *Peter Grimes*, with Robert Tean in the title role and Heather Harper as Ellen Orford, is to be staged at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in April. The production fills a gap caused by the postponement until 1979 of the première of John Tavener's opera *Therese*.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, Jan 12, 1953

Berlin barricades

From Our Own Correspondent
Berlin, Jan 11.—The East German Government has eliminated another pedestrian curssing from west Berlin into the Russian zone and has also apparently begun to reduce the crossing points between east Berlin and that zone. The path closed in west Berlin is in the American sector at Düppel leading to Klein-Machnow, and there now remains only one pedestrian crossing and five road crossings leading out of west Berlin into the zone. In the east sector Russian soldiers and east German policemen have used barbed wire to close a number of points in the area of Mahlsdorf directly east of the centre of east Berlin. People in east Germany must already have the feeling that they cannot even play a game of cards without the eyes of the state being on them. Their movements are hemmed in with more and more regulations and when they pay a visit of more than three days they have not only to report to the police but also, when several families live on the premises, to the owner of the house so that he may record all particulars in a book.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev T. Smith, Vicar of Hadlow, diocese of Rochester, to be Rector of Wrotham, same diocese.
The Rev M. H. Stagg, Vicar of Brompton Regis with Upton and Skilgate, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be curate-in-charge of St John's, Kidderminster, diocese of Worcester.

Diocese of Chichester
The Rev W. T. Armstrong, Vicar of Eridge Green, to be Vicar of Lower Beeding.
The Rev S. Crittall, curate of St Mary's, East Grinstead, to be Team Vicar of The Resurrection, Brighton, with responsibility for St Alban's, Preston.
The Rev A. R. Roed, curate of St John's, Burgess Hill, to be Vicar of Shoreham Beach.

Diocese of Durham
The Rev P. A. Baldwin, curate of Holy Trinity, Darlington, to be priest-in-charge of the Woodhouse Close Ecumenical Project.
The Rev M. G. Bishop, curate-in-charge of Oakamoor with Cotton, diocese of Lichfield, to be Team Vicar in Billingham Team Ministry.
The Rev A. H. Nugent, chaplain of University and Hatfield Colleges, Durham, to be priest-in-charge of Christ Church, Bishopwearmouth.
The Rev W. W. Thomas, Rector of Middleton-St-George and honorary canon of Durham Cathedral, to be residentiary canon.

Diocese of Ely
The Rev J. E. D. Farrow, curate of St John's, Tunbridge Wells, diocese of Rochester, to be priest-in-charge of All Saints', Walsoken.
The Rev R. K. Sledge, rector-designate of Hemingford Abbots, to be honorary canon of Ely Cathedral on taking up his appointment as archdeacon of Huntingdon.

Diocese of Leicester
The Rev W. Davison, formerly Rector of Marcham-le-Fen, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar of Barkestone cum Plungar and Redmile, diocese of Leicester.
The Rev N. J. Pocock, curate of Heatherlands, Parkestone, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of St Christopher's, Leicester.
The Rev I. St C. Richards, curate of All Saints', Wigston Magna, to be priest-in-charge of St Stephen's, Leicester.

Memorial services

Lady Zia Wernher
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended a memorial service for Lady Zia Wernher held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, yesterday. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was represented by Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon. The King of Sweden was represented by Princess Margaretha of Sweden, Mrs John Ambler Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, Prince Michael of Kent, Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, Lady May Abel Smith and Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma were present. The Rev J. B. Gaskell officiated assisted by the Bishop of St Albans and the Rev David Thurburn-Huelin. Mr Nicholas Phillips (grandson) read the lesson. Among others present were:

Colonel and Mrs Harold Phillips and Major and Mrs David Butter (sons-in-law and daughters), Mrs Nicholas Phillips, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton, Mrs Burnett of Leys, Miss Marita Phillips, Miss Natalia Phillips, Miss Sandra Butter, Lord and Lady Ramsay, Miss Rohays Butter, Miss Georgiana Butter and Mrs Charles Butter (grandchildren), the Marchioness of Milford Haven.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquess of Linlithgow, the Marquess of Lothian, Elizabeth Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton, Lord and Lady Michael Fitzalan Howard, the Countess of Euston, the Earl of Cromer, Countess Fitzwilliam, Countess De La Warr, Earl Cairns (also representing the Prime Warden and Court of the Fishmongers' Company), Marjorie Countess of Brecknock, Mary Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Countess of Airlie, Lady Claud David Hamilton, Viscount Strabane, Viscount Knollys, Margaret Viscountess Knollys, Viscount Harcourt, the Dowager Viscountess Allendale, the Dowager Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley, Viscount Cowdray, Lord and Lady Rupert Nevill, Lord Astor of Hever, Lady Home of the Hirsel, Lord and Lady Glendevon, Lord Grimston of Westbury, Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lady Hothfield, Lord Grimthorpe, Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Lady Brabourne, Doreen Lady Brabourne, Dreda Lady Tryon, Lady Elizabeth Kerr, Lady Pamela Hicks, Lady Diana Herbert, Lady Margaret Tennant, Lady Elizabeth Basset, the Hon Mrs Hugh Astor, the Hon Reginald and Mrs Winn.

Brigadier the Hon Richard and Mrs *Hamilton-Russell, the Hon Mrs Cubitt*, the Hon Mrs Carol Mather, the Hon Mrs Humphreys, Major the Hon Nicholas and Mrs Villiers, the Hon Mrs Hazelrigg, the Hon Arthur Lawson Johnston (representing the county commissioner, St John Ambulance Brigade, Bedfordshire), Sir Thomas Pilkington, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Rupert and the Hon Lady Hardy, Sir Michael Duff, Sir Gerald Newman, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric and Lady Penn, Lady Bowes-Lyon, Major Sir Reginald and the Hon Lady Macdonald-Buchanan, Sir Charles Johnston, Sir John and Lady Musker, Lady Legge-Bourke, Sir John and Lady Margaret Colville, the Provost of Southwark, Mrs R. B. B. B. Cooke, Mrs Robert Runcie, Mrs Arthur Fawcus, Dr A. D. C. MacGowan, Captain David Bowes-Lyon, Major Hugo and Lady Caroline Waterhouse, Mr Jeremy Tree, Mr I. O. Chance, Mr Dominic Elliot, Major Descond Fitsgerald, Major and Mrs Peter Beckwith-Smith, Mrs Jocelyn Hambro, Mr John Newman, Mr Richard Pleydell-Bouverie, Prince Yuri Galitzine, Mr and Mrs Mark Baring, Mrs Merton Bockwith Smith, Mrs Neil Foster, Mr Richard Carew Pole, Captain and Mrs Leopold Lonsdale, Mrs R. Hoare, *Mrs M. Heath*, Mr L. S. Walton, Mr H. Lawson, the Rev Christopher Mayfield, Mr Robert Spooner, Mrs C. G. Lancaster, Mr Christopher Cooke, Commander C. G. and Lady Doris Vyner, Mr and Mrs Malcolm Cooper, Miss M. Dalglish (matron, also representing the nursing staff of King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers), Miss Rosie Newman, Miss Elizabeth Winn, Mr and Mrs John Richardson, Mr and Mrs Christopher Petherick, Miss Diana Harrison, Mr Vincent Poklewski-Koziell, Mr William Kent (Appleby, Spurling and Kemp, Bermuda), Mrs Philip Goodman (Russian Benevolent Society), Mr David Long (Charles Russell and Company), Miss M. Robb, Major A. T. Philipson, Mrs E. Miville, Mr David Williamson, Miss D. Jefferies, Mr and Mrs Arthur Thompson, Mrs I. J. M. McVeigh, Mr Peter Vaughan, Mr Kenneth Snowman, Mr Ian Thomas, Miss Emma Shelly, Mr T. Richardson, Mr H. J. Joel, Mr A. Gonderham, Dr David Hay, Mrs Peter Hastings, Miss Biddy Marc and Sister Anna Turner.

Mr W. J. Brown
A *memorial service for* Mr William John Brown took place at St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall yesterday. The Rev Basil Watson officiated. The Bishop of Thetford gave an address and the lesson was read by Mr J. C. Palmer, (vice-president of the Law Society).
Among those present were:
Mrs Brown (widow), Mr Hugh Brown, Miss Caroline Brown and Miss Sarah Brown (children), Miss Mercy Brown and Mrs Madden (sisters) and other members of the family.
Mr J. L. Bowron (secretary-general of the Law Society) with Sir Arthur Driver, Sir John Burrows, Sir Hilary Scott, Sir Edmund Sargant, Sir Godfrey Morley (and Lady Morley), Sir Desmond Heap (and Lady Heap), Sir Martin Edwards, Sir Edward Singleton (and Lady Singleton), Sir Edmund Liggins and Sir David Napley (and Lady Napley) (past presidents), Mrs J. G. Palmer and Sir Thomas Lund (past secretary-general), the Hon R. Henniker-Major, Mr David Hirst, QC (vice-chairman, Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar), Sir Arthur Power; Sir Denys Dobson, Sir Frederick Everson, Sir Brian McKenna, Sir Richard Powell, Sir Charles and Lady Whishaw, Mr Charles Younger, Mr E. Fowler (Master of the City of London Solicitors' Company), Mr C. Chavasse (president, Holborn Law Society), Mr B. Landers (president, Westminster Law Society), Miss C. J. Ellis (editor, The Law Reports), members of the council of the Law Society and representatives of its staff, the chairman of the governors of the College of Law and of the board of management of the college with members of the board and of the staff, the Director-General of the Institute of Legal executives, partners and staff of Bristows Cooke and Carpmael, many other members of the legal profession and representatives of commercial, financial, industrial, educational and charitable institutions.

Major-General F. W. Burch
The Lord Lieutenant of Essex, Sir John Ruggles-Brise, was present at a memorial service for Major-General Frederick Whitmore Burch held yesterday at St Mary the Virgin, Dedham, near Colchester. The Rev Ronald Richards officiated. The lesson was read by Mr Nigel Burch (son) and an address was given by Canon Albert Johnston. The Bishop of Colchester *pronounced the blessing*.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR FRED HIRSCH

International studies at Warwick

Professor Fred Hirsch, Professor of International Studies in the University of Warwick since 1974, died on January 11 after a long illness, at the age of 46. Before entering academic life he had won his reputation first as an economics journalist and then as an international civil servant. This variety of experience, together with his intellectual distinction and invigorating personality, made him an outstanding holder of a chair devoted to interdisciplinary studies in one of the country's younger universities.

He was born in Vienna in 1931 ("shortly after the crash of the Creditanstalt" as he wrote in the blurb to one of his books) and came to Britain at the age of three. He graduated from the London School of Economics in 1952 with First Class Honours in the BSc (econ), *winning the* Raynes undergraduate prize on the way. His journalistic career from 1953 to 1966 was spent first with the *Banker* and then with *The Economist*, whose financial editor he became in 1963 and for whose incisive comments on monetary issues he was mainly responsible.

His first book *The Pound Sterling: A Polemic* (1965) attacked the obscurantist attitude to exchange rate policy which then prevailed in British official circles. This was followed by *Money International*, a full and nimble account of international high finance in *the 1960s*.

In 1956 he moved to Washington as a senior adviser in the research department of the International Monetary Fund, and over the next six years played a leading part in the Fund's work on international monetary reform, as well as making occasional not very pseudonymous appearances in British newspaper correspondence columns under the name of Fred Stag.

He returned to Britain in 1972 and, before his appointment to Warwick, spent two years as a research Fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford, during which his research interests broadened remarkably. He was working mainly on a study (financed by the 20th Century Fund) of the relations between material *affluence*, income distribution and social contentment. This work appeared 12 months ago under the title *Social Limits to Growth*, and was acclaimed as a major and profound contribution to current debate.

His numerous shorter publications included an analysis (co-authored with David Gordon) of newspaper finance, the subtleties of which have not yet been fully appreciated, most notably in the newspaper industry itself.

Besides an extensive grasp of history, economic theory and history, Fred Hirsch brought to his writings a penetrating awareness of the interrelationships between economic and ideological forces, and a lively psychological insight, tinged with cynicism about the self-interested motives that often underlie public policy. He had an unquenchable and infectious zeal for conversation, argument and gossip, which made him delightful company to his colleagues and many friends and also stood him in good stead as an editor and a teacher—though his lecturing style was surprisingly diffident for such an enthusiastic talker.

Although much of his work was on international monetary questions, his most significant contributions came when he moved beyond this technical area ino broader fields of inquiry. His premature death is a tragedy for the social sciences in this country.

He leaves a widow, Ruth, and three sons, whose practical and spiritual support of him in his last illness was an inspiration to all who know them.

MR LESLIE BERKER

Mr Leslie Maurice Berker, OBE, *who died on January 11* was a brilliant innovator who believed that the world was ruled by ideas.

Born in Birmingham on April 11, 1902, he was trained as an engineer. In 1936 he came into the clothing industry with an objective vision of the introduction of 20th century techniques of mass production and marketing, and very small capital.

By styling dresses to meet the demands of one season which were also marketable in the next, he conferred a lasting benefit on the retailers and provided a reasonable continuity of employment for the manufacturers. He gave the now well-known name of Berketex to his range of clothing.

The business prospered and by 1939 his factories were well equipped to meet the demands of the war situation. A chance meeting while serving with the Home Guard with Mr Norman Hartnell, dress designer to the Queen, heralded the beginning of an association which was to last many years.

In co-operation with the late Lady Reading they designed the smart uniforms of the WVS. After the war, aided by the creative genius of Mr Hartnell, Leslie Berker manufactured dresses which met the restrictive demands of "Utility", were acceptable to the buying public, and were acclaimed by the national press.

In 1951 he made fashion history by putting thousands of British manufactured dresses on the French market. So successful was this venture that he subsequently established outlets in most of the major cities in France, and became a pioneer in "shops within shops" in this country. Later, with showrooms in the Empire State Building in New York, he marketed children's clothes throughout the western hemisphere. Today the company's productions are retailed in 50 different countries.

In 1957 he was made OBE for his services to export in the British clothing industry. He will long be remembered as a generous benefactor to the charities of his own and allied trades.

Having served many years as vice president, and at one time as president of the Cottage Homes, he was also a chairman of the Textile Benevolent Association.

He will be remembered by his many friends as a delightful companion and a generous host with a great appreciation of the creative arts.

MR ROBERT HARBIN

Mr Robert Harbin, the magician, died yesterday in hospital in London. He was 69.

He was taken ill on a cruise which he took to convalesce after a major operation and was flown back from Hongkong at the weekend.

Born in South Africa, he became interested in magic when he was given a box of tricks as a present. He came to Britain when he was 20 and started work in Gamages store—in its magic department. He then began to invent and perform his own tricks and illusions.

He was a popular performer on television and appeared in a long-running magic series for the BBC in the early 1960s.

He was perhaps best known for his "zig-zag" lady trick in which he apparently sliced a girl into three pieces and then moved the centre part of her body away from the other two parts.

He was widely admired within his profession for his inventiveness and skill. A life-long member and a vice president of the Magic Circle he won its first annual Maskelyne award for his contribution to magic.

Harbin leaves a widow, Dorothy, who, at one time, was his stage assistant.

MR SPRUILLE BRADEN

Mr Spruille Braden, a former United States Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American Affairs died on January 10 at the age of 83.

Braden had been Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and for four agitated months to Argentina *before being appointed assistant* secretary of state by President Truman in 1945. Braden retired from government service two years later and became a consultant for many American companies in their relations with Latin America.

An outspoken man at all times he was at odds on several occasions with the Argentine Government for his critical references to its policies while he was ambassador.

Mr Thomas Charles Fairbairn, the dramatist and producer of operas and pageants, died on January 6 at the age of 103. He was widely known for his dramatic version of Coleridge-Taylor's *Hiawatha*, given many times at the Albert Hall.

Mr George Robert Disraeli Hogg CB, CBE, who died on December 20 at the age of 83, was Under-Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1950-57.

MR SAMUEL LEIBOWITZ

Mr Samuel Leibowitz, the American criminal lawyer who won a place in United States legal history when he saved nine black youths from execution on charges of rape, died on January 11 at the age of 84.

Leibowitz, who was Romanian born, became well known as a defence lawyer—Al Capone was one of his many clients among notorious criminals—and was later an extremely tough *New* York judge. But he won a wider reputation when he was called in 1933 into the "Scottsboro Case" in which eight black youths had been sentenced to death and one to life imprisonment on conviction of the rape of two white women in a freightcar in Scottsboro, Alabama.

Leibowitz won a new hearing for the defendants and eventually secured their release in 1935 after the Supreme Court *agreed* with his claim that blacks had been excluded from the Southern jury and that this practice was unconstitutional.

MR CYRUS BROOKS

Mr Herbert van Thal writes—
I would like to pay tribute to Cyrus Brooks whose death was announced in *The Times* on January 1.

He was responsible for the introduction to English readers of the works in particular of Jakob Wassermann and Leonhard Frank. Of the latter his translations of Carl and Anna, *The Cause of the Crime* and *Brother and Sister*, were particularly acclaimed. He also introduced "coueism" to this country and published *The practice of auto suggestion by the method of E Coué* (1922).

He was an urbane and witty man, and as a well-known literary agent must be mourned by the many authors whose works he mentioned.

Lady Hay, widow of Lieut-Col Sir Bache Hay, 11th baronet, died on January 9. She was Judith Mimi, daughter of B. D. Poole, and she married first in 1914 Capt A. S. M. Summers, who was killed in action in 1916. She married Sir Bache Hay in 1918 and he died in 1966.

The Rev Dr Roy G. Ross, a principal architect of the National Council of Churches, who was closely associated with the production of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible, died on January 8, at the age of 79.

Captain Michael Bryan Laing, CBE, RN (retd) died on January 4.

Science report

Genetics: Hazards of manipulation

Experiments that may be crucial in reassessing the possible hazards of manipulating genes are reported in the present issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, United States*. The hazard arises in connexion with research in which animal genes are artificially transplanted into bacteria. One argument often raised against such research in principle is that such genetic rearrangements do not occur naturally and incur the risk that the new genetic combination might have unpredictable and possibly harmful results.

However, according to the work of Dr Shing Chang and Dr Stanley Cohen, of Stanford University Medical School, California, that assumption may have to be reconsidered. They have shown that bacteria can incorporate foreign genes using essentially the same techniques devised by biochemists at the laboratory bench.

Novel techniques for transplanting genes from organisms as diverse as mouse and maize into bacteria were developed several years ago in the United States. In the process of reproducing itself the bacterium also reproduces the transplanted gene. That is almost the only way in which genes that occur in only a single copy among the many thousands in each cell of animals and plants can be isolated sufficiently pure and in sufficient quantity to enable molecular biologists to study their structure and regulation. Another hope is that specially engineered bacteria into which genes for insulin, for example, have been transplanted might be used as small factories, producing large quantities of valuable hormones more cheaply than at present.

*The first step in gene trans*plantation is to snip up the required DNA, the genetic material, into small fragments using special bacterial enzymes, the so-called restriction enzymes. Those enzymes, found in many different bacteria, chop up DNA at particular sites. DNA fragments treated in that way can be inserted into bacterial plasmids, small circles of bacterial DNA, which have been cut open by the same enzyme. Another bacterial enzyme, a ligase, is used to repair the join.

The new plasmid containing the foreign genes is then put back into a bacterium, where it is replicated along with the bacterial DNA as *the bacterium multiplies*. The most commonly used bacterial host is a laboratory strain of the common gut bacterium, *Escherichia coli*.

Dr Chang and Dr Cohen have shown that if the necessary enzymes are present in the bacterium, *E coli* can snip out an rejoin pieces of its own plasmid DNA as precisely as can any human genetic engineer. Also, when presented with pieces of mouse DNA treated with the appropriate restriction enzyme, it can take them up and insert them at that restriction enzyme site in the plasmid that it carries.

The authors speculate that that might be a widespread natural mechanism by which *E coli* and other bacteria might rearrange their genes during evolution. Some plasmids can transfer themselves from one type of bacteria to others and in the process might pick up and distribute new combinations of genes. The idea that gut bacteria, for example, might pick up DNA fragments from their mammalian host under normal conditions is, however, still entirely speculative.

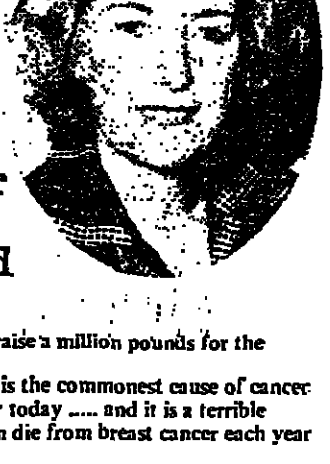
The demonstration that all the necessary machinery is present, however, will certainly lead to suggestions that gene transplantation across the evolutionary barrier that separates bacteria from the rest of the living kingdom is perhaps not as novel as *had been supposed, so weakening* at least one of the philosophical objections to it.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, US* (74, 8411; 1977).

© Nature-Times News Service, 1978.

A Personal Appeal from VERA LYNN on behalf of her Breast Cancer Research Fund



Dear Reader,
I am asking you to help me raise a million pounds for the Breast Cancer Research Trust.
Why? Because Breast cancer is the commonest cause of cancer death in women in this country today ..... and it is a terrible fact that at least 20,000 women die from breast cancer each year in the United Kingdom.
We need money to research not only into the treatment of this dread disease, but also into the prevention of cancer of the breast.
Please contribute generously to this important fund which is the only one in this country to deal exclusively with breast cancer.
We need your help.........
Please send your donations to: Vera Lynn, Breast Cancer Research Trust, P.O.Box 245, c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., 366 Strand, London WC2 0JQ

Please make cheques/P.O.s payable to: Breast Cancer Research Trust.

Breast Cancer Research Trust
Patron: H.R.H. The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips GCVO
Chairman: Dame Vera Lynn DBE

(Registered Charity No. 272 214)

مكتبة ابن الاجل

هكذا من الأصل

LEGGE Locks

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

LEGGE Locks

BSC outlines scheme for workers to share policy and investment decisions

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

British Steel last night outlined plans for a new era of industrial participation.

The blueprint, on which a large measure of agreement with the steel industry unions has already been reached, will enable workers' representatives to participate in policy-making and investment planning and to provide a forum for discussion through the establishment of a national steel council.

Details of the corporation's "steel contract" emerged as the row continued in Parliament over the report published earlier this week, into the operations of the BSC.

Sir Charles Villiers, BSC chairman speaking at Irlam, Lancs, said he was still "furious" over the report's allegations that the corporation's forecasts were inaccurate and that the BSC's management had attempted to conceal important information from the all party committee which compiled the report.

He reaffirmed that the corporation had made clear to the committee that it foresaw a worsening of the steel market last May.

Meanwhile the corporation and unions have made considerable progress in developing the steel contract concept first introduced by Sir Charles when he took over the chairmanship in September, 1976.

A series of discussions have taken place since then with all the unions. A joint management-union working party is now involved in further talks which are continuing this month and next. The report of the team is expected to be issued for discussion on a wider basis in April.

The working group is discussing a steel council, the method of appointing trade unionists to the BSC board and the scope for greater involvement by the unions throughout the corporation at plant level.

Behind the concept is an attempt by the corporation to simplify relationships with the trade unions, to improve relationships among the unions and to improve joint consultation and extend the area of joint negotiation.

The contract itself is seen as evolving a partnership covering a wide range of subjects, including planning of capital spending from individual projects to strategic objectives. The BSC also wants to establish a national steel council with 100 members—70 from trades unions and 30 from management—which would advise a smaller 35-member executive committee.

Steel News, the BSC's house journal, says the contract would also involve creating a steel policy board and developing a full consultative and participative structure.

Dr David Grieves, the corporation's managing director for personnel and social policy, said he hoped to see the contract leading to improvement in operations, industrial relations and prosperity throughout the corporation.

But while the corporation hopes that the contract can be introduced this year the poor market conditions continue to drag down its operations. The latest steel production figures issued jointly by the BSC and the private sector steelmakers last night showed that total United Kingdom output fell last year to 20,400,000 tonnes, a drop of more than 8 per cent on the previous year.

BSC's contribution was 17,200,000 tonnes, a drop of 9.5 per cent on 1976. Output last month was seriously affected by holidays in all the major steelmaking areas. Production averaged 281,700 tonnes a week, a fall of nearly 30 per cent on the previous month and the lowest weekly average for several years.

Paul Routledge writes: Steel union leaders yesterday warned BSC that unless they got the 10 per cent pay rises conceded elsewhere in the public sector, further cooperation on manpower cuts would be withdrawn.

The TUC Steel Industry Committee met British Steel executives for several hours for talks on the corporation's financial crisis in the wake of the Commons Selection Committee's report.

Mr Bill Sirs, chairman of the committee and general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said after the meeting: "We are not too keen to give the sort of cooperation necessary, which puts our members in hardship and throws some of them out of work when at the same time we are not able to negotiate.

"How can they expect our cooperation up to the hilt when they are making offers to us which are far less than those being made elsewhere in the public sector. We expect 10 per cent."

Talks on the manual workers' claim for 11½ per cent rises will be resumed next Tuesday, and the craftsmen put in their claim the following day. So far, British Steel has offered only 6 per cent. The unions suspect that the Government is trying to use its bargaining power in the loss-making steel industry to offset higher settlements elsewhere, thus keeping the overall rate of wage rises on target.

Support by Fed bank helps to rally the dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

Currency rates fluctuated yesterday as dealers reacted nervously to speeches from America and Germany, and to a sudden burst of activity in the markets by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

The dollar was extremely weak in Europe early in the day as the market concluded from Wednesday's speech by Mr Michael Blumenthal, Treasury Secretary, that the United States did not intend to do much more to support the dollar.

Mr Blumenthal had said that the recent Fed intervention had been a success and did not represent any change from the earlier exchange rate policy.

The dollar was also pushed down by the comments of Dr Hans Apel, the German finance minister, that Germany would not take any further action to expand the economy.

Sterling began the day in great demand with an opening effective rate index of 66.5, 0.7 higher than Wednesday's close. As the dollar then dived against other currencies as well as the pound, the effective trade weighted index dropped back to 66, at noon and closed at 65.8.

When the New York markets opened the dollar was still weak, but the Fed then began to intervene, openly bidding up the dollar.

Speculators who had gone short of dollars rushed to buy them back when the Fed was seen in the market.

The pound dropped back swiftly from its high of more than $1.96, touching bottom at $1.90 before closing in London at $1.9225, 1.65 cents down on the day.

The dollar closed in London at above its Wednesday levels against the Deutsche mark at 2.1375, and the Swiss franc at 1.985.

Egyptian warship order for Vosper

By our Industrial Correspondent

Britain has won a £150m contract to build warships for Egypt. Specialist naval builders, Vosper Thornycroft (UK) last night announced that it had received confirmation of the contract which had been the subject of negotiations for more than a year.

News of the contract emerged as British Shipbuilders announced that the four bulk carriers which form part of the £115m Anglo-Polish shipbuilding deal had been confirmed with the Tyneside group of Swan Hunter after outfiting workers agreed to call off their five-month ban on overtime.

In a terse statement last night, Vosper, which was among the most vigorous opponents of nationalization of the shipbuilding industry, said that the contract involved the design and construction of a number of "patrol craft of advanced specification" together with an extensive range of support services

Compan ofyficials refused to comment on the purchaser, but it is reliably understood to be Egypt. The order is a major boost to the south coast yard's 6,500 workers and to British Shipbuilders, which has concentrated much of its marketing effort on securing merchant orders in the past year.

Executives from the Portsmouth-based concern have also been engaged in a discussions with government agencies in Kuwait on a package of orders for a similar set of vessels. Those talks are continuing.

Recently Vosper secured approval for an expansion of its building facilities at Portsmouth in order to accommodate the expected workload of export contracts. Announcement of the latest deal followed confirmation of payment terms which have held up an announcement for some time.

The contract follows the visit to Egypt earlier this month of Mr Mulley Secretary of State for Defence. His visit was designed to pave the way for Britain to take over from the Soviet Union as the largest arms supplier to Egypt. Last month Britain signed a £40m arms deal with Egypt. President Sadat has shown a keen interest in a range of military items, including combat aircraft and electronic equipment.

British Shipbuilders can now sign the contract terms with Poland for the merchant shipbuilding deal announced in November. Swan Hunter was originally allocated seven of the bulk carriers, but because of the overtime ban by 1,700 outfitting workers in support of a pay claim three of the ships were re-assigned to other yards.

British Shipbuilders said that it had set in hand a detailed inquiry into ways of achieving a rational and suitable wage structure for the hourly paid workers at Swan Hunter yards.

But as two yards gained work another—Govan Shipbuilders on the Clyde—turned down an offer to tender for a £40m four ship container contract because of the work required on the Polish ships.

CBI worried over scope for cuts in taxation

By Malcolm Brown

Industry reacted with disappointment and anger to the Government's plans to increase public expenditure. Sir John Methven, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said that if the Government went ahead with its plans it would severely limit the scope for long term cuts in taxation.

Sir John, who had warned the chancellor against any public spending increases during a meeting earlier this week, commented: "The Government's White Paper on expenditure plans, out today, proposes an increase in real terms of between £4,000m and £5,000m in its spending between 1976-77 and 1981-82. If that happens, it will be quite impossible to make the tax cuts which are vitally needed to restore incentives all the way from the factory floor to the boardroom, and enable the nation to compete on anything like level terms with her international trading rivals."

Income tax in Britain was, at most levels, the highest in the EEC and among the highest in the world. The CBI had already outlined to Mr Healey a plan for cutting income tax by a third over the period to 1981, without the need to resort to increasing the burden of indirect taxes. But to do this the Government would have to hold public spending steady in real terms at the 1976-77 level.

"I am deeply disappointed with the Government plans as outlined in the White Paper, and give a pledge that the CBI will be campaigning for early changes", Sir John said.

Mr Jan Hildreth, director general of the Institute of Directors, said the Government was already spending more than the country could afford on public services.

"The Government is proposing to increase public spending and, incredibly, to cut taxation. This is either simple madness or gross irresponsibility.

"Thanks to North Sea oil we may not have to cut public spending, but we must not increase it by one penny until businessmen are given the personal incentives needed to create the new wealth it it demands."

Wealth tax: A wealth tax would be acceptable only if accompanied by cuts in income tax, Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said in an interview on Thames Television last night.

"I might as well quote my own firm clear opinion that any wealth tax that is brought in can only be useful or effective if it is matched by corresponding reductions in direct taxation upon income", he said.

Shares slip: The White Paper on spending disappointed the stock market yesterday. The *FT* Index closed 7.8 down at 479.4.



Mr Joel Barnett, chief secretary to the Treasury, yesterday: White Paper plans "modest" growth in public expenditure.

Efficiency adds up to profit and loss

Midland Industries, an independently quoted foundry group, has been turned down by the Department of Industry in its application for a 25 per cent grant to assist a £3m development programme under the Government's Ferrous Foundry Scheme.

The group claims it is being penalized because it has been successful—profits during the past five years have grown at a compound rate of more than 30 per cent. It intends to fight to get the grant, which would be worth around £750,000, and which it believes it deserves, but will continue with its investment programme anyway.

More than 400 applications for help under the scheme, which has been the most successful of the accelerated investment plans promoted by the Government, have been granted or are under consideration and only 89 have been rejected or withdrawn.

Applications closed at the end of 1976, but the money allocated for it, originally £25m, has been twice improved to a total of £80m.

Slightly more than this has now been allocated or is under consideration, but it is expected that there will be some fall-off to bring the figures back to the allocation. Some £59m has been granted on schemes costing £268m and a further £21.5m for plans costing £101.9m are being considered.

Midland, which has had one application for a grant of £250,000, which it has spent improving its Smethwick plant, believes it has been weeded out for the wrong reasons as grants drew near the total with less efficient companies getting the money. It planned to double output at its Repton foundry near Bingley in Yorkshire to 2,000 tons a week, 5 per cent of which would probably go to export. The development would eventually mean around 500 new jobs in an area of fairly high unemployment.

"We have been turned down," Mr Eddie Marsland, the chairman, said yesterday, "because we would be creating an oversupply position . . .

In fact some sources within the industry have become concerned that the Ferrous Foundry Scheme was creating overcapacity which could repeat the problems suffered in the late sixties and early seventies when oversupply led to savage price cutting and drove many smaller companies out of business.

Still, the Government's policy was to invest in success and Mr Marsland feels that less successful foundries have benefited at his expense. Profits for the year to last September announced yesterday were 34 per cent higher at £1.8m and the company declared a dividend equal to .77p gross per share.

A spokesman for the Council of Ironfoundry Associations said: "We have the impression that very few applicants are going to be disappointed. It seems odd that Midland should be turned down in view of its profits record".

A Department of Industry spokesman said: "There are always a number of reasons for turning down an application but they remain confidential".

Nicholas Hirst

Building societies decision today may bring mortgages down to 8½pc

By Margaret Stone

Building society leaders met yesterday to decide by how much the mortgage interest rate should be cut.

The policy committee of the Building Societies Association will present its case for either a three-quarters or full one point drop in the rate to the BSA council today, the final decision of the council should be released about noon.

Mr Ralph Stow, chairman of the association made it clear last week that a cut in interest rates was certain today. Fixing the level is posing a dilemma

The larger societies, which are awash with funds and increasing surpluses, are in a position to announce a substantial cut in rates.

Last October, the Abbey National followed by the Leeds Permanent and Britannia societies, demonstrated their competitive ability by refusing to bring down immediately the rate paid to investors.

The last time mortgages cost 8½ per cent was in April 1973 after which they made their long-haul up to the penal rate of 12½ per cent in October, 1976. At 8½ per cent, the net cost after tax relief, to the basic rate taxpayer would be 5.61 per cent; at 8¾ per cent, the net cost would be 5.78 per cent.

There is less dispute about the level at which the investment rate to shareholders should be fixed. By common consent the investment rate at 6 per cent, gross equivalent yield 9.09 per cent, is ultra-competitive, with the sole exception of the National Savings Bank investment account which also offers 9 per cent. Bank deposit rates are now back to 3 per cent, the gross, or pre-tax, figure.

So a cut in the investment rate to 5.5 per cent is widely tipped, although it could veer by 0.1 on either side. A 5.5 per cent rate would give a gross equivalent return of 8.33 per cent which would keep the societies competitive edge virtually intact.

What is most important of all to the BSA is that its members this time should present a united front on interest rates today. Problems of differing aims of larger and smaller societies have been well-aired and the BSA has had since July a sub-committee examining how the difficulties of a single interest rate structure can be resolved.

It is due to report soon and is expected to give societies greater freedom in fixing differential interest rates on their peripheral rather than mainline business.

The Bank of England made it clear yesterday that it wishes to see no further fall in short-term interest rates for the time being. As a result the Bank's minimum lending rate is likely to remain unchanged at 6½ per cent for at least another week.

The downward pressure on rates has not been quite so heavy this week, but, with Treasury Bill rates hovering only just above the level that might have triggered a further fall in MLR, the Bank gave a clear indication as to its wishes yesterday afternoon when it forced a number of discount houses to borrow at MLR for a week.

Bonn's 'wait and see' on economy

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 12

Bonn today came out against introducing any further programmes to stimulate the economy in 1978.

At a meeting between Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Economics Minister, his colleagues from the federal states and representatives of the municipalities, it was agreed that new programmes would be neither necessary nor useful.

They decided to see how the economy would react to the package of tax cuts and increased public spending that took effect at the beginning of this year.

Underlying the wait-and-see attitude was an awareness that the federal budget for 1978 takes Bonn's planned net borrowing this year to the limit allowed by the constitution. The meeting also came to the conclusion that there are few obvious projects left in the public sector on which money can be spent.

Clearer view in Whitehall on reactors

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A more favourable attitude to the adoption of pressurized water reactors for nuclear power stations in the United Kingdom was being expressed in Whitehall yesterday.

A clearer idea of proposals to be put to the Cabinet for a short and long term nuclear energy programme emerged after discussions involving Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy and advisers to the department with all sides of the power supply industry.

On forecasts from the Government's recently formed Energy Commission, the amount of nuclear capacity needed by the end of the century (an estimated 35 gigawatts) will cost between £15,000m and £20,000m.

The present discussions centre on the rate at which these nuclear stations should be built and the type of reactors to be used. Recommendations from Mr Benn to the Cabinet are expected to be for completion of two outstanding orders for nuclear stations for the Central Electricity Generating Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board for Advance Gas-cooled Reactor Type units.

A commitment would also be made for a PWR, the type which has been used in the United States, France, Germany and elsewhere, in a project akin to a design contract. In this way all necessary work could be done on safety and structural modifications that would make such a system acceptable to Britain.

Japanese concessions offer little to EEC

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Jan 12

Japan's new offer of the trade concessions to the United States—a package plan of proposed tariff cuts, enlarged quotas and the promise of a greater demand for imports—are unlikely to provide the European Community with any immediate or substantial benefits, senior European diplomats declared in Tokyo today.

Mr Robert Strauss, United States Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and Japanese leaders examined the details of the proposed concessions, but European diplomats claimed a long list of tariff cuts do not encompass many import items of vital interest to Europe.

At the same time the government announced that Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba, Minister for External Economic Affairs, will visit Britain, France and West Germany later this month to provide European leaders with a detailed picture of Japan's new trading policy. He will come after he attends an informal conference on multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva on January 23.

However, the reactions of European diplomats and the Community's permanent delegation in Tokyo today would indicate that Japan's sop and bilateral concessions to the United States, might not impress or satisfy Brussels, London or Paris.

"The proposed tariff cuts on 318 items will, without doubt, help the United States and Europe to a lesser degree, but Europe will require further tariff concessions on textiles, machinery, chemicals, biscuits and confectionery," a senior West European diplomat declared tonight.

Earlier today Herr Wolfgang Ernst, the leader of the delegation in Tokyo, described the Japanese concessions as "a step in the right direction, both for the Americans as well as for the EC. But I cannot go further than that", Herr Ernst told *The Times*.

Although the new concessions to the United States will apply to all of Tokyo's trading partners, Herr Ernst went on to hint that the package plan is unlikely to reduce Japan's booming trade surplus—a projected $5,000m (about £2,631m) this year—with the Community.

"Japan has certainly taken Europe's interests into account during the current negotiations with the United States. We were consulted throughout the process, but I cannot say we are fully satisfied.

"We cannot accept the fact that the trade gap is growing by $1,000m every year. As I said the concessions are a step in the right direction, but they do not solve the problems," Herr Ernst said.

He went on to claim that Japan must have two more steps to consolidate her assurances to the United States and the Community.

Referring to Japan's claim that a target growth rate of 7 per cent during the next fiscal year will stimulate a demand for imports, Herr Ernst said: "In terms of macro economics we welcome this forecast. But Japan has only expressed her good intentions. This is not a legal commitment. I hope that Japan will take steps to achieve the target."

Drake & Skull sells S African stake for £1.16m



Mr Robin Martin, Tarmac's chairman: joint study of Nigerian problems.

By Richard Allen

Drake & Scull, the British engineering group in which the Government has a stake is pulling out of South Africa because of "political and economic factors". It is selling its 75 per cent interest in operations there to the two principal South African directors for a total of £1.16m.

This figure represents book value and is not much more than the £687,000 earned pre-tax by the South African end of Drake & Scull Africa last year. Total group profits amounted to more than £2m.

Mr Michael Abbott, Drake's chairman, admitted last night that the sale price represented an exceptionally low divestment p/e ratio but added that he had wanted to "eliminate the group's financial exposure to southern Africa" as quickly as possible.

The group is fearful that already stringent exchange control measures are to be tightened considerably within the next few months.

In another unexpected announcement to shareholders last night, Drake & Scull said it had decided to go to court on its dispute with Tarmac over payment due on the sale of Holland, Hannen & Cubitts.

Tarmac bought H H & C in a £5m deal in 1976 which represented part of a Government-backed rescue of the then troubled Drake & Scull.

Last September, however, Tarmac, whose chairman is Mr Robin Martin, announced that it was being forced to make provisions of £12m against losses on big contracts held by H H & C's Nigerian subsidiary.

Since then it has been withholding £1.5m outstanding to Drake on the original deal. The two groups set up a joint committee to study the Nigerian problems and other warranty claims by Tarmac, but talks have ended without agreement.

A Tarmac spokesman last night said that the writ would be contested. "Tarmac understand why Drake and Scull have had to take this action but it makes no difference to claims currently being formulated by Tarmac which involve a number of matters including Cubitts, Nigeria", the spokesman explained.

As well as reporting the profits recovery to "not less than £2m" compared with £879,000 in 1976, Drake & Scull said yesterday that cash balances had risen to £2.3m.

Shareholders will obtain more details about these matters at an extraordinary general meeting the group intends to call, mainly to ratify the South African transaction.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 203.02—1.43
The FT index: 479.4—7.8

Rises

Brit Vita	7p to 84p
Brotherhood P	6p to 112p
Caplan Profile	7p to 74p
Durban Rood	7p to 264p
Gordon & Gotch	7p to 92p
Libanon	13p to 470p
P'dilly Theatre	7p to 80p
Pride & Clarke	12p to 252p
Sutcliffe's S'man	2p to 38p
Whittingham	2p to 31p

Falls

Ass Dairies	13p to 235p
Beecham	10p to 655p
Bishops Stores	10p to 180p
De La Rue	14p to 552p
Glaxo	7p to 598p
Hanimex	4p to 80p
Imp Chem Ind	6p to 342p
Kwik Save	10p to 203p
Nfld Foods	6p to 113p
Plessey	2p to 90p
Sainsbury	7p to 183p
Scots & Nwcstle	3p to 64p
Thorn Electric	7p to 209p
Turner & Newall	3p to 332p
Unilever	3p to 188p
Vickers	8p to 372p
W'gottom Trust	7p to 178p
Vaux	10p to 400p

Equities fell back.
Gilt-edged securities were erratic.
Dollar premium 67 per cent (effective rate 23.96 per cent).
Sterling fell 1.65 cents to $1.9225. The effective exchange rate index was at 65.8.

Gold gained $0.75 an ounce to $173.125.
SDR-$ was 1.21791 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.627789.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1421.3 (previous 1423.9).
Reports pages 20 and 22

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.71
Austria Sch	31.00	29.00
Belgium Fr	65.75	62.75
Canada $	2.20	2.14
Denmark Kr	11.48	11.08
Finland Mkk	8.00	7.75
France Fr	9.38	9.06
Germany Dm	4.27	4.05
Greece Dr	80.00	76.50
Hongkong $	9.20	8.75
Italy Lr	1830.00	1710.00
Japan Yn	490.00	465.00
Netherlands Gld	4.57	4.35
Norway Kr	10.23	9.87
Portugal Esc	91.00	85.50
S Africa Rd	2.06	1.93
Spain Pes	167.50	161.25
Sweden Kr	9.30	8.95
Switzerland Fr	3.97	3.75
US $	2.00	1.94
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.75	37.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Beer rise must await Commission

By Patricia Tisdall

Allied Breweries, one of the biggest of the beer producers, is to have its planned price increase investigated by the Price Commission.

The investigation, which could achieve the aim of Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to peg beer prices, was triggered by Allied's notification of its intention to add approximately 2p per pint to the price of most of its products.

Allied said last night that it had held the price of 95 per cent of its beers for between nine and 12 months. It considered that the proposed increase of some 7 per cent was therefore "extremely modest" compared with the rate of inflation during the last year. In the meantime it was intending to apply for an interim increase in accordance with the safeguard provisions of price control legislation.

If after its investigation the Commission considers it appropriate it can recommend that prices are frozen at that level for up to 12 months. Mr Hattersley has attempted to persuade the brewers to undertake to hold prices at the new levels for at least a year, but while they agreed that future increases would be at less frequent intervals than in the recent past they refused to commit themselves to any precise period.

Trade experts believe that the brewers have a strong case for getting an increase now. The other big companies all have plans for price rises at various stages of preparation. Scottish & Newcastle and Courage's notifications are already before the Price Commission, and Whitbread, Watney-Truman and Bass Charrington have increases planned.

Nevertheless the industry could become the first target of a general move by the Government to persuade manufacturers to adopt a 12-month freeze on prices.

The Price Commission has said that it is studying ways of pushing the old three-month interval back to six or even 12 months. Mr Charles Williams, Price Commission chairman, is known to want to achieve this by persuasion.

Allied is considered to have a better case for an increase than most other brewers. Its nationally distributed Double Diamond, Skol lager and Long Life beers have, for instance, been held for at least 10 months. In July, when most of the industry put through a more broadly spread increase, Allied raised only its packaged beers.

Bass Charrington, which because of its size could be considered the other natural candidate for a Price Commission investigation, was among the companies which last raised prices in mid-July.

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Net assets/share	+ 37%
Profit/share	+137%
Dividend	+107%

Interim results show further major advance . . . . . profit for full year will be significantly higher than last year's record.

David Barber, Chairman

Half year to September:	1975	1976	1977
Sales turnover (£000s)	2,898	3,643	4,579
Pre-tax profit (£000s)	65·8	170·1	403·7

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Copies of the Interim Report are available from The Secretary, Halma Limited, Halma House, London NW9 8UU Tel 01-205 0033

Stewards must wait for Edwardes meeting to know Leyland's future

By R. W. Shakespeare

Fears of an expected stormy confrontation between senior shop stewards from British Leyland car plants and top management men failed to materialize yesterday, nor was there much information about the plans being drawn up by Mr Michael Edwardes for the company's future.

The two most noticeable features about the meeting of the Leyland Cars Council at Haseley Manor, in Warwickshire —British Leyland's staff training college—were tight security precautions, which prevented all but those attending the meeting from entering the premises, and the introduction to stewards of Mr Ray Horrocks, the new deputy managing director.

The 15 shop stewards attending the council—Leyland's top tier of its recently created worker participation system—appeared to be reconciled to the fact that they must wait for another meeting next week with Mr Edwardes to learn details of his proposals.

The council meeting, one of a series of regular talks between stewards and senior management, was chaired by Mr Derek Whittaker, managing director of Leyland Cars, who has already announced his resignation and will leave the company at the end of the month.

A Leyland management spokesman said: "This meeting wil lnot be concerned in any way with future plans that are now the subject of so much speculation. The talks will be concerned wit hthe normal functions of the car council."

Meanwhile one union convenor, Mr Eddie McGarry, from the Triumph car plant in Coventry, called for a meeting of senior stewards from all Leyland car plants to be told the plans for the group. "If our future is in the hands of Mr Edwardes he should be coming to see trade unions about it."

Mr McGarry added his voice to others who have criticized Mr Edwardes for "leaking" information about his proposals before consulting the trade unions about them.

Edward Townsend writes: Talks were continuing last night at the London headquarters of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service in another attempt to end the 11-week strike at Leyland Cars' Speke factory, in Liverpool. Two thousand Speke production workers are on strike and 3,500 are laid off at Speke and Coventry. *Ford strike: Car production at* Ford's £110m Halewood plant on Merseyside was at a standstill for the second day yesterday. An unofficial strike by 1,000 body plant press shop workers has led to 8,000 production workers being laid off. No talks between management and unions are planned this week.

Call for registration and licensing of chartered engineers

By Derek Harris

The most controversial plan so far for the restructuring of the engineering profession was sent yesterday by the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE), one of the big three chartered organizations, to the Finniston committee of inquiry into the profession, set up by the Government.

The IEE urged that there should be statutory registration of chartered engineers and a form of licensing in a system administered by an independent statutory body.

In taking this stand on licensing and on an independetn body to set and administer qualification standards, and to control professional conduct, the IEE so far is alone among the member organizations of the Council of Engineering Institutions.

Such a solution would particularly diminish the role of CEI, centre of controversy for two years over a federal structure criticized for leading to *indecisiveness.*

A modified structure for CEI, still to be approved by the Privy Council, has since been agreed that goes some way to meeting the criticisms.

The IEE wants the proposed statutory council to be composed mainly of professional engineers but acting in a personal capacity on behalf of the profession as a whole. In this way the profession would remain essentially self-regulating.

The proposed system would be more effective than the present system of regulation which is based on membership of the various societies looking after the interests of engineers, the IEE claimed.

It would be more able to restrain the activities of unqualified people, and could raise qualification standards promptly. It would be more effective at controlling professional conduct, the IEE said.

The IEE would particularly like to see certain activities reserved to registered engineers and points out ways in which this could be done. One would be to reserve all engineering activities to registered persons *or with certain exemptions.*

In the United States, for instance, in some states there are "industry exemptions" in which engineers employed by an industrial company do not have to be registered.

In Canada, where all engineering is reserved, the registered engineer is legally accountable for the work done under his supervision. This strengthens the power of the registering authority to curb incompetence or misconduct by withdrawal of registration *status.*

Alternatively, reservation could be applied to specific roles, such as consultancy or where public funds are involved, or in activities like aircraft design where lack of professional skill might result in danger to the public.

The IEE is critical of the fact that registration as a chartered engineer is available at the moment only to members of a relatively small number of institutions that are members of CEI. "Professional recognition should be available to any suitably qualified persons", the IEE says.

Credit brokers urged to apply for licences

By Our Commercial Editor

Anybody arranging credit for a customer, from door-to door salesmen to motor dealers, must be licensed from July next year, the Office of Fair Trading said yesterday. The OFT urged early applications for licences —and at latest by April—to avoid delays in getting a licence.

Credit brokerage is the last big sector of the credit field to be brought within the scope of licensing. Anybody is a broker who helps a customer or a client get credit from a finance house, bank or other source of credit.

Mr Tony Scott, Director of Consumer Credit at the OFT, is anxious that many people will not realize their role as credit brokers. Typically in the category are shopkeepers, furniture dealers, suppliers of electrical goods or office equipment, and estate agents, mortgage brokers and accountants.

Even travelling salesmen selling goods like double glazing, central heating units or encyclopaedias can be credit brokers.

Mr Scott gave this warning about unlicensed brokering: "Not only will it be illegal but credit arrangements entered into as a result of an introduction by an unlicensed broker will be unenforceable. Consequently, finance houses are unlikely to accept business from unlicensed dealers."



Mr Tony Scott, Director of Consumer Credit at the Office of Fair Trading.

Credit brokers who call on people in their homes will have to get a special authorization from the OFT.

The main exclusion from licensing for the time being will be those arranging credit for £30 or less. Under the Consumer Credit Act a credit broker is defined as anybody making introductions for credit of not more than £5,000 although in the case of house purchase finance there is no upper limit.

Anybody merely accepting credit cards or trading checks is not a credit broker.

Wholesale prices up 0.5 pc in US

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Jan 12

Wholesale prices in the United States rose sharply in December, but an even more disturbing factor for the economy's outlook was the publication today of a new government report showing that businesses plan to boost investment at a substantially slower rate than in 1977.

The Department of Labour reported that wholesale prices, seasonally adjusted, rose by 0.5 per cent last month, after an 0.7 per cent increase in November. Wholesale prices increased 5.9 per cent in 1977, but the trend suggests that inflation is now accelerating.

This impression is confirmed by the department's index of finished goods prices, which registered a gain of 0.7 per cent in December, after an increase of 0.4 per cent in November. The index rose by 6.6 per cent last year.

The Department of Commerce reported that its survey of business spending intentions showed that investment in plant and equipment was likely to grow by 10.1 per cent in nominal terms in 1978, following an increase of 13.7 per cent in 1977. When inflation is discounted it would appear that investment will rise by 4.5 per cent compared with about 8 per cent last year.

British Aerospace exports likely to exceed £1,000m

Exports of British aircraft industry products are likely to have reached a record £1,000m during 1977, according to figures published yesterday by the Society of British Aerospace Companies.

The 1976 figure was £950m, and it appears as if the final figure for last year could be around £1,020m.

Exports for November totalled £89m, which was £11m up on the same month of 1976. Up to the end of November, Britain had exported £443m worth of aircraft and parts, and £401m worth of engines and parts, including 869 new engines, and 1,170 refurbished engines.

The EEC was the best customer for aircraft and parts, with £132m worth of business, while the United States imported the highest total of engines and parts (£142m).

Commercial vehicle sales up 8 pc last year

Commercial vehicle sales in Britain last year rose by almost 8 per cent over 1976, according to figures published today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Sales totalled 225,222, and Ford—with sales of 70,265—retained its number one position in the market, revealing a penetration of 31.2 per cent.

Importers increased their share from 14 to 16.5 per cent —a large part of the rise due to increasing numbers of car-derived vans and light trucks arriving from Japanese manufacturers like Datsun, Honda, Mazda and Toyota.

In the overall commercial field, British Leyland had sales of 57,403 to give them a market share of 25.5 per cent, followed by Bedford with 19.1 per cent, with sales of 43,047.

Chrysler sold 14,461 vehicles, 6.5 per cent of the total market. British Leyland led the light end of the market with sales of 23,076 equal to 31.9 per cent. Ford sold 19,214, or 26.5 per cent.

In brief

North Sea fields Smaller reserves in

A downward revision of recoverable oil reserves in the Piper and Claymore fields of the North Sea was announced yesterday following review by independent consultants.

Thomson North Sea, which has a 20 per cent interest in the fields, said the Piper reserves had been revised to 618 million barrels from the previous estimate of 693 million. The estimate for Claymore is now put at 404 million barrels compared with 410 million previously.

MERGER CLEARANCE

Mr Roy Hattersley is not referring National Enterprise Board merger with certain assets of Fairey to Monopolies Commission.

Accountants qualify DoT report

By Our Financial Staff

Giving its views on the Department of Trade Green Paper on company reports the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies says it recognizes that the issues raised need consideration but has doubts about many of the detailed proposals.

The accountancy bodies are said to be in favour of the statutory inclusion in reports of a statement of source and application of funds, as well as the disclosure of leasing and hire-purchase commitments and information about short-term borrowings.

But virtually all the other proposals are rejected before research and practical trials have been carried out.

The accountants draw attention to the distinction between disclosure necessary for a "true and fair view" and supplementary information, and suggest the latter could be dispensed with for smaller companies.

Commenting on the DoT proposals relating to the latest EEC directive on public companies, the accountants suggest existing large private companies should have to match public companies' disclosure standards.

In its comments yesterday the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators said it was in broad agreement with much of the Green Paper.

However, it criticized the proposals for further disclosure on research and development spending, international trade, energy usage and further disaggregation of results.

The institute also suggested that brief biographical information should be given regarding directors who are due for re-election at annual meetings.

Finally, the institute called for the establishment of a panel to advise the Dot on disclosure requirements.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Railway manning and the Transport Department

From Mr Richard Hope

Sir, I understand that British Rail's chairman, Mr Peter Parker, was asked by the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr William Rodgers, to call round at his office on the afternoon following publication of my article in Business News on January 11, and explain how it was that a confidential exchange of views on industrial relations strategy had reached a wider audience than *originally intended.*

No doubt Mr Parker drew Mr Rodgers's attention to certain occasions in the past when his own departmental security had not proved impervious as regards topics of railway interest.

I would not wish to take sides; it is amazing how many people will phone up when there is skullduggery afoot of which they disapprove. I merely ask your readers to reflect on one point. If there *were indeed no interference by* the transport department in the Class 56 manning issue, as Mr Parker insisted in his letter to you on January 12, how could there have been a serious breach of security either at Marsham Street or Marylebone?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HOPE,
Editor,
Railway Gazette,
Dorset House,
Stamford Street,
London, SE1 9LU.
January 12.

From Mr Dave Bowman

Sir, Why did Richard Hope continually refer to drivers' assistants as firemen, in his article in your paper on January 11, when he must know that firemen disappeared from the railways with the elimination of the steam engine? Clearly, he used the term to mislead and give the uninformed public the impression that the unions are maintaining a reactionary attitude to modern methods of manning and operation.

Drivers' assistants are necessary because they are the drivers of the future. These men must acquire not only a high *technical* knowledge and skill, but, just as important, a detailed knowledge of signalling systems, station layouts, junction working and gradients over which they are to drive.

If management were to adopt Richard Hope's proposition that there will never be a second man on a locomotive, one must ask: Where are the future drivers to come from and how would they acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to become drivers?

Hope's story about intrigue between the Transport Secretary and BR is suspect and has little to do with the central issue of adequate and responsible manning arrangements. The essential fact remains that all manning questions must be decided between the unions and management.

There has never been a dispute regarding manning over the past 20 years that has not been overcome and agreement reached. I am certain the Class 56 disagreement will be solved as well.

Yours sincerely,
DAVE BOWMAN,
Former President of the National Union of Railwaymen and now a driver at Dundee,
30 Ashbank Road,
Dundee.
January 11.

'Industrial strategy': value of NEDO

From Mr Thomas Dalby

Sir, Dr Ralph Horwitz expresses scepticism about the "new industrial strategy" January 9) and doubts whether "this particular NEDO finery has any more substance than the Emperor's clothing". This is, of course, a splendid debating point, but an organization such as NEDO represents the sum of its constituent parts and its effectiveness or otherwise depends upon the ability of those parts to work together.

NEDO brings together management, trade unions and government and this is the first step towards the formulation of an industrial strategy. I cannot quite follow Dr Horwitz's concluding sentence of thirty-three words, but his "time horizon of probabilistic certainty" must surely depend upon the planning capacity of a body such as NEDO. He suggests no alternative.

Perhaps some of the "mystique" would have evaporated if more attention had been drawn during the past few years to the NEDO Discussion Papers. These valuable contributions to industrial knowledge are surely a necessary basis from which any strategy may be formulated and, instead of "the mystique of fancy modelling by mathematical sophistry", these papers deal with practical matters. For example, D. T. N. Williamson, FRS, in Discussion Paper 1 writes, ". . . I have tried to set down some thoughts from an engineer's, *rather than* an economist's, viewpoint, which have been arrived at by a process of self-education with the aim of forming a coherent picture of the situation in the engineering industry as it affects the national economy".

It seems possible that NEDO is merely another set of initials to many people and that much more could be done to explain its work and achievements.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS DALBY,
66 York Road,
Headington,
Oxford.
January 11.

From Mr G. Goodhardt

Sir, In the interest of "linguistic precision" and so as to avoid any hint of "sophistry" (whether mathematical or not), could Dr Horwitz (letters, January 9) make clear what he means by "a time horizon of probabilistic certainty"?

Yours faithfully,
G. GOODHARDT,
15 Hillcroft Crescent,
Wembley,
Middlesex HA9 8EF.
January 10.

Salaries and efficiency in the public sector

From Mr C. L. Fox

Sir, The views of Mr K. S. Burron (January 11) who asserts that the public service is more efficient than private industry, and thus deserves larger salaries (plus presumably, index-linked pensions and complete freedom from the fear of unemployment) are understandable now that Britain is rapidly becoming what in E Europe is *called a people's democracy;* but be is nevertheless mistaken, The public service is not more efficient: it is merely more efficient at concealing its inefficiency. Has he never heard of Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, and the use which government departments have made of it since 1911?

Yours sincerely,
C. L. FOX,
Heatherbrow,
Finchampstead Ridges,
Wokingham,
Berkshire.
January 11.

Gazumping: nonsense to talk of avarice

From Mrs Patricia L. Wilcox

Sir, Mr Philip Lee's reply of January 10 to my letter prompts me to say:

(1) I am not English.

(2) I am not a man.

(3) Keeping one's bond is not a virtue confined to men or the English!

Neither the buyer nor the seller has any protection till contracts are signed and exchanged—innumerable instances could be quoted on both sides of "broken bonds", as we all well know from experience.

No purchaser agrees "unequivocably" to buy your property for an agreed sum, etc, unless they have a "fool for a lawyer".

It is sheer nonsense to talk about "avarice" regarding the thing some called "gazumping", after the economic climate of the last four years, when interest rates on bridging/second mortgages peaked to 18 per cent; former matrimonial home's mortgages were declared non-tax deductible; and rates became payable on homes the building societies say must remain vacant (a British luxury). These and other pressures on sellers have kept prices artificially low on larger houses.

Does any other private industry have to function on 1973 selling prices?

We all know the lower end of the market has received special help from the Government and those prices have risen.

The low prices on large modern houses have been subsidized directly out of builders' hard-earned cash and private people's wages, etc; interest bills having reached enormous proportions.

Would those who scream "gazumping" like an even bigger bargain? A hungry man must be forgiven for his "avarice"!

Yours sincerely,
PATRICIA L. WILCOX,
84 Penrhos Road,
Bangor,
Gwynedd,
North Wales.
January 10.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE PLANS

White Paper foresees public sector spending at £4,000m

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

State industries are to lift their capital spending to £3,583m next year, and a further rise is expected in the following year, according to the White Paper on public expenditure, published yesterday.

The estimates show that *spending in 1979-80 will* amount to some £3,484m, and after remaining steady in the following year will rise again to nearly £4,000m in 1981-82.

But the estimates do not include any forecast of the spending programme for the British Steel Corporation beyond next year. The BSC is at the centre of a parliamentary controversy after this week's report on its activities by an all-party committee of MPs which called for a pruning of its capital spending programme.

The White Paper noted that the corporation would this year record a record loss (about £500m) and the scale of the investment programme will be determined after discussions with unions and Government.

The Treasury considers that the corporation will remain inside its £950m cash limit in the current financial year, but still maintain a major investment programme. Substantial expenditure will be required in the new financial year to complete present development plans and spending next year will be not less than £500m.

Commenting on the National Coal Board's investment programme over the next four years, the White Paper said lower levels of spending were expected over the first two years, but increases are foreseen in the second phase.

It revealed that the cost of the Plan for Coal has risen sharply and is now estimated to cost £3,710m (at March, 1977 prices) representing a rise of 29 per cent on the original estimates.

According to the White Paper the reason for the upward revision reflects initial underestimates caused by the NCB's lack of recent largescale investment experience and inclusion of additional projects to improve efficiency.

Both the electricity and the gas industries will remain inside their cash limits in the present financial year.

The Gas Corporation—as a result of increased tariffs last year—has been able to make substantial premature repayments to the National Loans Fund and expects to finance its entire spending programme from its own resources in the coming financial year.

Elsewhere in the energy field, the British National Oil Corporation is not being subjected to a cash limit in the new financial year. The report noted that future spending plans had not yet been assigned to specific projects and were contingent on investment decisions still to be made.

Oil and gas revenues accruing to BNOC in the year ahead will amount to an estimated £100m, and the organization's own equity oil from existing fields under development will be more than 8 million tons a year by 1981-82.

The latest estimates include provisions for British Shipbuilders and British Aerospace, which were established last year. The spending envisaged for British Shipbuilders next year largely reflects investment programmes already under way when the organization was created last July.

Elsewhere in the White Paper there are provisions for a redundancy scheme for the shipyards and the Government is expected to give a second reading to the Bill early next week. There is also provision for a maintenance of the Shipbuilding Intervention Fund, and the cost-escalation insurance scheme for the industry.

Dealing with the Post Office, the White Paper said the organization's telecommunications business is expected to finance almost all of its capital requirements from internally generated funds. The investment in telecommunications is expected to run at an average of £870m over the next four years. Spending on the postal side is likely to be marginally lower than in last year's White Paper forecasts.

British Airways intends to remain inside its cash limit on external finance of £71m this year. The fall in profits expected this year will be partially offset by a reduction in capital spending.

British Rail's programme will involve investment in high speed trains which are to be extended to some non-electrified inter-city routes und the purchase of new locomotives and wagons as part of its Speedlink freight service.

Public expenditure plans

£ million at 1977 survey prices

	1977–78 as in Cmnd 6721	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
Expenditure on programmes:					
Central government	39,573	41,655	41,990	42,418	42,570
Local authorities	15,307	15,493	15,719	15,890	15,992
Total general government	54,979	57,148	57,699	58,308	58,562
Certain public corporations[1]	993	952	1,012	1,002	1,015
Total expenditure on programmes	55,972	58,100	58,711	59,310	59,577
Contingency reserve	750	750	1,500	1,750	2,000
Total	56,722	58,850	60,211	61,060	61,577
Debt interest	2,500	2,900	1,900	1,800	1,600
Total public expenditure	59,222	60,850	62,111	62,860	63,177
Total programmes, contingency reserve and net overseas and market borrowing of nationalised industries	57,267	58,550	59,611	60,860	61,327

(1) Corporations whose capital expenditure is included in public expenditure: mainly the water authorities, the housing corporation and the new town development corporations. These corporations do not include the nationalised industries.

Allocation for Concorde declines steadily over next four years

By Malcolm Brown

Government spendin Concorde will tail off significantly over the next four years, according to the White Paper.

Provision for development work on the aircraft will fall to £17m in 1978-79, compared with £19m in 1977-78, and in the subsequent three years will be cut sharply, falling to £3m in 1981-82. Production expenditure on the project in 1978-79 will be down £6m to £16m, the provision for the following three years being £13m, £9m, and £10m.

The White Paper says that the forecasts for Concorde spending reflect a steady decline in net expenditure as the present authorized production programme is completed in 1978 and costs become confined to in-service support.

Whitehall estimates that spending on regional support and regeneration will rise from this year's £564m to £654m in 1978-79. A major component of this will be a £58m increase in regional development grants. Provision is also being made for a programme of factory building in *shipbuilding areas.*

The White Paper says that the build-up of the activities of the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies, set up to accelerate industrial and economic development, was slower than expected in 1976-77, the first full year of their operation.

But programmes increased in 1977 and for 1978-79 increased provision has been made for factory building. The allocation for the agencies in 1978-79 is put at £112m, compared with £90m in 1977-78 and £28m in 1976-77.

National Enterprise Board estimates are in cash terms rather than the constant price figures used elsewhere. Provision is made for loans and advances of public dividend *capital to the board.*

These figures provide for the maintenance throughout the next four years of the allocation given in last year's White Paper for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79—£275m a year—adjusted to take account of the expected underspending in 1977-78 and loan repayments.

Selective assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 will go up from 1977-78's figure of £91m to £166m in 1978-79, tailing off in subsequent years until it reaches £62m in 1981-82.

This encompasses assistance for counter-cyclical investment under the accelerated projects scheme, which closed in 1976; provision for a range of schemes to encourage the *modernization of key sectors of* industry and cash for the selective investment scheme.

Provision is made for support for British Leyland from 1977-78 onwards and loans and grants to Chrysler (United Kingdom) to help meet losses in 1977 and assist the company's investment programme.

The White Paper says that the aggregate of firm expenditure commitments in the Department of Industry does not reflect the full measure of the Government's intentions under the industrial strategy. The Government has therefore made provision, under the heading of 'future industrial support' for additional expenditure in future years which cannot yet be firmly allocated *to specific programmes.*

A sum of £24m has been allocated for 1978-79, and £55m in both 1979-80 and 1980-81. The main call on these funds is expected to be schemes of industrial support.

Industrial training will get more money in 1978-79. The estimates for this are up from 1977-78's £333m to £425m in 1978-79.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CATEGORY

£ million at 1977 survey prices

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
Current expenditure										
Wages and salaries	15,325	15,932	16,683	17,409	17,642	17,762	18,004	18,142	18,258	18,417
Other current expenditure on goods and services	9,074	9,222	9,389	9,661	9,333	9,411	9,529	9,801	10,088	10,171
Subsidies	2,122	3,624	5,520	4,576	4,098	3,557	3,260	3,115	3,058	3,008
Current grants to persons	11,641	11,641	12,295	13,358	13,988	14,650	15,602	15,795	16,155	16,345
Current grants to private bodies	859	939	995	1,059	1,092	976	1,047	1,053	1,059	1,080
Current grants abroad	487	631	396	552	847	1,034	1,342	1,440	1,556	1,558
Total excluding debt interest	39,508	41,989	45,267	46,615	46,901	47,389	48,812	49,346	50,174	50,576
Capital expenditure										
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	6,472	7,115	6,909	7,014	6,296	5,116	5,363	5,420	5,434	5,462
Increase in value of stocks	130	53	36	68	73	83	88	69	45	45
Capital grants	1,313	1,567	1,442	1,265	1,375	1,485	1,556	1,581	1,546	1,560
Net lending to the private sector	560	735	1,240	484	161	−26	130	153	232	250
Net lending to nationalised industries and some other public corporations[1]	2,129	452	1,230	1,425	552	727	1,737	1,897	1,678	1,418
Net lending to overseas governments	301	236	179	120	96	59	81	74	74	74
Drawings from United Kingdom subscriptions to international lending bodies	66	93	130	177	119	142	167	200	200	200
Other net lending and investment abroad	202	757	762	726	593	−109	150	−3	−76	11
Cash expenditure on company securities (net)	72	3	333	411	26	−556	3	2	2	2
Capital transfers abroad	126	49	199	16	6	10	13	12	—	—
Total	12,069	11,116	12,462	11,686	9,900	6,931	9,288	9,365	9,135	9,001
Contingency reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	750	1,500	1,750	2,000
Total	51,577	53,107	57,729	58,301	56,201	54,320	58,850	60,211	61,060	61,577
Debt interest	913	1,062	907	1,169	1,662	1,900	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,600
Total	52,490	54,169	58,636	59,470	57,863	56,220	60,850	62,111	62,860	63,177

[1] The principal corporations other than nationalised industries are the National Enterprise Board and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME

£ million at 1977 survey prices

	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82
1 Defence	6,481	6,370	6,123	6,448	6,364	6,225	6,279	6,491	6,569	6,600
2 Overseas aid and other overseas services	1,185	1,275	1,183	1,466	1,155	1,351	1,722	1,940	1,978	1,962
3 Agriculture, fisheries, food and forestry	771	907	1,050	1,751	1,135	991	706	654	641	642
4 Trade, industry and employment:										
refinance of home shipbuilding and fixed rate export credit	747	874	672	797	676	−174	115	51	−114	−30
other	2,271	3,267	5,138	2,103	2,562	1,930[2]	2,776	2,632	2,769	2,547
5 Government lending to nationalised industries	2,165	364	1,116	1,347	370	420	1,340	1,550	1,550	1,100
6 Roads and transport	2,538	2,719	3,173	3,744	3,601	3,763	3,763	3,762	3,762	3,762
7 Housing	3,125	4,327	5,041	4,761	4,477	4,702	4,814	4,948	4,995	4,995
8 Other environmental services	2,704	2,986	2,877	2,928	2,662	2,594	2,626	2,643	2,657	2,657
9 Law, order and protective services	1,532	1,630	1,741	1,871	1,905	1,961	1,936	1,947	1,970	1,992
10 Education and libraries, science and arts	7,674	8,094	8,176	8,570	8,275	8,010	8,102	8,143	8,203	8,255
11 Health and personal social services	6,530	6,913	6,798	7,255	7,262	7,330	7,707	7,692	7,776	7,827
12 Social security	10,675	10,923	11,566	12,714	12,717	13,226	14,063	14,172	14,458	15,002
13 Other public services	968	781	968	1,095	1,127	1,211	1,251	1,268	1,295	1,314
14 Common services	802	787	940	945	950	955	980	993	996	1,022
15 Northern Ireland	1,302	1,368	1,676	1,727	1,737	1,742	1,719	1,711	1,704	1,805
Total programme	51,577	53,107	57,729	58,301	56,201	54,320	56,100	58,711	59,577	59,577
Contingency reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	750	1,500	1,750	2,000
Total	51,577	53,107	57,729	58,301	56,201	54,320	56,850	60,211	61,060	61,577
Debt interest	913	1,062	907	1,169	1,662	1,900	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,600
Total	52,490	54,169	58,636	59,470	57,863	56,220	58,850	62,111	62,860	63,177
Total programmes, contingency reserve and foreign and market borrowing of nationalised industries	51,340	53,401	57,761	59,154	57,035	54,570	56,750	59,611	60,860	61,327

[2] Net of £59 million for proceeds of sale of shares in the British Petrol, ple Company.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

No help for the market

Initial market reaction to the Government's plans for future public spending was that they looked more like a black than a white paper. But, on closer examination and many adjustments later, doubts over the effective size of the planned increases in public spending for 1978-79 began to recede—though one hardly need add that scepticism over the precision of the forecasting remains high.

As far as the gilt market is concerned, of course, the figures projected in the White Paper are not the figures that are going to matter. What is going to matter is the projection for the public sector borrowing requirement that comes in the Chancellor's Budget speech on the basis of his planned tax cuts.

Meanwhile, the market is grinding towards the end of a fairly unsettled week that can have brought little joy either to investors or the authorities. The further drop in MLR that some had been looking for late last week is clearly off for the time being; the new long "tap" has been left high and dry; and the international currency markets remain nervous and volatile.

English China Clays

An exporter feels the pressure

Big exporters are out of favour in the stock market these days. And, having indicated it was slowing down at the half-year stage, English China Clays has since underperformed the market by about a quarter. While full-year profits are up by 24¼ per cent at £30.5m, the shares are thus selling at only 8 times earnings at 80p and yield 6¾ per cent. Now that the pound is strong ECC is, admittedly, finding some protection from its continuing policy of invoicing its exports—which account for 80 per cent of clay production—in sterling. But the currency squeeze on its customers has already been such that a price increase on china clay abroad has so far been impossible.

The best ECC has managed is a 7½ per cent rise in the home market and a similar increase in the ceramic, plastics, rubber and paint businesses. Whether more price rises will be possible later clearly depends on sterling's strength, but without an increase the going will be hard. Volume, up from 2.3m to 2.6m tonnes last year, will be sluggish, and ECC's efforts to persuade papermakers to use a higher proportion of cheap clay in their paper are making little headway in view of the glut of pulp in the market.

So growth from china clay in 1978 seems likely to be marginal at best, and if ECC is to achieve any growth to speak of it will be in the form of a revival in the non-clay interests. Excluding capital profits in the transport division, these had a miserable year in 1977.

Despite nearly £1m from acquisitions their trading profits fell by £1m to £6.8m, but in the present year ought to show recovery. ECC's shares may already be low in historic rating terms, but with profits growth unlikely to match the rate of inflation this is not yet the time to be buying the shares.

Harrisons & Crosfield's

Leaving nothing to chance

Harrisons & Crosfield's increased alternative cash offer from 78.5p a share to 82p a share for Harcros Investment Trust (the three-for-thirteen share offer remains the same) seems to show that the group is leaving nothing to chance.

H & C was forced into paying the higher price having picked up an extra 10.7 per cent at the higher price, mainly from M & G, and is paying a premium of 9½ per cent over net asset value. H & C admits that Harcros has a strategic value to the group—as I pointed out a month ago before the bid was made—since it has important holdings in other group companies—such as nearly 16 per cent of Castlefield, 11 per cent of Killinghall, 9 per cent of London Sumatra and 4.4 per cent of Harrisons Malaysia Estates, based on figures published a year ago.

The timing of the Harcros bid seems hardly coincidental since H & C had just been forced into a defensive bid for Malayalam because of the unwelcome attention paid to it by McLeod Russel—which outside shareholders or go for a minimum of 50 per cent (the Harcros bid is now conditional on receiving only more than 50 per cent of the shares).

stands to make a gross profit of about £1m if it takes the cash option. Although none of the ther companies in the H & C empire seems vulnerable to predators at the moment, it is possible that over a period of time H & C may start mopping up the

● *Two institutional shareholders of Allied Polymer, Scottish Provident and M & G, together accounting for just under 4¾ per cent of the equity, say they will not accept the 50p a share bid terms from BTR. Their case—which is contested by AP and its advisers Rothschilds—is that given AP's rather erratic history, shareholders were not provided with sufficient information on which to base a proper judgment of the terms.*

Specifically, there was no forecast for 1977. Without entering into the merit or otherwise of the institutions' claim this looks like the sort of action which major investors should be taking when they have reason to be dissatisfied. The snag is that Scottish Provident, which issued a statement only last night, and M & G have left it very late in the day.

The agreed bid from BTR is already unconditional, at least 87 per cent of the equity having been committed. Compulsory purchase of the minority under section 209 of the Companies Act must be the outcome. The point surely is that while institutional action of this kind is to be encouraged, most institutions still have much to learn about how to organize an effective protest.

Scottish & Newcastle

Lager output is increasing

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries has nothing to be ashamed of in its 8 per cent profits rise to £22.1m in the six months to October. Its rating, however, with a yield of 7.4 per cent on the shares at 64p 1½ points above the sector average, continues to reflect worries over S & N's long-term growth.

Since beer drinkers turned from a growing preference for Keg beers, which had been S & N's strength, to lager, and to a lesser extent, to "traditional" beers, S & N has underperformed the other majors. This may have been over done. The 4 per cent drop in volume in its beer sales during the period, the group estimates, is not far out of line with that of the industry and can be partly explained by the effects of industrial trouble at suppliers.

Lager production is increasing, with a high proportion of the £40m of capital spending going to increased capacity this year. Lager sales by S & N are still less



Mr Peter Balfour, chairman of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries.

than the industry average of a quarter of total beer sales, and it should have potential for taking its fair share of an increasing market, particularly in its traditionally strong output to free trade.

Growth in the half has been helped by the acquisition of the Kensington Palace Hotel and indeed, most of the increase in profits seems to have come from the non-beer activities. With a strengthening pound, hotels may not be as strong in the second-half and it is groups like Allied, rather than S & N, which stands to benefit most from non-beer activities in 1978 as consumer spending leads to trading up into wines and spirits.

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent, on the latest research into electric lighting

Twilight of the filament bulb

The alleged deficiencies of the lighting industry and its products came under renewed public scrutiny this week, as the Select Committee on Science and Technology continued its investigation into "the durability and efficiency of discharge and filament lamps" by questioning witnesses from Philips, Crompton and Osram (GEC).

Subjects covered included the comparative lives of British and American lamps, the qualities and defects of long-life bulbs, and the alleged lack of competition between the main British suppliers.

All three companies' top executives were as one in stressing that, long life or short life, all filament lamps (the kind used in most light fittings in the home) are basically inefficient in converting electricity into light.

Hence the general move away from filament lamps and towards the more efficient discharge lamps in industry, commerce and public area lighting.

Discharge lamps, of which the fluorescent tube is a familiar example, use the radiation emitted by a gas-filled tube when an electric current passes through it. There are various types, using mercury or sodium vapour as the gas and operating at either high or low pressure.

The variations in efficiency between filament and discharge lamps are great, according to figures quoted to the committee by Mr I. F. Davies, technical manager of Philips lighting division.

With light output expressed in lumens, the tungsten filament lamp gives 12 or 13 lumes per watt; tungsten halogen 25 or 26 lumens per watt; fluorescent tubes 80 to 90 lumens per watt; high-pressure sodium lamps (using spin-off technology from the United States space programme) over 120 lumens per watt; and, "the most efficient lamp known in the world", the low-pressure sodium lamp (the familiar yellow street light) at more than 180 lumens per watt.

There is little scope for making filament lamps more efficient, that is, more economical in their use of electricity, the industrialists told the committee.

"The technology has reached the end of its range", declared Mr Ivor Cohen of Philips. "You really should move away from tungsten filament bulbs if you want efficiency", said Mr John Birch, of Crompton. We've done research on tungsten lamps—and we've looked at other materials for filaments—and the results have been very small", commented Mr Pat Sansom of Osram (GEC).

This fact has been reflected in the widespread move away from filament lamps and towards the adoption of the more-efficient discharge-type lighting in offices, factories and public buildings.

Where filament lamps *are* used in industry, incidentally, the cost of labour in replacing bulbs can make the extra cost of the long-life bulbs worthwhile. (As, indeed, inconvenience or difficulty for old people can make them worthwhile in domestic use.)

Thus on energy-saving grounds, which also means reduced cost to the user, there would be benefits in moving from filament to discharge lighting in the home. This has already happened in kitchens and bathrooms, but tubes are not generally acceptable for living rooms.

Enormous energy savings are possible. Britain's energy bill for lighting could be cut by 30 per cent with the adoption of more effective methods, a Philips witness suggested. If domestic users changed from filament lamps to fluorescent tubes, an Osram executive opined, the saving would be equivalent to perhaps half the output of a Drax B power station.

Another striking indication of the inefficiency of filament lamps is given by the following industry estimate. About 50 per cent of the energy used for lighting (domestic, industrial and commercial) goes into filament lamps. Yet this 50 per cent of the energy input produces only 15 to 20 per cent of the total light output.

One hope for the future of domestic lighting, given the apparently dim prospects for further technological advance in conventional tungsten filament lamps, is that a role may be found for tungsten-halogen lamps. They would be more expensive but would give both longer life and more efficiency. So far they are available in high-power versions only.

To move down from 1,500 watts to 300 watts with tungsten-halogen has taken 20 years, Mr Sansom reminded the committee. But it was hoped that lower-power units suitable for domestic use would be developed.

In an article in New Scientist last summer David Meiklejohn, an engineer at Edinburgh University alleged that the rated lives of British discharge lamps could and should be doubled or trebled to bring them in line with American practice.

Mr Birch dealt with this one before the committee this week. The "rated life" was calculated in different ways in the two countries, he said.

In Britain, a sample of about 5 per cent of lamps was tested, and the rated life was defined as the time after which the average light output dropped to 80 per cent of the initial value.

In the United States, the rated life was the time at which 50 per cent of a large number of lamps failed to operate.

That was why the rated life of an American discharge lamp might be 24,000 hours and a British one 6,000 hours, he said. It was wrong to assume that the British lamp was inferior.

The emotive subject subject of long-life bulbs remains somewhat obscure. The industry argues that customers have the choice (compared with standard 1,000-hour lamps the long-life versions are about 20 per cent more expensive and produce 20 per cent less light output); but in general they are choosing the standard ones for domestic use.

For industrial and commercial use, where replacement can be expensive it pays to go for longer life. Overall, the choice depends on the customer and the application.

As for allegations of a lack of competition, the industry (whose history includes two Monopolies Commission inquiries) is insisting that nothing irregular is goin gon at present.

Yes, there was a prices agreement between companies a long time ago, said Mr C. J. Scott of Crompton, but there is nothing like that now. Suggestions that a cartel operation had kept down the lives of lamps for the domestic consumer, and that standards were "bent" to the advantage of the manufacturers were both untrue, said Mr Sansom.

Have American trade unions lost their touch?

This year will be a most important one for America's trade unions. They are widely seen as having lost much of their political power and indeed President Carter is showing far less respect for the AFL-CIO trade union organization than has traditionally been the case for Democratic Party leaders. The unions are now striving to demonstrate that they still have a big voice in setting the nation's governmental policies.

In the coming months, the AFL-CIO will be tested as it seeks to win support from the Congress and the White House for its long shopping list of legislative demands. The degree of influence that the unions still can exert will also be tested as they strive to ensure that their candidates are victorious in November's congressional elections.

The AFL-CIO claims to speak for all employed United States workers and the millions of Americans seeking jobs and not just for the 13,700,000 members of its affiliated unions. But these unions have been losing members in the last couple of years, not gaining them and for many American workers the AFL-CIO is an establishment group that has increasingly lost touch with the young and the modestly paid worker.

Many of the union leaders are old and prosperous and seemingly content to sit back and smoke large cigars and recall the battles of the past. To a good number of workers the leadership of the unions is symbolized by George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO. He is 83, earning a princely $110,000 (£57,000) a year and autocratic.

When Mr Meany speaks very few in the leadership of the AFL-CIO dare to argue with him. He devotes, it often seems, as much of his time to matters relating to human rights in the Soviet Union and peace in the Middle East, as to the nation's unemployment problems and the welfare of those he is elected to represent.

Few speakers at the recent AFL-CIO twelfth biennial "Constitutional Congress" ventured to open their addresses without paying tribute to the brilliant leadership of Mr Meany. The executive published a massive list of conference resolutions, all received Mr Meany's blessing and all were passed without the slightest indication of any opposition.



Mr George Meany, AFL-CIO chief: questionable whether his organization can fulfil the aspirations of the majority of America's 96m workers

The conference was not the venue for constructive and open public debate on the key labour problems of today, but rather it was an opportunity for politicians and trade union leaders to pay homage to Mr Meany and to make set piece speeches of tedious length in favour of such highly predictable things as higher living standards, full employment and protection from foreign trade competition.

A few union leaders privately criticized Mr Meany and lamented that under his continued leadership the AFL-CIO is becoming estranged from many ordinary union members. But none of these critics had the courage to complain openly on the conference floor itself.

Clearly the dictatorial manner in which the AFL-CIO is being run is the chief reason why the United Auto Workers Union has refrained from seeking membership and no doubt the AFL-CIO will face internal dissension and conflict once the iron grip of Mr Meany is released.

The successor to Mr Meany is the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr Lane Kirkland, who for the last few years has held the number two post in the organization and who, prior to this appointment, was Mr Meany's executive assistant for 14 years. When his day comes to take the helm he is likely to discover that many of the union leaders who sit on the AFL-CIO's 35-member executive council will want to have a larger voice in setting the organization's policies.

It is likely that the biggest test of all for the AFL-CIO in the not too distant future will come from within. Mr Meany has been in hospital several times in the recent past. He cannot remain in charge for many more years and it is now a matter of intense speculation as to just what will happen to the organization once Mr Kirkland becomes president.

Despite its image and its problems the AFL-CIO still has much influence, although just how much will be determined by the political battles in the year ahead. Certainly Governor Jerry Brown of California, who undoubtedly has hopes of getting to the White House one day, would not have spent a great many hours with conference delegates if he did not want their full support in his future political campaigns.

President Carter almost certainly made a blunder in becoming the first Democratic President to refuse an invitation to speak at the AFL-CIO's conference.

Some indication of the American labour movement's political power is reflected in the 1976 election results. The unions provided much cash for candidates and, often more importantly, they supplied scores of campaign assistants.

The AFL-CIO notes that its presidential candidate won as did 19 of its 28 candidates for the United States Senate, 263 of its 365 candidates for the House of Representatives and nine of its 14 candidates for state governorships.

The goals that the AFL-CIO executive have set, which were all rubber-stamped and loudly applauded at its conference, are quite ambitious. The chief priority is higher employment and here, above all, the unions want more expansionary fiscal and monetary policies.

Even though Dr Arthur Burns is being replaced as chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, as Mr Meany desired, it is unlikely that Mr William Miller, the next chairman will push ahead with the easy money policies that the union are now demanding. On the fiscal front, however, it may well be that trade union pressure will succeed in raising the level of cuts that President Carter proposes and the unions will be quite content if the total volume of such cuts is in the neighbourhood of $30,000m.

The unions also want increased public works and public housing programmes and a big urban renewal plan. On each front the Carter Administration and the Congress is likely to be responsive, but only in a modest way and one that falls far short of the desires of both the unions and the leading black American organizations.

The unions have already received support from the House of Representatives and the Administration for changes in the nation's labour laws and the Senate is bound to give its support before long. The changes are important and, among other things, they will help the unions to strengthen their organizing efforts, especially in such traditionally anti-trade union areas of the country as the southern states.

One of the toughest battles will centre on the AFL-CIO's trade protection programme. The unions are striving for the sort of protectionism that could seriously weaken the world economy and America's foreign alliances and the Carter Administration is going to fight the unions on this issue. However, the unions have much support for their aims in the Congress and from an international perspective few policy issues in the United States in the next few months will be as important as this one.

In addition, the AFL-CIO is campaigning for improvements in general unemployment compensation, social security coverage, pensions and general reform of the welfare system. The creation of some kind of national health scheme in the United States is also high on the list of trade union objectives and serious debate on this will start in the coming year at the White House and in the Congress.

America's trade unions are not interested in nationalizing industries or in waging political battles to win greater equality of income distribution. These are by no means socialist organizations and today many of their leaders would probably feel more comfortable on the front bench of the British Conservative Party, than among the leadership of the Labour Party.

America's trade unions have over the years scored important achievements and to no small extent the increases in living standards of Americans, be they black or white, are due to the vigorous leadership of Mr Meany and his colleagues. But the structure of United States business is changing and millions of young people are leaving school to find that there are no jobs available to them and thus the AFL-CIO faces new challenges.

It is questionable whether the AFL-CIO can meet these challenges and win the confidence of a much higher proportion of America's labour force of over 96 million people.

Frank Vogl

Business Diary: Paternoster's first lady • King's evidence

Members of the Paternoster, a men-only publishers' luncheon club, was addressed by a woman speaker yesterday for the first time—at anything other than the annual ladies fixture—since the club was founded by Dennis Wheatley and others in 1933.

"Horror of horrors", said the chairman Edwin Buckhalter, "we welcome here today a woman speaker. What is this club coming to? The answer is: 1978".

He was introducing Maureen Duffy, poet, novelist, playwright and biographer. If the previous male speakers are as good as she was, the Paternoster is indeed a lucky club.

Surveying the remains of the prawn cocktail, escalope of veal and black cherry flan, Miss Duffy observed wryly that if this was how publishers normally fared at lunchtime then they ate better than the primary producer, the author.

The fault, she said, lay with authors themselves for keeping out of politics for so long. One result was that they had been trying without success since the 1950s to be paid for library borrowings of their books.

She ended on an optimistic note, saying that authors now had their own TUC-affiliated union—the Writers' Guild (of which she is an executive member).

The Government was now studying writers' proposals for the distribution of money by the Arts Council, based on a sample of public library borrowings.

Miss Duffy's latest book is The Passionate Shepherdess (Cap, £7.50), a biography of Aphra Behn, who Miss Duffy believes was the first women professional writer.

The Paternoster has twice voted by narrow margins to limit membership to men, but has ditched the annual ladies' luncheon in favour of admitting women as guests.

Next, another in Business Diary's, occasional series "Where are they now?"

John King, former President Nixon's special ambassador to the Osaka World Trade Fair in 1970 and the man who tried to acquire Investors Overseas Services before Robert Vesco took control of IOS, is no longer in his counting house.

King has just failed in his final attempt to avoid prison. Next week the former multi-millionaire from Denver, Colorado will start a one-year sentence for Canadian Arctic Oil and gas lease frauds.

King and former IOS executives bought land in the Arctic and claimed that it was rich in energy reserves to increase its value. The gain in the land value not only provided desperately needed profits for IOS, but also boosted the assets of King resources, the company that King was gearing-up to take over IOS.

In the event last-minute withdrawals of promised support by United States banks deprived King of the chance to rule the Cornfeld empire.

King's company went bankrupt and after protracted legal wrangles the former friend of Nixon was sentenced to prison. King tried unsuccessfully the other day to convince a New York City judge that prison



would retard his recovery from a 1976 stroke.

The judge, Marvin Frankel, ordered King to serve time at the federal medical centre in the prison at Springfield, Missouri, saying: "Having commanded extraordinary wealth, including millions of dollars fraudulently, Mr King, despite huge reverses, seems able still to have the means sufficient for lavish medical resources far beyond those available to the run of citizens, with or without criminal convictions."

■ A row about EEC bumbling that broke out on British quaysides over the new year is being kept on the boil by Stanley Crossick.

Crossick is a pro-EEC international lawyer who advises both importers and exporters who need to keep an eye on EEC anti-dumping legislation. He is also an official of the Consultative Committee of the Bars and Law Societies of the European Community (CCBE).

Crossick is drawing up a report on the confusion that ensued when on New Year's Eve, the EEC published seven new anti-steel dumping instruments, all but one of them instantly applicable to Britain.

The editions of the Community's journal publishing the instrument were not available in London until January 9 and 10.

In Paris, however, the French language edition was available by January 4, as was an English-language edition the following day.

Crossick's report, which will contain proposals for speeding up the dissemination of new EEC legislation, may go after consultation with the Law Society either to a society committee, to the CCBE or even to the commission itself.

■ Robin Leigh Pemberton, the newish chairman of National Westminster Bank has been head-hunting to some effect. He has persuaded our former ambassador in France and until last year one of the first two British members of the European Commission, Sir Christopher Soames, to become a non-executive director.

The two men had not met previously. Leigh Pemberton apparently just wrote to Sir Christopher with the invitation a couple of months ago. He said yesterday that "I am delighted that Sir Christopher has agreed to become a director for I feel that his international experience will enable him to make a most generous contribution to the bank's future growth, particularly overseas".

Sir Christopher is not a complete newcomer to City banking. He was appointed a non-executive director of blue-blooded merchant bank N M Rothschild & Sons last June, when he said yesterday "I am gradually beginning to find my feet". Uncharacteristically he was reticent about dismissing what he will do at NatWest.

Earlier this week Sir Christopher gave evidence to the Commons committee investigating the Think Tank's recommendations for the pruning of Britain's diplomatic representation overseas.

In view of the growing importance of the contributions from subsidiaries abroad to clearing bank profits, it would be surprising if National Westminster did not draw on his wide experience of European affairs.

Slowboat to China corner: a reader in Hongkong reports that the British Tourist Authority has a funny way of making money out of would-be tourists from overseas. Planning a trip here he wrote to the BTA enclosing 40p so that the bumf he wanted could be sent by business air mail. The BTA sent him a timetable of events (36 small pages in black-and-white), with a bill for £1.50 for the publication plus a further 10p towards the cost of air mail postage. Only they sent the brochure by surface mail at a cost of 8½p. A 31½p profit for our growing reserves certainly, but perhaps one less visitor this summer?

The Trans-Oceanic Trust Limited

Managed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 120 Cheapside, London EC2 on Thursday 2 February 1978 at 10.30 a.m.

Extract from the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 October 1977.

The Directors would like to bring to the attention of shareholders that the current year marks the Jubilee of the Trans-Oceanic Trust Limited. The Company was incorporated on 24 January 1928. It seems appropriate to point to various landmarks which have been achieved for the first time by the Company as it enters its Jubilee year; namely, the total net assets have exceeded £30 million; the net assets have exceeded £2 per share; revenue available for Ordinary shareholders exceeded £600,000, and finally the dividend is at a new high level of 5 pence per share net.

Salient Points	At 31.10.77	Year ended 31.10.77 %
Net Asset Value (assuming full Conversion of the Loan Stock)	224.50p	+34
Middle Market Price (Stock Exchange Daily Official List)	159p	+62
Dividends per share (net)	5.00p	+19
Retail Price Index		+14

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretaries, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 48 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4EJ

Ulster job hopes rise despite new closure

By Robert Rodwell

As Mr John Concannon, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office, returned from an eight-day industrial promotion tour of the United States yesterday optimistic about prospects of new American investment in the province, *Belfast was told of the closure* of another manufacturing plant.

Spillers, the foods group, announced that its petfood factory in south Belfast would be closed in April because of declining demand and the 109 employees would become redundant. Spillers will concentrate future production on its two larger plants in England and Scotland.

Mr Concannon said he hoped for one or two positive investment decisions to be announced by American concerns within the next few weeks. It had not been as difficult as on an earlier visit to the United States to interest American bankers and industrialists in investing in Ulster.

"In general, they have been very responsive to our new package of investment incentives, and we are at present on the boardroom tables of several *important American firms.*"



Mr John Concannon

Mr Concannon said one of the three Houston-based oilfield equipment companies with manufacturing operations in Belfast was considering further expansion. This is believed to be Camco, the engineering group which employs 230 people.

Cairo talks warned of tanker funding danger

Cairo, Jan 11

A suggestion that Arab oil income should be used to fund schemes to resolve the world tanker crisis stirred controversy on the second day of the Sea Trade's Conference on Arab Shipping in Cairo yesterday.

Three hundred delegates from 29 countries are attending the conference, the first of its kind in the Arab world.

Mr Jim Davis, director of Kleinwort Benson, the London bankers, warned delegates that although tanker ownership represented the most logical way for Arab nations to participate in world shipping, the possibility of their ordering new tankers and ignoring the effects of such a policy on the freight market could pose dangers.

If the Arab nations wanted a reasonable return on their investment and could not at present "sensibly" directly invest in shipowning, then Arab funds should be channelled into schemes which have some prospect of resolving the tanker crisis.

The main possibilities were segregated ballast tanks, accelerated scrapping of tankers, and assisted lay-up whereby owners would receive loans to put their ships in lay-up, repayable when the ships were reactivated.

The results would be a reduction in marine pollution, boosted shipbuilding employment, and ultimately reduction in the tanker surplus and an improved freight market.

Arag gshrdlumcfwyp

Arab funds were of sufficient size to underwrite one or more of these schemes.

"If the Arab nations want their investment in shipping to be profitable an improvement in the tanker market must be generated", he said.

Mr Fadhel Khan, general manager, Gulftainer, said from the floor: "Mr Davis is asking the Arabs to establish a charitable organization to save various industries in crisis. It is not only shipping that s in crsis.

"Arabs are living in under developed conditions. We ought to consider priorities. Should we pay $5,000m to resolve a crisis not remotely the fault of the Arabs."

Mr Davis said: "I don't think the Arabs alone should solve this problem. Other nations shold contribute.

"I think the spin-off from shipping in considerable. The ghastly overhang in the tanker market has far-reaching effects. I think the shipping problem is a great one and should take it's place in the priorities."

Asked how reinvestment would be controlled if the market picked up to avoid a replay of the present crisis, Mr Davis said: "One hopes that people have learnt their lessons and that the recklessness will not be repeated."

Mr John McTaggart, director of Dominion International Services, told the conference that many joint ventures set up with the Arabs since 1974 had not lived up to expectations.

"Shipping deals have not been exempt from the list of failures", he said. One or two sizable names have emerged with a somewhat tarnished image.

"With more expertise today on the Arab side they will almost certainly cast their net both wider afield and with far greater discretion."

He forecast an increase in joint Arab ventures. United Arab Shipping, set up by six Arab governments, "could well develop into one of the world's largest operators of general cargo ships", he predicted.

Mr Ian Foster, managing director of Galbraith Wrightson, London brokers, said the timing of the Arab penetration into the shipping industry was ideal. With a depression in the market modern ships could be purchased for a fraction of their building cost, he said.

"However even bargains can be expensive if purchased with little forethought as to ultimate use", he pointed out.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Gailey Grp dispute bites hard as J F Nash slides

By Michael Clark

Shares of J. F. Nash Securities, the caravan distributor and packaging group, fell 3p to 65p yesterday following the news that pre-tax profits for the year to September 30, had dipped from £903,000 to £717,000.

Turnover of the Kettering-based group climbed from £14.87m to £17.17m so pre-tax margins tumbled from 6 per cent to 4.17 per cent. Earnings a share are 15.54p compared with 13.29p and the board are proposing a final dividend of 4.0p, making a total for the year *of 7.84p gross compared with* 7.02p for the corresponding period. The group no longer makes provision for deferred tax as, in the opinion of the board, stock levels and capital investment programmes will continue at current or increasing levels for the foreseeable future.

A blow to the group's figures came from the caravan distribution subsidiary, Gailey Group, which halved its profits contribution.

The substantial fall in trading profits of Gailey Group resulted not only from a forced change of distribution and franchise policy, but also because of an abnormally low level of retail sales of caravans throughout the country in the late spring and early summer. All the group's other subsidiaries increased their profits satisfactorily during the year. The pre-tax profits also include a sum of £74,000 from the group's recent acquisition Reliant Motor.

During the year the group, with one exception, has sold all its associated company and *minority interests*

At the half-way stage pre-tax profits slipped slightly from £148,000 to £141,000 although turnover rose by 8 per cent to £5.95m. The dispute between Gailey Group and its main supplier, Ace Belmont International, had a much greater impact on profits than was forecast. However a better-than-expected performance by the group's packaging division, Barpak, managed to cushion the *slide.*

Income rise for Equity & Law

New life business announced by Equity & Law reflect the *continued trend away from* whole-life non-profit business following changes in initial commision and the introduction of new types of contract to which reference was made in the chairman's statement last year.

In particular the new contracts linked to investment funds introduced during the year have contributed £2.6m in single premiums. In addition new annual premium income from group pensions business showed a god increase in new annual premiums at £14.2m compared with £14.1m in 1976 and a large increase in new single premiums at £15.1m (£11.0m). Of the new annual premiums £9.6m (£10.1m) were under life policies and £4.6m (£4.0m under annuity contracts. Of the new single premiums £6.1m (£4.0m) were under life policies and £9.0m (£7.0m) under annuity *contracts.*

Total new sums assured were £777.9m (£892.4m) made up of £636.6m (£752.3m) under individual policies, £36.7m (£24.3m) under new group policies and £104.6m (£115.8m) increments to existing group policies.

New annuities of £18.5m (£21.8m), including £1.7m (£1.5m) under individual contracts, were granted.

Business issued by the National Employers Life Group during 1977 yielded record new premiums for the group. New annual premiums in respect of life, health, pensions and unit linked business rose in respect of life, heath, pensions and unit linked business rose to £6.2m net of reassurance (£5.9m(and single primiums from life and pensions business increased to £1.9m (£0.78m).

Peak £18m by Merc Credit

In the year to September 30 last, pre-tax profits of Mercantile Credit, a members of the aBrclays Group, more than than doubled to a best-ever £18.11m, against £6.94m in the previous year.

In his statement as chairman, Mr A. Victor Adey said the growth in the total portfolio "has been achieved by an increase in our long-established consumer business combined with the addition to our *industrial portfolio of that relat*ing to aBrclays Export & Finance Com, which business was merged with ours from January, 1977."

The profit of the enlarged group is £15.9m which includes the profit of BEAFCO for nine months and compares with the £6.9m earned by the Mercantile Group in 1976 and the separate earnings of BEAFCO for that year of £5.6m.

To this profit is added a credit of £2.2m from the exceptional provisions made in 1974 and 1975 against the property portfolio.

In September, Merchantile Credit's issued capital was increased, and loan capital reintroduced. The preference capital has been converted to ordinary capital, the share premium account has been capitalized and Barclays have subscribed £3m of new ordinary capital to bring the company's total issued capital up to £27m.

The capital base was supplemented by £12.7m of loan stock while Mercantile Credit was a publicly-quoted company. Following repayment of that sum in September, 1975, the company has received an injection of £17m of subordinated loan capital from Barclays repayable in 1984.

Stock markets

Shares hit by public spending plans

Nervousness accentuated by the Government's *White Paper* on public expenditure was the keynote in equities.

Early buying quickly gave way to light but persistent selling after the news came out with most dealers becoming more bearish as the day went on

Matters were not helped by possible confrontation on the industrial front where news that the firemen had agreed to return was more than offset by the prospect of potentially damaging clashes with both the power workers and the petrol tanker drivers.

Because of the worsening sentiment the *FT* Index had an erratic day. By 11 am it was a full point better but by 3 pm was 3.2 *below its overnight* level. Profit taking by stale "bulls" at the end of the account heightened the decline thereafter and by the close the index was a net 7.8 off at 479.4.

Gilts had a lively day with both shorts and longs reacting erratically to the economic and industrial news.

After opening about ½ better, short maturities slipped back on news of the Government's stepped-up plans. An attempted rally was scuppered by a Bank of England signal that it wanted no change in MLR today and they closed ¼ to ½ easier. "Longs", which saw a reasonable turnover, bobbed up and down with the value of sterling ending unchanged to ¼ better.

One cheering sector in an otherwise dull market was whisky stocks where speculative interest took some shares up as much as 6p.

With Distillers currently applying for a rise of up to 50p a bottle to bring United Kingdom prices into line with exports there is some thought that other groups could follow suit thus boosting the return on the pressured home sales.

However, with Distillers due to have their first discussions today with the EEC Commission since the abolition of their two-tier pricing policy, a relaxation of the ruling could see this sector ease. Distillers closed 4p down at 168p.

Bid rumours surrounding the smaller independent whisky groups added 6p to one of the day's active stocks Arthur Bell at one point, but by the end, it had eased back 4p to 230p. Highland Distillers added 1p to 151p while Tomatin, after going a penny better, closed unchanged at 154p.

The late decline hit the industrial leaders particularly hard. Beecham clocked up a 10p fall to 655p, Unilever was 8p off at 532p, Glaxo 7p lower at 398p and ICI six points off at 342p.

As investors started to take their profits on renewed fears over margins in the food sector Associated Dairies dipped 13p to 235p, Kwik Save slumped 10p to 203p, Fitch Lovell, lost 3p to 60p and Sainsbury itself, firm at first, closed 7p off at 183p.

After a Trust Houses Forte denial of a suggested counter-bid for Pontin's, the market is now putting the group forward as a possible suitor for the hand of Madame Tussaud's. However, director, Mr Donald Durban, said yesterday that the matter had never been discussed at board level. After hitting an all-time "high" of 65p, Tussaud's closed 2p off at 62½p, while THF held steady at 188p.

Among bid speculation in the whisky sector, there is some talk of a Grand Metropolitan interest in Highland Distillers. However Edinburgh broker, Bell, Lawrie Macgregor feels that HD would fight. Grand Met, one of the day's active stocks, closed 1½p easier at 106p.

These fears spilled over into stores where British Home Stores started to reflect its food interests and came under some pressure ending 6p lower at 212p. Elsewhere in the sector Marks & Spencer traded at a comparatively firm 135p after a mention while Burton 'A' went against the trend firming 3p to 115p on fresh takeover hopes. Gussies has been mentioned of late in this connexion and yesterday Sears was a name being mentioned. WH Smith, which is thought to have had a good Christmas and which also has travel interests, rose to the equivalent of a high for the year at one point in its new form. By the close, though easier, the shares were still 3p ahead at 168p.

Oils featured Oil Exploration which went to 286p at one point and closed at an unchanged 276p. The word is that the group might have hit a dry well in block 16/17 and there is also a widespread feeling that hopes of a bid are fading fast.

Thomson Organization was marked down 30p to 660p after the downward revision of estimates for the Claymore and Piper North Sea Fields. In an otherwise dull shipping sector Furness Withy continued to attract speculative support in spite of the denial in this report from European Ferries that it plans to sell its stake or make a bid. With Furness yielding so much less than its counterparts on the pitch dealers *still think that "some*thing is up."

Pauls & Whites, another mentioned here, went against the trend with a gain of 4p to 121p while top group Dunbee Combex added 8p to 148p after acquisition news. Further bid hopes had London Pavilian another 25p to the good at 325p and spurred interest in Piccadilly Theatre, up 7p to 80p, and Rivoli Cinemas which closed 25p better at 275p.

Speculative favourite Avon Rubber gained 4p to 192p and news of a substantial stake being acquired had Wace Group up 8p to 30p. It was the turn of Glynwed to succumb to profit taking after its recent speculative strength with the shares losing 2p to 106p while another in retreat was International Timber which dipped 4p to 131p after the denial reported here of any significant change in the ML Meyer stake.

Hestair rallied from weakness to end 4p ahead at 117p while Manchester Garages showed little response to its rights issue at 34p.

Sun Alliance at 600p and Royal Insurance at 412p may well be depressed in the short term as storm damage and flooding takes its toll of sout and south-east England—a area where both these group are strong.

The Government's increase spending plans did little t boost construction and buil ings. Richard Costain at 270 and Taylor Woodrow at 402 went 2p down while SGB 152p and Wimpey at 78 marked time on the day.

Investors were left perplexe by the welter of news fro Drake & Skull which closed u changed at 24½p. Results fro English China Clays, in lin with market expectations, adde 1p to the shares at 80p whil Scottish and Newcastle, also r porting, went down 3p to 64p i a dull brewing sector.

After easing earlier in th week Booker McConnell spurte

Housebuilder, Orme Develo ments had a lively sessio jumping 4p to 55½p in earl trading on a new flurry of tak over speculation. Dealer remain convinced that Messr Peter Whitfield and Robert Tay ner are keen to sell their 20 pe cent stake and that the group land bank could prove a majo attraction. The shares closed 53p.

5p ahead to 228p with dealer reporting steady buying of th stock. S. & W. Berisford ha also found a few buyers lately folowing its recent good figure and yesterday the shares hel their own at 220p.

Equity turnover on January 1 was £69.23m (14,399 bargains) According to Exchange Tel graph active stocks yesterda were BP, Burmah, Grand Me ropolitan, Rank, Shell, IC Marks & Spencer, Consolidate Gold Fields, BAT Dfd, ERF GEC, Glynwed, GUS 'A', GKN Pontins, Racal, Vicker ational Westminster, Arthu Bell, Associated Dairies, Avo Rubber and Dunbee Combex.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Baker's Stores (F)	2.50(2.16)	0.22(0.20)	5.65(9.05)	0.44(0.40)	—	0.84(0.75)
Bett Bros (F)	—(—)	2.35(2.34)	—(—)	1.01(0.5)	13/3	1.70(1.52)
C & C Laund (F)	2.21(1.93)	0.25(0.10)	10.62(3.88)	1.55(1.39)	7/3	1.55(1.39)
Caplan Prof (F)	4.02(3.09)	0.63(0.43)	15.90(6.56)	3.29(2.79)	—	4.79(4.29)
E China Clays (F)	203.7(154.9)	30.4(24.4)	9.96(8.57)	1.80(—)	—	3.55(2.43)
Gadek Malay (Q)	0.45(0.41)	0.10(0.12)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(0.7)
Gordon & G (I)	15.75(9.91)	0.50(0.36)	—(—)	2.64(1.19)	—	5.2a(2.4)
Hickson & W (F)	68.10(54.46)	10.13(7.91)	113.0(88.0)	6.74(5.9)	20/2	10.3(9.2)
Jones, Stroud (I)	11.99(8.46)	1.16(0.91)	7.36(5.18)	1.6(1.6)	7/4	—(4.1)
M & G Group (F)	3.24(2.86)	1.5(1.3)	9.46(8.37)	2.08(1.84)	—	3.4(3.0)
Midland Ind (F)	19.5(15.2)	1.30(1.33)	6.83(4.97)	0.50(0.44)	—	0.98(0.88)
J F Nash Secs (F)	17.17(14.87)	0.71(0.90)	15.54(13.29)	2.67(2.63)	2/3	5.17(463)
Owen & Robsn (I)	0.47(0.44)	0.011(0.019)	—(—)	6.0(6.0)	—	—(16.0)
Raybeck (I)	35.1(30.4)	2.75(2.2)	3.64(2.91)	1.01(0.91)	3/4	—(3.0)
S. & N. Brews (I)	194.7(171.9)	22.1(20.4)	3.69(3.46)	1.35(1.20)	12/4	—(3.0)
Stroud Riley (I)	3.49(3.09)	0.20(0.06)	—(—)	0.5(Nil)	17/2	—(1.0)
Symonds Eng (I)	0.88(0.80)	0.09(0.10)	0.78(0.90)	0.42(0.37)	28/2	—(1.2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividend: are shown on a gross bassi. To establish gros multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profit are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Forecast.

Business appointments

NatWest post for Sir Christopher

Sir Christopher Soames has been appointed to the main board of National Westminster Bank.

Mr R. C. Bovell has been named managing director of Impala Platinum. Mr K. A. B. Jackson has retired as managing director and chief executive. Mr I. T. Greig, who continues as chairman, has assumed the additional responsibilities of chief executive.

Sir Robin Gillett has returned to the Wigham Poland group and is appointed to the board of Wigham Poland Home, together with Mr Peter Minor. Mr Richard Brett becomes a director of Wigham Poland UK.

Mr W. Shand Kydd has joined the board of George Doland. Mr A. A. Davis, Mr O. R. Jessel and Mr R. G. Epstone have resigned.

Mr Peter Gibbs becomes director of marketing of Quaker Oats.

Mr P. Fatharly and Mr G. A. Lemon have joined the board of BTR. Mr Fatharly, chairman of Allied Polymer group, has also been made a deputy managing director of BTR.

Mr Stuart Watson has been appointed executive director of the Institute of Directors.

Dr C. M. Thomas has been named a director of Warwick Engineering Investments.

Mr J. W. P. Johnston and Mr D. J. Wood, previously alternate directors, have been appointed to the board of Floreat Investment. Mr A. C. B. Chancellor has resigned.

Mr R. F. D. Reed, deputy chairman and chief executive of Electrical & Industrial Securities becomes chairman of C. F. Taylor (Holdings). Mr C. F. Taylor retires from the chairmanship and is made president.

Mr Ian Addison has been appointed chief executive of PD Process Engineering.

Cartel is attacked by Unctad

Geneva, Jan 12.—Brazil's electrical equipment industry has been "decimated systematically" by a cartel of foreign transnational corporations, says a study published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) today.

The study says the transnationals gained control through market sharing and price fixing pacts, forcing out Brazilian competitors and making the nation dependent on imported electrical equipment from big production plants at home.

Thus, the study says, development of Brazil's electrical equipment industry that was set up in the mid-1960s has been effectively impeded and Brazilian efforts to redress the situation have failed to find any long-term solution.

The study says Brazilian manufacturers outside the cartel were weakened financially, taken over or left to go bankrupt. As a result the technology *of Brazilian-made products dete*riorated while the transnationals brought in more advanced goods from their home plants.

Imports of electrical equipment rose from $74.5m (£38m) in 1964 to $533 in 1974, an increase of 616 per cent. The study says Brazil's net deficit in this trade sector alone was $448m in 1974.

It says the transnationals already owned about 61 per cent of the total assets of Brazil's electrical machinery industry in 1966 and increased that share to 78 per cent in 1972.

Hawkins & Tipson may hit peak again

Mr J. E. Hawkins, chairman of Hawkins and Tipson, looks forward with confidence to 1978, when profits should equal or exceed 1977's record and the board expects further growth in the years ahead.

"Every possible new acquisition is carefully considered by the corporate committee and, while we do not seek companies to absorb, we are offered numerous opportunities", the chairman declares. On the rope division, he says that this still represents about 40 per cent of group sales and production. The situation in this division has improved since the board's last report and the chairman doubts "if there is a more efficient unit anywhere".

The wire division expects to maintain its profits this year.

The domestic division has *been much more profitable than* ever before and expects this growth to continue.

Exports are still rising and are conducted by senior staff throughout the group; the chairman is sure exports will continue to expand as more of the group's specialised products become known to more markets.

The annual report contains a current cost statement which shows the year's pre-tax profit of £1.22m as being adjusted to £602,000. The previous year's figure of £844,000 is adjusted to £186,000.

Further slip in interim outcome at Symonds Eng

The board of Symonds Engineering *hopes that the present* state of the order books will enable the group to show a continued increase in turnover for the full year to March 31, while giving shareholders the assurance that every effort is being made to improve profit margins which have adversely affected current results.

Pre-tax profits of this precision engineer, sheet metal worker and jig tool maker, for the six months to September 30, show a slip from £104,000 to £92,000. Turnover rose slightly from £805,000 to £884,000 and earnings a share come out at 0.789p against 0.375p. The interim dividend is 0.64p gross compared with 0.56p for the corresponding period.

In the last full year to March 31, the group's pre-tax profits slipped from £266,000 to £202,000.

ULTRAMAR CO
Ultramar is to redeem its outstanding £1.69m 7 per cent unsecured loan stock, 1975-1978, at April 30.

CASTLEFIELD (KLANG) RUBBER ESTATE
Chairman reports in his annual statement that for current year board estimates rubber crop will be about 4 per cent lower than in 1976-77. Results for 1977-78 may not match last year's record.

NIGERIAN ELECTRICITY
London Trust has purchased a further 70,000 ordinary shares increasing its holding to 120,000 ordinar yshares (11.53 per cent).

GORDON & GOTCH
Board intends to pay a final dividend of "at least" 2.64p as soon as Treasury restrictions are lifted. Income from quoted investments and internal rentals on owned properties is sufficient by itself to cover the entire company's dividends.

BAKER'S HOUSEHOLD STORES
But for dividend restraint board would be happy to recommend an *increase in dividend in line with* the proposed scri pissue of one-for-two.

GULF ASIA—J. E. SANGER
Among the 800,000 shares bought by Gulf Asia Pacific from directors of Sanger, 50,000 were from Mr E. L. C. Grant, now retired, and not from Mr J. G. Jackson as inadvertently stated. Mr Jackson remains a director.

HULL CINEMAS
Cash offer by Mecca has been *extended until Friday, February* 10. Acceptances have been received on 96.0 per cent of equity.

MOWLEM BID CLEARED
Merger between John Mowlem and McTay Engineering Company is not being referred to Monopolies Mergers Commission.

AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE
Issue of £3m variable rate bonds dated January 7, 1953 at £100 per cent interest rate, will be equal to 1 per cent above libor.

Japan ship orders decline

Tokyo, Jan 12.—Shipbuilding orders received by Japanese yards from foreign owners in 1977 fell 39.3 per cent in tonnage to 241 ships. Totalling 3.54 million tons gross from 473 ships totalling 5.83 million tons in 1976, the ship exporters association said.

The sharp fall resulted from the prolonged shipping recession, and global oversupply. Another factor was the yen's recent steep appreciation against the dollar, which had made Japanese markets more expensive.

The 1977 total included 144 freighters, 67 bulk carriers and 21 tankers.

In December Japanese shipyards contracted to build 15 ships totalling 192,000 tons, compared with 10 ships totalling 79,000 tons in November, the association said.

The WDecember total, which included 10 freighters and four bulk carriers, was down from 52 ships totalling 637,000 tons in December, 1976, it added.—Reuter.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Raybeck up 25 pc in first half and more to come

By Victor Felstead

It looks as if record figures will be achieved yet again by the Raybeck group, the retailers and manufacturers of ladies' and men's wear which has a nationwide chain of outlets. On turnover 15.5 per cent ahead at £35.18m, pre-tax profits rose by 25 per cent to £2.75m in the 26 weeks to October 29. These figures are compared with the first 27 weeks of the previous year, which itself showed a 23 per cent increase.



Mr B. Raven, chairman of Raybeck.

Trading results to date since the end of October are better than expected, declares the board, and so the year's profits should be "excellent". For the previous full year, pre-tax profits rose by 25 per cent to a best-ever £4.66m, on sales 27 per cent greater at £63.11m.

Raybeck explained yesterday that men's wear retailing had done well in the half-year, as had the ladies side, which has been reorganized. John Stephen of London, which was taken over with effect from last June, made a small contribution to group profits and should increase its profitability in the second half. With earnings per share up from 2.91p to 3.64p, the interim dividend, gross, is being lifted from 1.39p to 1.53p.

Moreover, the board expects to recommend a similar percentage increase in the final payment, which was 3.19p for 1976-77.

Raybeck's progress over the past few years shows just how valuable good management can be in difficult economic times; its record is much better than some other firms in the same sector.

If the first-half's rise is maintained, the full year's pre-tax result could reach about £5.8m—the first time they would have topped the £5m mark.

Last November, Raybeck exchanged contracts to buy Bon Marche (Wood Green), a private company, for £2.65m cash. Completion of the purchase is expected shortly.

Two-for-one scrip issue by Hickson & Welch

The shares in the Castleford-based concern of Hickson & Welch (Holdings) rose by 10p to 565p yesterday on the news of record profits and a scrip issue.

On group turnover up from £54.46m to £68.1m in the year to September 30, operating profits rose from £8.09m to £10.16m. Interest payable was down from £442,000 to £395,000, while investment and other income more than trebled from £82,000 to £277,000.

Associates' profits, however, were halved from £185,000 to £92,000. The pre-tax profit climbed from £7.91m to £10.13m, easily the best ever. Earnings for ordinary shareholders reached £7.29m, against £5.65m, before an exchange loss of £197,000 on the net assets of overseas subsidiaries, against a £509,000 gain last year.

With earnings per share up from 88p to 113p, the total gross dividend is being lifted from 14.29p to 15.72p—the maximum alowed. Shareholders are also to receive a two-for-one scrip issue.

The accounts for 1977 incorporate changes in accounting policies regarding the valuation of stocks and the tax charge which is now the amount expected to be payable on the profit for the year. The comparative figures for 1976 have been adjusted.

M/cr Garages in top gear plans 'rights'

By Ashley Druker

Results of Manchester Garages for the 11 months to November 30, showing pre-tax profits up from £268,000 (for 12 months) to £399,000, are accompanied by a proposed rights issue on a two-for-three basis at 21p a share to raise about £650,000. This is at a discount of some 13p on the share price. It pays a total dividend of 0.99p net to date and total dividends of 1.5p a share are forecast on the enlarged equity for 1978.

The latest results confirm the optimism of Mr R. A. Stoodley, chairman and managing director, at midterm in July of record profits being on the cards for the full year. The outcome demonstrates that the company is continuing its trend of growth in comfortably topping the previous best-ever. He looks overall to results for the full 12 months to December 31 last reflecting a continuation of this trend.

Among reasons for the proposed rights are the expansion of turnover by over 50 per cent over the past three years. This expansion plus the need for further investment in the Truck Centre, Carefree Car Hire and the development of a utility vehicle in conjunction with the National Research Development Corporation has obviously placed an increasing demand on MG's financial resources. Concerned that it should maintain the maximum flexibility to fund further expansion, both in the level of business and by acquisition, it was deemed prudent to expand the equity capital base so as to provide for further growth.

Turnover, up from £9.7m to £10.63m for the shorter period was also well in excess of any previous record.

At halfway the 47 per cent increase of this Ford main dealer illustrated the general trend within the motor distributors' sector this year.

Though the precise reasons for the general recovery vary from group to group, in the case of Manchester Garages a marked improvement in margins reflected increased efficiency in parts sales and servicing. But behind the better performances over the whole sector lies a general picture of rising car sales besides sharp increases in car prices.

Demand for bank credit subdued says Nat Comml

At the annual meeting of the National & Commercial Banking Group in Edinburgh, the chairman, Sir James Blair-Cunyghame, referred to the decision by the authorities last November to allow sterling to find its own level in the foreign exchange markets.

Since then, the exchange rate had shown a striking recovery which has been not merely the counterpart of a weak dollar, but also the result of a further increase in confidence in the U.K.'s economic outlook both at home and abroad. The capital inflows which had fuelled the sharp acceleration in the growth of the money supply consequently slowed markedly.

Short-term interest rates, which had been still falling at the end of the bank's financial year, rose abruptly towards the end of November, he continued, although they have subsided somewhat in the past few days.

Meanwhile, the base and deposit rates of the Scottish and London clearers have moved back into line after their recent divergence.

Demand for bank credit has remained subdued, partly no doubt as a result of the favourable effect on company finance of the inflow of funds from abroad and although some recovery in bank lending to companies is in prospect, the chairman finds the extent at present hard to gauge, particularly in the light of continuing doubts about the prospects for investment. The Government's proposals for financing exports will mean that the banks will be able to provide a greater share of the total. Also important for the bank's business in the coming year are the various changes recently in exchange controls.

Sir James told shareholders that the greater freedom for capital transactions and the ending of the 25 per cent surrender rule were both acknowledgements of the new strength of sterling and of the United Kingdom's obligation to the EEC. "We could surely go further in making foreign exchange available to traders and others when such large sums are accumulating in official reserves?"

Sustained growth at Caplan Prof

With growth sustained in the second half, pre-tax profit of Caplan Profile Group, the office furniture and expanded polystyrene manufacturers, was lifted by 49 per cent from £438,800 to a record £653,000 in the year to August 31. Turnover expanded by 30 per cent from £3.1m to £4.02m.

After tax down from £241,000 to £148,000, net profit went ahead from £197,000 to £505,000. Earnings a share rose from 6.568p to 15.905p. With a final dividend up from 2.79p to 3.29p, the net total is lifted from 4.29p to 4.79p a share.

At the interim stage, pre-tax profit was up by 50 per cent from £202,000 to £302,000.

The year's results illustrate sustained growth throughout the year, its chairman, Mr I. L. Caplan says, with second-half profits increasing by nearly 16 per cent over those in the first six months.

The figures are before the deduction of £27,000 which represents the group's proportion of "a relatively small" trading loss by its associate company in Canada.

Current production and sales are running at a much higher level than a year ago, he adds, if maintained, this should result in a record growth percentage and corresponding profitability. All divisions, including the Canadian associate, are going well. The probability of rapid growth in real terms "should become a reality within the foreseeable future", the chairman adds.

H & C lifts Harcross cash offer

Harrisons & Crossfields is to increase the cash alternative of the offer for Harcross Investment Trust, from the 78p stated in the formal offer document, to 82p.

However, the terms of three Harrisons & Crossfields shares for every 13 Harcross remain unchanged.

Harrisons have also bought a further 2.04m shares in Harcross at 82p a share increasing its holding to 5.77m or 30.4 per cent of the issued share capital. Persons acting in concert with H & C for the purposes of the offer for Harcross own a further 4.8 per cent.

Harrisons & Crossfields have fought off a bid for Golden Hope and, recently McLeod Russel bid for Malayalam Plantations, a move which prompted an agreed counter offer from Harrisons. The terms of Harrisons bid for Malayalam are one £1 ordinary share of Harrisons for every 11 Malayalam, or the alternative of 30p in cash.

Basis of allotment for Tameside

Phillips & Drew say that lists of aplication for the £7m 10½% red stock 1984-85 of Tameside closed with the stock oversubscribed. The basis of allotment is as follows: Applications for up to £5,000 of stock have been allotted in full. Applications for £6,000 of stock to £30,000 receive £5,000 stock. Thereafter, applications will receive about 12½ per cent of the amount applied for, with a maximum of £165,000.

Jones Stroud heads for peak year

On the back of a rise in turnover from £8.4m to £11.9m, pre-tax profits of Jones Stroud (Holdings) for the six months to September 30 have risen 27 per cent to £1.16m. The chairman of this maker of fabrics, accessories and material for the textile and electrical industries expects that this percentage increase will continue for the rest of the year.

Earnings a share are up from 5.18p to 7.36p.

The forecast assures the group of another record year. Over 1976-77 the group pushed its profits up from £1.7m to £2.1m.

Dunbee-Combex-Marx buys D-I-Y group

The board of toy makers Dunbee-Combex-Marx says that agreement in principle has been reached for the acquisition of the business of Decco, a subsidiary of The Wallpaper Manufacturers, itself a Reed International offshoot. Decco, a self-service wholesale distributor of do-it-yourself, hardware and gardening products, has about 17 depots throughout the country and is a leading specialist hardware wholesale cash and carry company in the United Kingdom.

Bumper year on the way at Halma

After producing record results for 1976-77, Halma, a maker of safety control equipment, has enjoyed a bumper half year. The six months to September 30 show a leap in pre-tax profits from £170,000 to £404,000 on turnover up from £3.6m to £4.5m. Earnings a share are up from 1.73p to 5.1p.

The chairman says that pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 will be "significantly higher" than the record £561,000 achieved a year ago. The interim dividend goes up from 0.56p to 1.13p and the board plan to double the final to 1.39p.

Midland Industries jumps 35 pc

The iron foundry activities of Midland Industries again provided most of the impetus behind a 34.5 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £1.8m. This was achieved on turnover up 28.6 per cent to £19.5m.

The chairman expects the current year to bring further progress for the group. The policy of expansion with further investment in new buildings, plant and machinery will continue. The order book throughout the group is encouraging.

Ind Newspapers tops £2m mark

Independent Newspapers, the Dublin-based company which owns the "Irish Independent" and other newspapers, boosted profits by more than £70,000 last year. 1977 pre-tax profits reached £2,092 compared with a surplus of £1.36m in 1976.

The improvement came from higher advertising revenue, and newspaper sales. This reflected both price increases and additional advertising volume.

Data Recording acquisition

Data Recording Instrument Co has agreed to acquire Newbury Laboratories. NL began trading in 1972 and is a profitable and expanding United Kingdom manufacturer of low-cost visual display units. DRI, already a substantial force in the European computer peripherals industry, has expanded rapidly since 1976 when the National Enterprise Board took a majority interest in the company in 1976.

Mr Harry Pinn, managing director of DRI, said: "Newbury will bring us new products to complement our existing range of disc drives, serial printers, diskette drives, cartridge tape drives and recording heads. We shall also gain a greater experience of end-user marketing and this will assist our longer-term development."

Mr Bob Smith, NL managing director, welcomed the merger as being "a significant step towards building a strong United Kingdom peripherals industry" and said: "Newbury Laboratories will continue to operate as an autonomous unit, within the DRI Group, but we shall obviously benefit from access to DRI's experience of larger production volumes and overseas operations."

Following the acquisition, the group will be reconstructed with DRI becoming the holding company for three operating subsidiaries. These are Data Recording Equipment, a new company formed to continue the present computer peripherals operations of DRI. Data Recording Heads, and Newbury Laboratories. Mr Harry Pinn has been appointed deputy chairman of DRI

Centreway bids for Blakeys

Using its nearly 33 per cent stake as a springboard, Centreway is bidding 41p a share for Blakey's (Malleable Castings). This values the group at £1.18m and compares with a market price of 35p before the offer.

Earlier in the day Blakey's asked for its shares to be suspended as an approach which might lead to an offer had been received. A further statement was not expected until early next week.

However, Centreway later said that it would be making the offer on condition that shareholders do not approve resolutions which are to be put to the EGM called for today. This relates to a capitalisation of profits to give one new 25p share for every 75p of stock held at December 23.

Twentieth Century-Fox International Corporation

Notice of Redemption of 5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of December 1, 1967, among Twentieth Century-Fox International Corporation (the "Company") and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Trustee and United States Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee, that all outstanding 5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987 of the Company (the "Debentures") have been called for redemption and will be redeemed on February 15, 1978 (the "date fixed for redemption"), at the redemption price of 102½% of the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, payment of which will be made at the principal corporate trust office of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Corporate Bond Redemption, 1 New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York, 10015, or subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the offices of The Chase Manhattan Bank in London, Paris and Frankfurt; the offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris and Brussels; the office of Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan; the office of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg; and the office of Nederlandsche Kreditbank in Amsterdam, upon presentation and surrender of Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption. On and after the date fixed for redemption interest on the Debentures will cease to accrue. After the close of business on February 10, 1978 the Debentures will no longer be convertible into the Guarantor's Common Stock.

Holders of Debentures have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell Debentures through usual brokerage facilities and the following further rights:

Conversion of Debentures into Common Stock of the Guarantor

The Debentures are currently convertible into Common Stock of the Guarantor at the conversion price of $26.00 per share (or 38.46154 shares of Common Stock per $1,000 principal amount of Debentures) but such right to convert will terminate at the close of business on February 10, 1978, the fifth day prior to the date fixed for redemption. Until such time holders of Debentures have the right to convert their Debentures into shares of Common Stock of the Guarantor at the conversion price of $26.00 per share upon surrender of Debentures, with all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto, at the principal corporate trust office of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Corporate Bond Redemption, 1 New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York, 10015, or subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the offices of The Chase Manhattan Bank in London, Paris and Frankfurt; the offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris and Brussels; the office of Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan; the office of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg; and the office of Nederlandsche Kreditbank in Amsterdam, accompanied by written notice in the form provided on the Debenture that the holder elects to convert the Debenture and specifying the name or names (with address) in which the stock certificate is to be issued, and, if so required by the Company or the Successor Trustee, accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer in form satisfactory to the Company and to the Successor Trustee duly executed by the holder or his attorney duly authorized in writing. No fractional shares are issuable upon any conversion. The Company will make an adjustment for any fractional share interest in cash at the current market value thereof, equal to such fraction multiplied by the last sales price on the New York Stock Exchange of the Common Stock on the day of conversion. No payment or adjustment will be made upon conversion of Debentures for accrued interest thereon or for dividends on shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion.

Important Information for Debenture Holders

From June 30, 1977 through January 4, 1978, the reported prices at which the Common Stock of the Guarantor sold on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from a high of $26⅝ to a low of $19⅝. The last reported sale price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on January 4, 1978 was $21⅝ per share. So long as the market price of the Common Stock is $26.64 or lower, holders of Debentures, upon conversion, will receive Common Stock having a lesser market value (with cash paid in lieu of fractional shares) than the cash which they would receive upon redemption.

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
By E. Lyle Marshall, *Treasurer*

Dated: January 13, 1978

Toys of tomorrow

Still joy in the traditional

Along with punk rock and Star Wars, skateboards must rate as a social phenomenum of the late 1970s and the quoted toy manufacturers have missed out on the craze. But as long as Dad chooses his son's toys for the enjoyment of the former, there will always be a place for train sets and construction kits. Certainly, manufacturers of conventional toys appear to have absorbed the disappointment of another dull Christmas season and are packing up at Harrogate and moving on to the Birmingham Toy Fair in a mood of quiet confidence.

Harrogate, dominated by local wholesalers, may lack the importance of Birmingham but reactions have been encouraging. Berwick Timpo, for example reports that the number of customers attending the fair have been 20 per cent down but the overall volume of orders rose slighly. If, as expected, the retail trade representatives flock to the National Exhibitions Centre Berwick Timpo's executive chairman, Mr Torquil Norman, is certain that "our salesmen will get them".

Export sales may not be quite so good as hoped since there is a three-week gap between Birmingham and Nuremburg and many far-flung export customers may prefer to go straight to Germany and then on to Milan. Next year the British trade will be setting up camp at Earl's Court after Harrogate, so the gap before Nuremburg opens will be reduced to one week.

Below the almost playful façade of any toy fair lies a deep well of hard bargaining and sophisticated selling. Institutional investors will be well represented and their views of the toy sector will be influenced by the level of confidence shown by the quoted manufacturers which is best demonstrated by the number of new products being launched on the market.

Reinforced by the knowledge that retailing stocks were allowed to run down over Christmas, the omens look good. Airfix Industries has put aside the traumas of the receivership at 66.7 per cent-owned Triang-Pedigree and is placing its bets on new additions to its dominant construction kit range, its Eagle figures and Micronaut spaceships. These, the group hopes, will offset the 13 per cent pre-tax profit fall to £1.55m in the six months ended September 31 last. The upswing may come too late to reduce the historic p/e of 7.8 at 51p so, in the light of the 6.6 sector multiple, there seems little to go for in the short term.

Only Combex showed at Harrogate for Dunbee-Combex-Marx but, outside the fair, orders for Hornby train sets have improved significantly. The new United States subsidiary, Louis Marx will be exhibiting at Birmingham this year and, with the help of several other new products, DCM should build on the peak profits of £5.91m recorded in 1976. The shares jumped 8p yesterday to 148p where the historic p/e is about 8.5. First half profits last year soared from £198,000 to £721,000 pre-tax. This year, further momentum will be provided by the acquisition of Aurora Products' toy interests when the deal is concluded with the Nabisco parent in about four weeks' time.

Certainly, Berwick Timpo is pleased with the prospects for its Aurora Products licences. Half-time profits climbed from £346,000 to £403,000 but the 5.3 p/e reflects the disappointment of the slight 1976 pre-tax downturn to £995,000 after long and expensive reorganization of its Park and Flair Toy divisions. Berwick Timpo takes in Harbutt's Plasticine and one of the innovations this year is a machine which makes plasticine bricks. Other new products take in water powered rockets, sonic racing cars

Oh to be young again!

Ray Maughan

Philips Industs boosts 3rd quarter by 12 pc

Philips Industries expects to report higher profits for the third quarter ended December 31 and for the year ending March 31, 1978, Mr Jesse Philips, chairman, says.

Mr Philips said that sales in the third quarter rose to about $57m (about £30m) from $46.1m a year earlier and that operating earnings would be equivalent to about 12 cents per share compared with 9 cents a year ago.

Net income for the year ago quarter was 14 cents a share after taking into account tax-loss carry forwards.

He said there were no tax-loss carry forwards in the latest fiscal quarter. Philips industries based in Dayton, Ohio, makes components for mobile homes and recreational vehicles as well as for the conventional home and commercial building market.

Sales in 1978 are expected to rise to about $235m from $208.9m a year earlier and earnings from continuing operations will rise to about 95 cents to $1 a share from 74 cents in 1977.

Mr Philips when asked about the company's dividend policy, said that the company's aim was to work toward a payout equal to 30 per cent of earnings although there was no set time schedule for achieving this goal. The company currently pays 6 cents quarterly.

Corporate plans called for a "strong increase" in earnings for the year beginning April 1 although he did not give a specific earnings forecast.

He expected housing starts in the United States during 1978 to total about 1.8m units compared with about 2m units last year. He predicted that the manufacture of mobile homes would rise to about 292,000 this year from 267,000 last year and that recreational vehicle output would increase to 414,000 from 392,000 in 1977.—AP—Dow Jones.

Sacilor loss

French steelmaker, Société d'Acieries et Laminoirs de Lorraine (Sacilor) said that its final 1977 results will show a large deficit. In 1976 Sacilor made a net parent company loss of 722.8m francs (about £77.7m) and a consolidated loss of 1,400m francs. The company has reported a net consolidated 1977 turnover of 7,900m francs against 8,000m last year.

CIGA breaks even

CIA Italiana Grandi Alberghi (CIGA), hotel group, made neither profit nor loss during 1977. This was against a loss of 2.5m lire (about £1.3m) in 1976. Sales amounted to 41,000m lire, compared with 30,000m lire.

The financial position of CIGA, as described by its president, Signor Francesco Cosentino in a letter to shareholders, improved considerably last year. Investment rose, and the group was able to rise above the occupancy break-even point, which was put at 61 per cent. In addition, there had been a consolidation of debts and an increase in capital that greatly eased CIGA's financing costs, he said. The hotel group is 64 per cent owned by Generale Immobiliare, which is effectivey controlled by a consortium headed by the state-owned Banco di Roma.

Creusot's big order

Creusot-Loire Enterprises SA has signed a 100m franc (£7.7m) contract with the Ivory Coast company Unicafe to build five coffee bean pulping plants with an overall capacity of 100,000 tonnes a year. The plants, to be delivered on a turn-key basis, are due to be started up at the end of this year.

Belgian bank outlook

Belgian Corporate profits should increase overall by 5 per cent this year though immediate prospects for the Brussels Bourse are not bright after a difficult 1977, Banque Bruxelles Lambert states.

The bank said in its financial bulletin that another positive factor for the new year is that the law limiting dividend increases has not been extended, allowing shareholders of some companies to share more fully in any growth of activity. A number of shares on the Brussels Exchange offers a higher net return than the slackening Belgian inflation rate, the bank said.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited

INTERIM REPORT

26 weeks ended October 30, 1977

For the 26 weeks ended October 30, 1977 the Group profit before taxation was £22,103,000 (1976: £20,492,000). The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 1·35p (1976: 1·20p) per ordinary share in respect of the year ending April 30, 1978. Arising from the reduction of 1 percent in the rate of advance corporation tax for 1977-78, the Directors have resolved to pay a supplementary final dividend of 0·04695p per ordinary share making a total dividend for the year ended May 1, 1977 of 3·09920p per share. These dividends will be paid together on April 12, 1978 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on March 16, 1978.

The unaudited results for 26 weeks ended October 30, 1977 were as follows:

	26 weeks ended October 30, 1977 (unaudited) £000	26 weeks ended October 31, 1976 (unaudited) £000	52 weeks ended May 1, 1977 £000
Turnover	**194,751**	**171,973**	**345,897**
Operating profit	21,589	19,445	33,732
Associated companies	1,235	1,407	2,205
Financial income	1,097	1,844	3,586
Financial expenses	(1,818)	(2,204)	(4,410)
Profit before taxation	**22,103**	**20,492**	**35,113**
Taxation	11,570	10,804	17,646
Earnings after taxation	10,533	9,688	17,467
Preference dividend	265	265	530
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	10,268	9,423	16,937
Interim dividend	3,774	3,266	3,266
Final dividend	—	—	5,041
Supplementary final dividend	—	—	131
	6,494	6,157	8,499
Earnings per share	3·69p	3·46p	6·22p

Sales of ale and lager by volume for the 26 weeks ended October 30, 1977 were 4 percent down on the corresponding period last year, reflecting the trend of the industry. For this Company, the shortage of cans was a major contributory factor in this decrease. Our wine and spirit subsidiary showed an improved performance in both home and export markets. There was a good increase in hotel profits.

In the current half year, sales suffered from the effects of stoppages and go-slows in October and November. Though showing an encouraging recovery there will be some effect on results. Can supplies have returned to normal. Lager sales continue to make progress.

MARKET REPORTS

(midday indicators)

Eurobond prices

US STRAIGHTS (S)	Bid	Offer
Australia 7½ 1984	95½	96¼
Australia 8¾ 1992	95½	96¼
Aust Mining 9¾ 1992	98¾	99½
Avco 9¾ 1985	99¼	100
Barclays 8½ 1992	96¾	97½
Bowater 9¼ 1992	96¾	97¼
British Gas 9 1981	101¼	102
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	96¼	97
Citicorp 7 1981	96¾	97½
CECA 8¼ 1989	96	96¾
CECA 8¾ 1997	97	97¾
DSM 8¼ 1987	96¼	97
Elf Aquitaine 8¾ 1985	96½	97¼
EIB 8¾ 1987	97½	98¼
EEC 7¾ 1984	96	96¾
Fison 8¾ 1992	94¼	95
Gotaverken 7½ 1982	97½	98¼
Gotaverken 8¾ 1987	94¾	95½
Hydro Quebec 9 1992	96½	97¼
ICI 8¼ 1987	96½	97¼
IU O/seas 8¾ 1987	96¾	97½
Light-Servicos 9 1982	97½	98¼
MacMillan Bloed 9 1992	98	98¾
Midland Int 8¾ 1992	97¼	98
NCB 8 1987	94½	95¼
XNat West 9 1986	102¼	103
New Zealand DFC 7¾ 1984	95½	96¼
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	99½	100¼
Occidental 8¾ 1987	97	98½
Occidental 9¾ 1981	102¼	103
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985	97	97¾
Quebec 9 1995	96½	97¼
Rank Hovis 9 1992	94¼	95
R. J. Reynolds 7¾ 1983	98	98¾
Sandvik 9¾ 1986	99¼	100
Statsforetag 7¾ 1982	96¾	97½
Sundstrand 8¾ 1987	98¾	99½
Sweden 7½ 1982	97¼	98
Sweden 8¼ 1987	96¼	97
Tauernautobahn 8½ 1987	97	97¾
Walter Kidde 8¼ 1985	97½	98¼
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 7⅞ 1984	96	96½
CCF 6⅞ 1985	99¼	99¾
IBJ 7 1982	99½	100
LTCB 6⅞ 1982	99½	100
OKB 6⅞ 1983	99¼	99¾
Soc Gen 7 9/16 1984	97¾	98¼
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9¾ 1982	99	99¾
BM-Rt 8¾ 1982	98¼	98¾
Ford 8¾ 1984	98¾	99½
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	99¼	99¾
Rank 9¾ 1983	100¾	101½
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	99½	99¾
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6½ 1.7.84	105	105½
ICI 6¾ 1.5.87	105	106½
New Zealand 6¾ 1.5.84	106	106½
Phyrn 6¾ 1.9.89	102	102¾
Quebec Hydro 6½ 16.8.87	101	101½
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¼ 1987	73	80
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	91	96
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	107	109
Beecham 6¾ 1992	100	101
Borden 6¾ 1991	107	109
Carnation 4 1988	76	78
Chevron 5 1988	111	116
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	82	84
Fairchild Camera 5¾ 1991	77	79
Ford 5 1988	80	82
Ford 6 1986	92	94
General Electric 4¼ 1987	78½	80½
Gillette 4¾ 1987	75½	77½
Gould 5 1987	104	106
Gulf & Western 5 1988	74	76
Honeywell 6 1986	84	86
ICI 6¾ 1997	86	87
INA 6 1997	92½	93½
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	105½	107
ITT 4½ 1987	73½	75½
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	156½	158½
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	117½	119
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	94½	96½
Nabisco 5½ 1988	97½	99½
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	73½	75½
Revlon 4¾ 1987	106	108
Reynolds Metals 6 1988	80½	82½
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	81½	83½
Squibb 4½ 1987	74½	76½
Sumitomo Electric 6 1982	120½	122
Texaco 4½ 1988	75½	77½
Union Bank of Switz 4½ 1987	133	135
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	77½	79½
Xerox Corp 5 1988	75½	77½

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Bath (City of) 11¼% 1985 (£99½d)	£33¼d
Cardiff City 11% Rd 1986 (£100d)	£51
Farmer S.W. 25p Ord (104)	123
Grampian Reg Cnel 10¼% 1985 (£99D)	£61¼
Holden (Arthur) 25p Ord (53)	65
Mid Kent Wtr 7% 1982 (£a)	£12½
St Helens 11¼% 1985 (£98½d)	£53½d
Sykes (Henry) 25p Ord	104
Treasury 10½% 1999 (£36h)	£54¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Arlington Mtr (95p)		25 prem-1
Com Bnk Aust ($A1.75)	Mar 10	40 prem
LRC Int (10p)		26 prem
Muirhead (138p)		23 prem+3
Nat Bnk of Aust ($A1.75)	Mar 3	42 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £3 paid. h £55 paid. i £45 paid. j £60 paid.

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £660-60.50 a metric ton; three months, £673.50-74.00. Sales, 5,500 tons. Cash cathodes, £650-50.50; three months, £663-63.50. Sales, 3,500 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £660.50-61.00; three months, £674.50-75.00. Settlement, £661. Sales, 14,250 tons. Cash cathodes, £649-50; three months, £663-63.50. Settlement, £650. Sales, 100 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 256.9p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 497.7); three months, 260.5p (505.6c); six months, 264.8p (514.4c); one year, 274.4p (535.9c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 256.6-56.9p; three months, 260.4-60.5p. Sales, 121 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 256.4-57.0p; three months, 260-60.4p. Settlement, 257p. Sales, 6 lots.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,335-50 a metric ton; three months, £6,320-25. Sales, 710 tons. High grade, cash, £6,325-30; three months, £6,330-45. Sales, 90 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,300-10; three months, £6,300-6,305. Settlement, £6,310. Sales, 320 tons. High grade, cash, £6,400-10; three months, £6,320-25. Settlement, £6,310. Sales, 5 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,730 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £363-63.50 a metric ton; three months, £364-50-64.75; three months, £360.50-60.75. Settlement, £364.75. Sales, 2,400 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £276.25-77.00 a metric ton; three months, £283.25-83.75. Sales, 250 tons. Morning.—Cash, £276.50-76.75; three months, £283.50-84.00. Settlement, £276.75. Sales, 2,600 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £100.70 ($194.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo).—Feb, 48.45-48.60; March, 48.85-49.35; April-June, 49.90-50.00; July-Sept, 51.75-51.80; Oct-Dec, 53.25-53.30; Jan-March, 54.65-54.70; April-Jun, 56.15-56.35; July-Sept, 57.85-57.90; Oct-Dec, 59.45-59.60. Sales, 300 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were uncertain.—Spot, 48-49. Cifs, Feb, 48.50-49.00; March, 48.75-49.25.

COPPER was slightly easier.—Jan, £1,961-63 per metric ton; March, £1,803-05; May, £1,740-42; July, £1,697-98; Sept, £1,670-80; Nov, £1,620-50; Jan, £1,580-1,640. Sales, 3,045 lots including 136 options.

PALM OIL was quiet.—Jan, unquoted; Feb, £270-80 per metric ton; March, £270-80; April, £260-70; May, £260-70; June, £260-70; July, £260-70; Aug, £261-70; Sept, £260-70.

COCOA was steady.—March, £1,742-44 per metric ton; May, £1,612-15; July, £1,570-73; Sept, £1,540-48;

Commodities

Dec, £1,509-10; March, £1,480-88; May, £1,460-65. Sales, 3,094 lots including 6 options. ICCO prices: daily, 140.96c; 15-day average, 140.19c; 22-day average, 142.95c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were steady. The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £110; the "whites" price was unchanged at £115. March, £130.15-30.25 per metric ton; May, £133.40-35.45; Aug, £138.25-38.40; Oct, £131.40-31.60; Dec, £134-34.25; March, £133-38.10; May, £140.50-41.00. Sales, 2,030 lots. ISA prices: 8.71c; 15-day average 8.26.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Feb, £116-16.30 per metric ton; April, £115.30-15.70; June, £112.30-12.90; Aug, £112.80-13.20; Oct, £111.50-13.00; Dec, £110.50-12.00; Feb, £110.50-14.00. Sales: 94 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—March 235-40; May, 233-36; July, 234-37; Oct, 238-40; Dec, 238-42; March, 240-45; May, 242-47; July, 240-47. Sales: nil.

JUTE was unquoted. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot, Rs585 per bale of 400 lbs. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs585.

GRAIN (The Baltic): WHEAT: Canadian western red spring No 1. 13½ per cent: Jan, £84.50; Feb, £84.25; March, £84.25 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Jan, £81.50; Feb, £82; March, £82.50 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE: No 3 yellow American French: Jan, £97.50; Feb, £98.50; March, £99.50 trans-shipment east coast.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.

BARLEY was slightly steadier: Jan, £70.45; March, £73.25; May, £74.45; Sept, £76.20; Nov, £78.50. Sales, 128 lots.

WHEAT was firm: Jan, £83.50; March, £84.35; May, £86.35; Sept, £81.30; Nov, £83.40. Sales, 372 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling Wheat	Feed Wheat	Feed Barley
S Lincs	£78.80	£73.80	£69.50
Wilts	—	£73.10	£69.60

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 12.—Great Britain: Cattle 59.92p per Kglw (+0.43). United Kingdom: Sheep 127.0p per Kg estimated dcw (-2.1). Great Britain: Pigs 57.8p per Kg lw (+0.2). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 15.9 per cent, average price 60.26p (+0.27). Sheep numbers down 30.5 per cent, average price 127.5p (-2.0). Pig numbers down 14.7 per cent, average price 57.8p (+0.2). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 3.6 per cent, average price 58.77p (+0.82). Sheep numbers down 34.8 per cent, average price 116.4p (-8.0). Pigs, nil.

India ban on crude palm oil imports

Kuala Lumpur, Jan 12.—The Indian Government has decided to ban crude palm oil imports by private traders to protect consumers against malpractices by some importers, officials stated. Trade sources here said they were informed by Indian correspondents that the ban was effective from last Monday.

Officials said the ban was to prevent the oil being refined, bleached and deodorized in India and sold as ghee.

To the extent that there is a need for it the government will continue to bring in crude palm oil through the State Trading Corporation (STC), one official said.

The STC would import and distribute the oil and ensure it was marketed to consumers as palm oil and not as ghee, he continued.

The move to halt private trade imports was in the interests of Indian consumers and the Malaysian palm oil industry, which might otherwise have its image damaged by misrepresentation.

Officials said Indian private traders would still be allowed to import refined palm oil and palm oil processed products. These were not included in the ban, they said.

Wall Street

New York, Jan 12.—Prices opened lower but then moved slightly higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange this morning.

Analysts attributed the rise to bargain hunting and some encouragement by Wednesday's reports of lower unemployment in December. The dollar's firmness in London and New York was also cited as a factor.

On Wednesday prices fell sharply, with the dollar resuming its steep decline on foreign exchanges in hectic trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 5.63 points to 775.90.

Some 860 issues showed losses with about 540 higher. Volume totalled 22.88 million shares.

Brokers said stocks continued to fall on fears that Fed actions to support the dollar by pushing interest rates higher would only hurt economic recovery.

Some analysts added that the dollar battle could force prices down and rates up on the more than $450,000m in publicly-held treasury costs, increasing the swollen federal budget deficit.

The Federal Reserve continued to tighten credit.

New York, Jan 11.—Stock prices fell sharply, with the dollar resuming its steep decline on foreign exchanges in hectic trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 5.63 points to 775.90.

	Jan 11	Jan 10
Allied Chem	39⅛	39¾
Allied Stores	20⅜	20⅜
Allied Supermkt	2⅜	2⅜
Allis Chalmers	22⅞	23⅜
Alcoa	42⅝	43⅞
Amax Inc	34⅞	34⅞
Amerada Hess	25⅜	25⅜
Am Airlines	10	9⅞
Am Brands	41⅛	41½
Am Broadcast	37⅜	38⅛
Am Can	37⅜	37
Am Cyanamid	24⅞	25⅛
Am Elec Power	24⅛	24⅛
Am Home	27⅛	27⅛
Am Motors	3⅝	3⅝
Am Nat Res	42⅞	43⅜
Am Standard	33⅞	34
Am Telephone	58⅝	58⅞
AMF Inc	16⅝	16⅝
Armco Steel	26	26⅜
Asarco	13⅞	14⅛
Ashland Oil	29⅝	29⅞
Atlantic Richfield	46⅞	47½
Avco	15½	15⅝
Avon Products	46⅜	46⅜
Babcock & Wcox	56⅞	56⅝
Bankers Tst NY	34	34
Bank of America	21	20⅞
Bank of NY	30⅜	30⅜
Beatrice Foods	23⅜	23⅜
Bell & Howell	14⅛	14⅛
Bendix	35⅛	36⅛
Bethlehem Steel	20⅜	20⅜
Boeing	25⅛	25⅜
Boise Cascade	22⅞	23⅛
Borden	30⅞	30⅞
Borg Warner	26⅞	26⅞
Bristol Myers	31⅜	31⅛
BP	15⅛	15⅛
Budd	34⅞	34⅞
Burlington Ind	20⅜	20½
Burlington Nthn	39⅛	39⅞
Burroughs	66⅞	67⅛
Campbell Soup	32⅝	32⅞
Canadian Pacific	15⅛	15⅛
Caterpillar	52⅛	52⅛
Celanese	39⅛	39
Central Soya	13⅛	13½
Charter NY	27⅛	27⅛
Chase Manhat	27⅛	27⅞
Chem Bank NY	40	39⅞
Chesapeake Ohio	32	32
Chrysler	12⅛	12⅛
Citicorp	21⅛	21⅞
Cities Service	49	48⅛
Clark Equip	31⅛	32½
Coca Cola	35⅞	36⅛
Colgate	19⅞	20⅛
CBS	47⅛	47⅛
Columbia Gas	29⅛	29⅛
Combustion Eng	35⅛	35⅛
Comwlth Edison	29⅝	29⅝
Cons Edison	22⅞	23⅛
Cons Foods	22⅛	22⅛
Cons Power	22⅛	21½
Continental Grp	32⅛	32
Continental Oil	27	27⅛
Control Data	25⅞	26⅛
Corning Glass	47⅛	48
CPC Intnl	44⅛	44⅛
Crane	25	25⅛
Crocker Int	22⅞	22½
Crown Zeller	32⅛	32
Dart Ind	34⅛	34½
Deere	24	24⅛
Del Monte	24⅛	25
Delta Air	38	37½
Detroit Edison	16⅛	16
Disney	36⅞	36½
Dow Chemical	25⅞	26½
Dresser Ind	41⅛	42⅛
Duke Power	20⅛	20⅛
Du Pont	109⅛	111½
Eastern Air	6⅛	6⅛
Eastman Kodak	49⅞	50
Eaton Corp	34⅛	34½
El Paso Nat Gas	15⅛	15⅛
Equitable Life	24⅛	24⅛
Esmark	27⅛	27⅛
Evans P. D.	15⅛	15⅛
Exxon Corp	44⅛	43⅞
Fed Dept Stores	36⅛	36⅛
Firestone	14⅛	14⅞
Fst Chicago	18	18⅛
Fst Nat Boston	24	24⅛
Fst Penn Corp	16⅛	16⅛
Ford	42⅛	42⅛
GAF Corp	10½	10⅝
Gamble Skogmo	27⅝	28
Gen Dynamics	41	41
Gen Electric	46⅛	47
Gen Foods	30	29⅞
Gen Mills	27⅛	28⅛
Gen Motors	58⅛	58⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	20½	20⅞
Gen Tel Elec	29⅞	30
Gen Tire	22⅞	23⅛
Genesco	4⅛	4
Georgia Pacific	25⅛	25⅛
Getty Oil	166⅛	168
Gillette	23⅛	23⅛
Goodrich	19⅛	19⅛
Goodyear	16⅛	16⅛
Gould Inc	25⅞	26⅛
Grace	28⅛	28½
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	7⅛	7½
Greyhound	12⅞	13½
Grumman Corp	18⅛	18⅞
Gulf Oil	25⅛	25
Gulf & West	11⅛	11⅛
Heinz H. J.	34⅛	34⅞
Hercules	14⅛	14⅞
Honeywell	43⅛	43½
IC Inds	22⅞	22⅛
Ingersoll	53⅛	53
Inland Steel	37⅛	37⅛
IBM	266⅛	267
Int Harvester	28⅞	28⅞
INCO	16⅛	16⅛
Int Paper	39⅛	40⅛
Int Tel Tel	30	30⅛
Jewel Co	19	19
Jim Walter	29⅛	29⅛
Johns-Manville	28⅛	29⅛
Johnson & John	68⅞	69½
Kaiser Alumin	29	31½
Kennecott	22⅞	22⅞
Kerr McGee	45⅛	45⅛
Kimberly Clark	38⅛	39⅛
Kraftco Corp	44⅛	43⅞
K Mart	25⅛	28⅞
Kroger	25⅛	26
Liggett Group	26⅞	26⅛
L.T.V. Corp	6⅛	6
Litton	14	14⅛
Lockheed	13⅛	13⅛
Lucky Stores	13⅛	13⅛
Manuf Hanover	31½	31
Mapco	35⅛	35⅛
Marathon Oil	44⅞	45⅛
Marine Midland	13⅛	13½
Martin Marietta	23⅛	23⅛
McDonnell	22⅛	23½
Mead	19⅛	19⅛
Merck	54	53⅛
Minnesota Mng	46⅛	46⅛
Mobil Oil	59⅛	59⅛
Monsanto	51⅛	51⅛
Morgan J. P.	41½	41⅞
Motorola	38⅞	38⅛
NCR Corp	37⅛	37⅛
NL Industries	16⅞	17
Nabisco	47⅛	46⅞
Nat Distillers	20⅛	20⅞
Nat Steel	31½	31½
Norfolk West	26⅛	26⅛
NW Bancorp	21⅞	21½
Norton Simon	18⅞	19
Occidental Pet	21	21⅛
Ogden	22⅞	23
Olin Corp	16	15⅞
Owens-Illinois	20⅞	20⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	22½	23
Pan Am	4⅞	4⅞
Penney J. C.	34⅛	34⅞
Pennzoil	27⅞	27½
Pepsico	25⅞	26
Pet Inc	32⅞	32½
Pfizer	26⅛	26⅛
Phelps Dodge	26⅛	26⅛
Philip Morris	56⅞	57⅛
Phillips Petrol	27⅛	28⅞
Polaroid	24½	24⅞
PPG Ind	28⅛	28⅛
Proctor Gamble	81⅛	81⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	22	22⅛
Pullman	25½	25⅛
Rapid American	6⅞	6⅞
Raytheon	29⅛	30⅛
RCA Corp	24⅞	25
Republic Steel	22⅛	22⅛
Reynolds Ind	55⅛	56⅛
Reynolds Metal	29⅞	30
Rockwell Int	29	29
Royal Dutch	55⅛	55½
Safeways	39⅛	39⅛
St Regis Paper	29⅞	30
Santa Fe Ind	37⅛	37⅛
SCM	16⅞	16⅛
Schlumberger	67⅛	68⅛
Scott Paper	13½	13⅛
Seaboard Coast	31½	32⅛
Seagram	20⅛	21⅛
Sears Roebuck	26⅛	26⅛
Shell Oil	29	29
Shell Trans	39⅞	40
Signal Co	28⅛	28½
Singer	19⅛	19⅛
Sony	7⅛	7
Sth Cal Edison	25½	25⅛
Southern Pacific	33⅛	33⅛
Southern Rly	47½	47½
Sperry Rand	35⅛	35⅛
Squibb	21⅛	22
Std Brands	24⅛	24½
Std Oil California	35⅞	36
Std Oil Indiana	45⅛	46⅛
Std Oil Ohio	65½	66
Sterling Drug	13⅛	13⅛
Stevens J. P.	15⅛	15⅛
Stude Worth	43⅞	44⅛
Sunbeam Corp	19½	19⅛
Sun Comp	40⅛	40⅛
Sundstrand	32½	33
Teledyne	57⅛	58½
Tenneco	29	29
Texaco	26⅛	26½
Texas East Trans	40⅞	40⅛
Texas Inst	71⅛	71⅛
Texas Utilities	20⅛	20⅛
Textron	24⅛	25
TWA	9½	9⅛
Travelers Corp	28⅛	28⅛
TRW Inc	30	30
UAL Inc	19½	19⅛
Unilever Ltd	42½	42⅛
Unilever NV	54	52⅛
Union Bancorp	13⅛	13⅛
Union Carbide	39⅛	39⅛
Union Oil Calif	47⅛	48⅛
Un Pacific Corp	46	46
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
United Brands	7⅛	7⅛
US Industries	7	7
US Steel	30⅛	30⅞
Utd Technol	33	33½
Wachovia	15⅛	15⅛
Warner Comm	30⅛	30
Warner Lambert	25½	25⅛
Wells Fargo	24⅛	24⅛
West'n Bancorp	31	30⅞
Westinghse Elec	17⅛	17
Weyerhauser	26⅞	26½
Whirlpool	20⅛	20½
White Motor	7⅛	7⅛
Woolworth	18	17⅞
Xerox Corp	45	45⅞
Zenith	13⅛	13⅛

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	10¼	10⅛
Alcan Alumin	26⅞	27⅛
Algoma Steel	14½	14½
Bell Telephone	52⅞	53⅞
Cominco	28	28⅛
Cons Bathurst	21⅛	21⅛
Falconbridge	18½	18½
Gulf Oil	22⅛	22⅛
Hawker-Sid Can	6.13	6.13
Hudson Bay Min	16⅛	16½
Hudson Bay Oil	46⅞	43⅛
Imasco	29⅛	29⅞
Imperial Oil	19⅞	20
Int Pipe	14	14
Mass-Fergsn	15⅛	15⅛
Royal Trust	16⅛	16⅛
Seagram	22⅛	23
Steel Co	23⅛	23½
Talcorp	8⅞	8⅛
Thomson N 'A'	11⅛	12
Walker Hiram	29⅛	29⅛
WCT	33⅛	34

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9506 (1.9177); three months, 1.9470 (1.9133); Canadian dollar, 90.91 (90.89).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was up 1.71 to 361.09. The futures index was up 0.45 to 340.84.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 775.90 (781.53); transportation, 205.69 (205.74); utilities, 106.60 (107.04); 65 stocks, 270.45 (271.74).

Dec, 123.50c; March, 121.00c; May, 119.00c.

COFFEE closed easy on estimated sales of 731. March, 198.00c; May, 186.00-80c; July, 176.50c; Sept, 174.00c; Dec, 160.25c; March, 154.00c.

COTTON closed steady on estimated volume of 435,000. March, 54.60-65c; May, 55.66-75c; July, 56.71-75c; Oct, 57.85-8.00c; Dec, 58.50c; March, 59.50-60; May, 59.80-60.00c.

Gold gains $2.50

New York, Jan 11.—GOLD futures closed higher in active trading on the New York Commodity Exchange and the International Monetary Market.

On the COMEX, prices were up $2.20 to $2.50 with the January contract closing at $174.30, up $2.40.

Prices on the IMM were up $1.70 to $2.30. NY COMEX: Jan, $174.30; Feb, $175.00; March, $176.30; April, $177.40; June, $179.90; Aug, $182.40; Oct, $184.90; Dec, $187.50; Feb, $190.10; April, $192.80; June, $195.50; Aug, $198.20; Oct, $200.90. CHICAGO IMM: March, $176.00-176.30; June, $180.20-179.80; Sept, $185.90; Dec, $187.90 bid; March, $191.70; June, $196.00; Sept, $199.70 bid.

SILVER was steady, with gains of about 5 cents. Jan, 495.80c; Feb, 497.50c; March, 500.80c; May, 507.50c; July, 514.00c; Sept, 520.90c; Dec, 531.30c; Jan, 534.70c; March, 541.60c; May, 548.30c; July, 555.10c; Sept, 562.00c. Handy and Harman of Canada, $5.415 ($5.458).

SUGAR closed irregular.—March, 9.35-37c; May, 9.78-79c; July, 10.00c; Sept, 10.16-0.18c; Oct, 10.31-0.32c; Jan, 10.50-0.70c; March, 10.88c; May, 11.05-1.10c.

COCOA closed very steady on estimated sales of 1,308.—March, 146.95c; May, 134.90c; July, 130.06c; Sept, 126.35c;

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6½%
Barclays Bank	6½%
Consolidated Crdts	7½%
First London Secs	6½%
C. Hoare & Co	*6½%
Lloyds Bank	6½%
London Mercantile	6½%
Midland Bank	6½%
Nat Westminster	6½%
Rossminster Acc's	6½%
Shenley Trust	9½%
TSB	6½%
Williams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3%, up to £25,000 3¾%, over £25,000 4¼%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
44	27	Airsprung Ord	39	—	4.2	10.8	7.3
150	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	140	—	18.4	13.2	—
39	25	Armitage & Rhodes	36	—	3.3	9.2	15.3
145	105	Bardon Hill	144	—	12.0	8.3	9.9
102	51	Deborah Ord	101	—	5.1	5.2	8.0
216	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	211	—	17.5	8.0	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	140	—	11.5	8.0	6.9
58	36	Jackson Group	46	—	5.0	10.9	5.4
114	55	James Burrough	109	—	6.0	5.5	10.0
340	188	Robert Jenkins	318	+3	27.0	8.4	5.4
24	9	Twinlock Ord	16	—	—	—	—
77	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	75	—	12.0	16.0	—
74	51	Unilock Holdings	74	—	7.0	9.5	9.2
87	67	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	6.2

WJP

W. J. PYKE (Holdings) Limited (Wholesale butchers)

Salient points for the year to 30th June, 1977 by W. J. Pyke, the Chairman

- I am pleased to advise you that the company has now returned to profitability and we are able to recommence paying dividends to our shareholders. The Board recommends a final dividend of 0.66p per share, and after waivers this will cost £2,487.
- The current year's figures indicate that we are on our way to overcoming our past difficulties, and I feel that given a reasonable trading climate in this extremely competitive industry, we shall maintain, and probably improve, our trading position.
  Our sales emphasis is maintained by providing a high quality product and service to our customers.

Comparative results	Yr to 30.6.77	Yr to 30.6.76
Turnover	£5,835,160	£5,068,558
Group profit (loss) before taxation	£24,558	£(84,431)
Group profit (loss) after taxation	£3,837	£(49,569)
Cost of dividend	£2,487	—
Surplus carried forward	£7,367	£6,017

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, W. J. Pyke (Holdings) Ltd., 16 Berkeley Street, London W1.

Foreign Exchange

The foreign exchange market closed yesterday on a nervous and confused note with the pound tumbling in late London dealing to close at $1.9225, which was 1.65 cents below Wednesday's finish of $1.9390. Dealers attributed the decline in sterling, which plumbed $1.9030 at one time, to one or two banks being caught the wrong way. The effective exchange index closed at 65.8.

Some substantial central bank intervention by the Swiss and the Bundesbank to defend the dollar enabled it to recover, and consequently weakened other major currencies including sterling.

The Swiss franc still showed to advantage against the dollar at 1.9700 (1.9800) as did the Deutschmark 2.1145 (2.1165), and French franc 4.6900 (4.6980). The yen however, eased slightly at 240.95 (240.45).

Gold gained $0.75 to close in London at $173.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) January 12	Market rates (close) January 12
New York	$1.9000-9675	$1.9200-9250
Montreal	$2.1075-1630	$2.1075-1125
Amsterdam	4.35-40fl	4.36½-38½fl
Brussels	62.50-60f	63.30-50f
Copenhagen	10.99-11.20k	11.00½-02½k
Frankfurt	4.04-12m	4.09½-11½m
Lisbon	75.50-78.00e	75.75-76.75e
Madrid	154.25-157.75p	154.50-155.00p
Milan	1672-1709lr	1672-1676lr
Oslo	9.84-96k	9.84-86k
Paris	9.00-17f	9.05-06f
Stockholm	8.92-9.05k	8.99½-04½k
Tokyo	458-75y	463-65y
Vienna	29.00-60sch	29.00-20sch
Zurich	3.77-83f	3.80-82f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 31, was unchanged at 65.8 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.05-.15c disc	.37-.47c disc
Montreal	par-.10c disc	.20-.30c disc
Amsterdam	¼c prem-¼c disc	1⅛-¼c disc
Brussels	11-20c disc	30-40c disc
Copenhagen	16¼-18¼ore disc	36¼-38¼ore disc
Frankfurt	1⅞-¾pf prem	4⅛-3⅛pf prem
Lisbon	35-155c disc	300-600c disc
Madrid	90-160c disc	420-520c disc
Milan	16-22lr disc	43-52lr disc
Oslo	12½-14½ore disc	32½-34½ore disc
Paris	2½-3½c disc	12¼-13¼c disc
Stockholm	4¼-6¼ore disc	18-20ore disc
Vienna	7-17gro disc	24-44gro disc
Zurich	2⅛-1⅛c prem	5¼-4⅛c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9107-04.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6¼-7¼; seven days, 6½-7⅛; one month, 7¼-7⅛; three months, 7⅛-7⅛; six months, 7⅛-8.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $174.20 (an ounce); pm, $173.35.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $178-180 (£92¼-93¼); resident, $178-180 (£92¼-93¼).

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $52-54 (£27-28); resident, £27¼-28¼ (£27¼-28¼).

Discount market

Lombard Street continued to experience extremely tight credit conditions yesterday. The Bank of England gave large assistance which still probably did not fully take out the very substantial shortage. As part of its programme of help, the Bank lent a moderate sum to three or four houses for seven days at MLR and took the opportunity to indicate to the market its wish to see the rate held at 6½ per cent for the coming week.

The Bank also bought a small amount of Treasury bills directly from the houses. Banks' balances were slightly up overnight, and there was another fairly large drop in the note circulation.

Rates in the secured market stayed at 6½-¾ per cent all day, although a late scramble for funds saw overnight money in the interbank market race up to 15 per cent at one time.

BTR-ALLIED POLYMER

BTR's offer for Allied Polymer unconditional and remains open. BTR owns or has acceptances for 87 per cent of Allied's ordinary.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6½%
(Last changed 6/1/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 6½ Low 6¼
Week Fixed: 6½-6¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	5⅞	2 months	5⅞
3 months	5⅞	3 months	5⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	6⅛-6⅛	3 months	6⅞
3 months	6-5⅞	4 months	6⅞
4 months	6⅛-5⅞	6 months	6⅞
6 months	6-5⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	6½-6	7 months	6½-6
2 months	6½-6	8 months	6½-6
3 months	6½-6	9 months	6⅞-6⅞
4 months	6½-6	10 months	6⅞-6⅞
5 months	6½-6	11 months	6⅞-6⅞
6 months	6½-6	12 months	7⅛-6⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates(%)

1 month	6½-6⅛	6 months	6⅞-6⅞
3 months	6½-6⅛	12 months	6⅞-6⅞

Local Authority Market(%)

2 days	6½	3 months	6⅞-6⅛
7 days	6½	6 months	6⅞
1 month	6⅞	1 year	6⅞

Interbank Market(%)

Overnight: Open 6½-6½ Close 6

1 week	6⅛-6⅞	6 months	6⅞-6⅞
1 month	6⅞-6⅞	9 months	6⅞-6⅞
3 months	6⅞-6⅞	12 months	7-6⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 6⅞ 6 months 7

Finance House Base Rate 6½%

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 119.57 on January 10 against 119.53 a week earlier.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1977/78 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941
34.1 24.2 Abbey Capital 32.5 34.6 3.51
48.3 38.7 Abbey General 45.9 49.8 3.62
40.3 29.8 Do Income 35.2 40.6 5.11
34.6 27.6 Do Invest 32.8 34.9 4.25

Albea Trust Managers Ltd.
Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, E.C.1. 01-588 6375
76.3 57.4 Albea Trust (3) 72.5 79.0 4.36
64.9 47.9 Do Inc (3) 61.9 66.6 5.47

Allied Hambro Group.
Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851
73.7 53.8 Allied Capital 70.4 75.2 4.22
67.8 50.8 Do 1st 65.4 69.4 4.48
67.2 48.5 Brit Ind 2nd 62.5 67.0 5.25
39.0 27.8 Growth & Inc 36.3 39.3 5.08
33.6 25.0 Elec & Ind Dev 32.0 34.2 4.97
40.4 32.4 Met Min & Cmdty 37.1 39.6 5.71
65.6 45.4 High Income 61.0 66.0 6.54
39.4 23.2 Equity Income 39.0 41.6 6.05
21.8 22.4 International 21.0 22.1 2.56
67.0 44.0 High Yield Fnd 66.3 71.1 7.37
108.9 79.1 Hambro Fnd 104.3 111.4 5.17
87.0 52.4 Do Recovery 85.4 91.3 4.51
33.3 17.3 Do Smaller 32.2 35.0 4.02
123.1 89.7 Do Accum 117.5 125.6 4.19
41.0 34.3 2nd Smaller 40.8 43.6 5.16
52.8 45.5 Secs of America 42.6 45.5 3.29
34.1 31.0 Pacific Fnd 29.2 31.1 3.30
57.1 45.9 Overseas Fnd 53.6 56.9 5.05
207.5 128.3 Exempt Smaller 207.2 218.1 5.56

Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.
37 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BY. 01-236 5281
113.9 107.3 Extra Income 112.1 120.9 11.70
42.1 31.5 High Income 40.6 43.9 9.00
55.0 39.6 Do Accum 54.4 59.2 9.00
64.4 24.9 9% W'draw 59.2 59.2 9.00
35.3 23.8 Pref Fund 33.2 37.1 13.15
30.8 15.6 Capital Fund 14.3 20.9
55.6 45.1 Commodity (5) 51.6 55.7 5.06
76.8 61.0 Do Accum (5) 71.8 77.6 5.06
51.2 41.9 10% W'draw (5) 46.5 53.2 5.06
18.0 12.7 Arb Fin & Prop 18.0 19.3 3.00
42.6 31.0 Giants Fund 39.8 42.8 3.44
48.4 34.9 Do Accum 45.0 48.6 3.44
35.3 25.1 Growth Fund 33.6 36.4 3.48
40.5 28.6 Do Accum 38.4 41.5 3.48
28.2 18.3 E & Int Fund 25.5 27.2 1.85
17.3 15.7 6% W'draw (2) 16.8 18.1 1.85
28.8 22.6 N Amer Int (4) 25.8 25.9 1.00

Barclays Unicorn Ltd.
252 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5544
36.3 26.7 Unicorn Amer 27.6 29.7 2.41
51.8 44.2 Aust Income 41.6 45.2 2.41
64.2 55.4 Do Accum 52.5 57.3 2.41
67.9 52.3 Unicorn Capital 64.1 68.9 4.36
111.3 72.7 Exempt * 107.1 111.8 5.53
26.4 19.8 Extra Income 25.0 30.1 7.30
61.8 48.4 Financial 59.1 63.9 5.02
70.6 50.3 Unicorn '500' 69.9 75.6 5.68
31.0 23.0 General 30.1 32.4 6.01
42.0 29.2 Growth Accum 40.0 43.1 4.04
84.3 60.3 Income 81.3 88.1 6.05
41.2 27.5 Recovery 40.1 43.3 5.14
118.3 85.6 Trustee 112.1 119.4 4.96
51.9 47.8 Worldwide 44.5 47.9 2.54
66.9 46.5 B Ist Inv Fnd 82.3 84.9 4.82
73.6 50.6 Do Accum 70.0 72.9 4.62

Bridge Fund Managers Ltd.
5-9 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4551
50.6 34.6 Bridge Income 50.6 55.0 8.51
36.2 25.4 Do Cap Inc (2) 32.8 34.9 3.28
39.3 27.0 Do Cap Acc (2) 35.6 37.9 3.28
138.0 87.0 Do Exempt (2) 134.0 143.0 5.72
14.6 13.7 Do Int Inc (3) 13.3 14.2 4.24
15.6 14.3 Do Int Acc 14.4 15.4 4.34

Britannia Trust Management Ltd.
3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL. 01-638 0479
72.2 53.6 Assets 68.4 73.5 4.60
70.4 46.6 Financial Secs 70.4 75.2 3.77
53.7 41.2 Capital Accum 50.1 53.8 3.91
60.2 43.8 Comm & Ind 54.4 58.5 4.15
74.3 60.9 Commodity 69.1 74.3 5.47
41.8 28.8 Domestic 38.9 41.9 3.74
101.5 66.5 Exempt 97.5 102.9 7.91
39.9 28.8 Extra Income 36.9 41.3 9.90
18.4 17.7 Far East Fnd 16.5 17.7 4.84
33.8 29.1 Universal Engy 31.4 33.7 2.65
54.9 52.5 Int Growth 49.8 53.5 3.47
103.6 72.2 Gold & General 94.2 101.3 4.22
85.1 63.5 Growth 79.0 84.9 4.23
73.5 54.1 Income & Growth 72.3 77.8 6.64
45.9 34.1 Inv Tst Shares 42.0 45.2 2.56
40.9 27.0 Minerals Tst 36.4 39.2 4.19
81.4 59.3 Nat High Inc 78.2 82.4 9.25
35.6 24.9 New Issue 36.2 38.9 4.23
37.8 28.5 North American 36.5 38.5 2.72
525.7 322.7 Professional 483.5 459.0 3.24
14.7 8.9 Property Shares 13.5 15.6 2.07
50.8 38.3 Shield 46.3 49.4 3.69
38.6 17.8 Status Change 28.2 30.3 4.49

The British Life.
Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271
53.2 40.9 British Life 49.0 51.9 5.40
47.9 34.3 Balanced (2) 45.3 48.4 5.25
44.7 32.2 Dividend (2) 44.3 47.4 8.55

Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.
Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520
118.0 64.7 Brn Ship Ex (1) 114.2 120.3 4.00
223.5 181.6 Do Income (1) 218.2 233.1 4.50
212.9 181.0 Do Accum (1) 209.8 226.6 4.50
29.5 23.6 Oceanic Fin 35.0 37.1 4.31
16.5 16.3 Do General 16.3 19.4 4.29
45.6 31.1 Do Grwth Acc 44.5 47.2 5.00
36.8 28.8 Do Grwth Inc 35.9 38.1 5.00
29.5 19.6 Do High Inc 29.4 32.0 9.00
20.6 18.1 Do Invest 19.1 20.3 3.82
19.4 16.8 Do Overseas 16.7 17.0 3.65
58.2 35.9 Do Perfor 57.6 62.2 4.76
26.4 19.7 Do Index 24.4 26.6 4.15
22.1 13.9 Do Recovery 21.8 23.1 5.84

Canada Life Unit Trust Managers.
2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122
40.0 30.4 Canlife Gen 37.3 39.3 4.13
49.8 35.6 Do Accum 44.7 47.1 4.13
38.2 27.1 Income Dist 34.7 36.6 7.31
45.0 32.2 Do Accum 44.2 46.6 7.31

Capel (James) Management Ltd.
100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010
86.2 55.9 Capital Fund (22) 83.1 89.5 3.24
75.5 49.0 Income Fund (22) 74.1 79.9 7.61

Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.
Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165
65.2 50.1 Carliol (5) 64.8 67.3 4.48
77.6 57.5 Do Accum 77.0 79.5 4.48
41.2 28.1 Do High Yld 40.9 43.3 7.77
50.1 31.6 Do Accum 49.6 52.1 7.77

Charities Charlies Narrower-Range Fund.
15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121
128.5 95.2 Income (34) 127.3 9.89
134.6 102.8 Do Accum (34) 154.6 9.89

Charities Official Investment Fund.
77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815
137.0 103.1 Inc* (24) 131.7 6.36
250.7 152.0 Accum* (24) 244.5

Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.
1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999
23.3 21.4 Int (3) 20.0 21.4 3.63
27.2 24.3 Accum (3) 23.2 24.8 3.63
38.0 27.8 Inc (3) 36.2 38.6 7.95
24.0 24.0 Euro Fin (3) 23.8 25.4 3.33
27.4 21.2 Fund Inv (3) 27.4 29.2 3.52

Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd.
30-31 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BR. 01-248 2932
24.5 20.5 American Fnd 19.1 20.5 2.73
25.0 20.0 Basic Resources 23.8 25.6 4.85
49.4 37.0 High Income 41.3 44.3 9.49
23.2 23.9 International 22.3 24.0 3.42

Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931
29.0 23.0 Growth Fnd 27.2 29.2 4.11
49.9 46.9 International 44.5 47.7 0.50
42.3 32.4 Reserves Fnd 40.5 43.4 4.32
44.8 33.0 High Dist 43.5 46.6 7.08

Equitas Securities Ltd.
41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-588 2851
67.7 50.7 Progressive 62.7 66.1 4.31

Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32815
69.2 52.5 Equity & Law 64.0 67.3 4.18

Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd.
Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971
109.8 60.6 Capital 109.8 118.6 3.82
100.2 55.8 Income 98.4 104.6 6.20
99.6 63.6 Int Growth 95.4 101.4 2.52
99.2 50.0 Do Accum 97.4 103.6 2.52

Friends Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey. 0306-5055
45.7 30.1 Friends Prov 42.3 45.2 4.25
57.1 37.0 Do Accum 53.6 57.3 4.25

Funds in Court.
Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2 01-405 4300
100.0 76.0 Capital* 95.9 97.8 4.50
81.0 58.0 Gross Income* 76.9 79.3 7.82
90.3 66.0 High Yield* 90.3 91.8 7.32

G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300
33.4 25.3 G & A 31.5 33.6 4.61

G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.
16 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 7DD. 01-628 8131
84.1 63.4 GT Cap 83.1 88.3 3.40
99.6 74.1 Do Accum 98.3 104.5 3.40
163.5 110.3 Do Income 162.2 172.5 7.70
136.0 126.7 Do US Gen Fnd 130.9 139.2 2.30
246.7 219.2 Do Japan Gen 214.2 227.8 1.10
139.7 128.4 Do Pension Ex 127.2 133.5 3.60
57.5 46.7 Four Yards Fnd 54.1 57.5 7.00
110.0 105.4 International 103.4 109.9 2.50

Gartmore Fund Managers.
2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531
26.9 23.2 American Tst 21.5 23.2 1.08
52.5 35.0 British Tst 51.0 54.8 3.42
145.4 115.9 Commodity 131.4 141.2 3.80
28.6 24.0 Far Eastern 22.5 24.2 1.30
57.4 39.0 High Income 57.1 61.4 8.57
70.7 48.0 Income 69.8 75.1 8.50
13.99 12.11 Ins Agencies £12.42 13.28 3.85
29.8 20.1 International 25.8 27.7 1.47
84.4 76.0 Int Exempt 84.1 91.1 5.58

Grieveson Management Co Ltd.
59 Gresham St, EC2P 2DS. 01-606 4433
219.3 186.6 Barrington Fnd 202.5 212.1 4.16
233.8 186.2 Do Accum 219.5 229.9 4.16
175.9 115.9 High Yield 173.5 181.7 7.12
197.1 122.7 Do Accum 194.7 203.9 7.12
168.7 152.8 Endeavour 151.3 157.3 2.80
172.3 127.8 Do Accum 156.3 162.5 2.80
97.9 82.4 Grantchester (5) 80.7 83.5 3.04
94.9 83.8 Do Accum 83.1 86.0 3.04
68.6 64.3 Ldn & Brussels 66.4 68.5 1.03
70.4 65.3 Do Accum 68.9 70.8 1.03

Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd.
Royal Exchange, London, EC3 01-683 1031
92.7 64.7 Guardhill 87.9 91.0 4.17

Henderson Administration.
5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex 0277 227300
11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED
33.0 26.1 Aust Trst 27.0 28.9 1.96
74.0 52.9 Cabot 68.5 73.0 3.76
33.5 30.0 Do Extra Inc. 33.1 35.6 8.49
44.0 27.8 Cap Accum 41.5 44.6 3.63
31.4 25.2 European 31.2 33.2 1.43
67.4 52.8 Far East Tst 33.5 57.3 2.41
29.1 3.6 Financial ITU 24.7 26.8 3.81
113.2 105.5 Henderson Gr* 108.2 109.6 2.35
54.8 37.7 High Income 57.2 61.2 7.91
31.0 22.8 Inc & Assets 31.7 33.8 5.78
27.3 24.6 International 24.5 26.1 2.25
41.5 31.1 Nth American 30.8 33.1 1.21
25.1 23.3 Oil & Nat Res 24.1 25.7 1.49
82.4 54.0 World Wide 76.5 81.8 3.97

Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
45 Beech St, EC2 2NX. 01-628 8011
74.2 67.4 Dollar 63.0 67.4 2.30
35.9 33.4 International 32.8 35.1 3.70
163.1 121.2 British Tst 153.8 164.5 5.02
163.1 121.2 Do Guernsey 153.8 164.5 3.31
31.7 23.0 Capital 29.9 32.0 4.24
100.7 74.3 Financial Tst 94.7 101.3 4.75
29.0 21.2 Income Tst 27.5 29.5 7.14
30.4 20.6 High Yield 28.7 30.8 8.61
35.7 41.4 Security Tst 51.1 55.8 4.91

Key Fund Managers.
25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070
64.3 48.1 Equity & Gen. 65.6 68.7 4.57
70.5 37.1 Energy Ind Fnd 72.4 77.0 3.81
135.5 72.7 Exempt Fnd (3) 136.5 144.1 8.74
79.8 52.8 Inc Fnd 73.8 81.7 8.14
60.3 52.5 Key Fixed Int 60.3 64.1 12.15
84.4 54.3 Smaller Co Fnd 86.4 91.8 6.65

Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers.
20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000
87.2 56.8 KB Unit Fd Inc 85.9 92.9 4.32
106.7 69.4 KB Unit Fd Acc 105.1 113.7 4.32

Lawson Securities.
63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911
26.1 21.6 American Fnd 20.0 21.6 0.28
26.5 22.5 Do Accum 20.8 22.5 0.28
37.1 25.6 Gilt & Warrant 34.8 38.3 1.94
49.4 38.2 High Yield Fnd 48.1 52.4 10.40
60.9 47.6 Do Accum 66.6 72.4 10.40
38.8 35.5 Raw Materials 33.1 36.1 7.68
40.0 36.1 Do Accum 33.9 39.1 7.68
55.5 49.4 Growth 53.4 58.1 3.18
58.4 52.5 Do Accum 58.2 63.0 3.18

Legal & General Tyndall Fund
18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241
54.4 46.6 Distribution (40) 59.2 50.4 4.82
71.6 45.8 Do Accum (40) 69.6 73.6 4.92

Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.
71 Lombard St, London, EC3. 01-623 1288
53.1 39.5 1st Balanced 50.7 54.5 4.09
70.8 51.8 Do Accum 69.7 73.6 4.09
56.8 41.6 2nd Capital 47.3 50.8 3.54
62.1 52.0 Do Accum 58.8 63.2 3.54
85.7 63.7 3rd Income 80.6 86.8 5.92
113.2 81.8 Do Accum 108.1 116.2 5.92
61.1 44.1 4th Extra Inc 58.4 62.7 7.47
65.8 46.4 Do Accum 64.7 69.5 7.47

Local Authorities Mutual Investment Trust.
77 London Wall, EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815
89.7 64.2 Narrower Rnge* 88.7 10.39
192.4 151.3 Wider Range* 185.5 5.10
102.0 80.1 Property* 102.0 7.01

M & G Securities.
Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588
46.2 40.2 Amer & Gen Inc 37.1 40.2 0.88
44.2 39.0 Australasian Inc 38.4 41.3 2.79
64.6 54.8 Commod & Gen 62.6 67.3 5.32
66.3 54.4 Do Accum 66.1 71.1 5.32
107.2 73.0 Compound 97.5 104.8 3.79
59.9 47.8 Conversion Tst 46.8 50.4 4.03
133.9 105.0 Charifund* (2) 147.2 149.5 7.26
178.1 113.2 Do Accum (2) 172.8 175.5 7.26

Dis Fnd 111.3 118.5
Do Accum 206.2 219.6
Euro & Gen Inc 45.9 49.2
Extra Yield 62.9 68.3 8.11
Do Accum 107.8 114.8 8.11
Far East Inc 36.7 39.8 3.34
Do Accum 39.9 43.2 3.34
FITS 4.21
Do Accum 4.21
General Tst 155.9 167.5 5.82
Do Accum 238.0 255.8 5.82
High Income 95.5 104.9 8.19
Do Accum 160.3 170.7 8.19
Japan & Gen Inc 111.5 119.3 1.45
Magnum Fnd 199.9 4.08
Do Accum 4.06
Mid & Gen 155.3 6.91
Do Accum 6.91
NAACIF 8.53
Do Accum 8.53
Pension (1) 125.0 131.9 5.80
Recovery Inc 4.71
Second Gen 152.5 5.02
Do Accum 235.4 232.9 5.61
Special Tst 141.4 151.0 4.15
Do Accum 182.6 194.5 4.15
Trustee Fnd 6.45
Do Accum 262.6 6.45

Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
Courtwood Hse, Sheffield, S1 2RD. 0742-79842
Capital 3.63
Do Accum 3.63
Commodity 54.8 58.9 6.14
Do Accum 62.1 66.5 6.14
Growth 34.8 3.52
Do Accum 3.52
High Yield 60.0 7.83
Do Accum 61.9 7.83
Income 6.02
Do Accum 6.02
International 3.06
Do Accum 3.06
Exempt Equity 102.4 109.0 5.45
Do Accum 102.4 108.0 5.45

National & Commercial.
31 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9151
Income 151.2 156.8 5.66
Do Accum 202.8 210.2 5.66
Capital 129.4 134.2 3.10
Do Accum 156.0 161.8 3.10

National Provident Inv Managers Ltd.
48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200
NPI Accum (19) 59.9 3.65
Do Dist (19) 46.1 49.1 3.65
Do O'seas Acc 126.8 127.9 3.51
Do O'seas Inc 114.2 120.9 3.51

National Westminster Unit Trust Managers.
41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP 01-607 6044
80.7 Growth 82.6 88.8 4.58
161 Cheapside, EC2V 6EU 01-606 6060
59.6 Capital 4.58
53.1 Extra Income 7.61
Income
Financial 35.6 39.1 5.06
Portfolio 69.2 73.9 5.76

N.E.L. Trust Managers Ltd.
Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. 0306 5911
Nelstar 62.6 65.8 4.79
Do High Inc 48.6 52.2 9.57

New Court Fund Managers Ltd.
77-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941
Equity 157.0 167.0 3.10
Income Fund 144.0 153.1 6.93
Int Income 69.0 73.4 2.23
Int Accum 69.0 73.4 2.23
152.2 96.2 Smaller Co's 150.3 159.9 4.17

Norwich Union Insurance Group.
PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200
355.2 217.8 Group Tst Fnd 347.1 365.4 4.72

For Oceanic Group see Brown Shipley.

Pearl Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441
Growth 22.9 24.7 4.53
Do Accum 24.0 4.53
Income 31.0 33.4 6.52
Trust 34.7 37.4 4.79
46.9 34.3 Do Accum 44.1 47.5 4.79

Pelican Unit Administration.
81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685
51.4 33.1 Pelican 79.9 85.8 4.99

Perpetual Unit Trust Management.
48 Hart St, Henly on Thames. 04912 6868
38.2 19.9 Perpetual Grth 38.3 40.7 4.25

Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
39a London Wall, EC2 5BU. 01-638 0801
Small Co's 39.2 41.0 5.19
Extra Inc 33.5 35.7 8.00
Capital Fnd 49.8 53.1 3.23
Int Earnings 48.5 51.3 4.50
Private Fnd 39.4 41.0 3.56
Accum Fnd 63.1 67.8 4.59
Technology Fnd 58.5 63.3 3.50
American Fnd 22.0 23.4 3.10
Far East Fnd 22.3 24.0 3.00

Practical Investment Co Ltd.
44 Bloomsbury Square, WC1. 01-623 8893
145.8 113.4 Practical Inc 139.0 147.9 4.10
203.7 133.6 Do Accum (3) 194.2 206.7 4.10

Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd.
222 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533
Prolific 71.8 76.9 3.68
Do High Inc 107.3 114.9 7.41

Prudential Unit Trust Managers.
Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222
133.0 94.0 Prudential 123.0 130.5 4.22

Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.
Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271
41.9 30.4 Sekforde Tst 41.1 44.0 4.86
41.9 Do Accum 41.5 44.4 4.59
63.7 41.0 Opp Accum (2) 60.3 64.5 5.85

Save & Prosper Group.
4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP 01-588 1717
Dealings to 01-554 8899
Frakine Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh. EH2 4NX
031-226 7351

Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.
32.6 Capital Units 32.5 34.9 3.46
20.3 I.T.U. 22.3 24.9 3.92
60.4 Universal Grwth 57.9 62.2 2.14
43.7 High Yield 55.1 59.3 9.45
34.1 Income 41.8 44.9 7.84
45.8 High Return 64.1 69.5 7.46
35.3 U.K. Equity Fnd 44.1 47.4 4.50
Europe Growth 71.4 76.7 3.42
Japan Growth 72.1 77.5 1.63
U.S. Growth 60.4 64.9 3.04
60.0 Commodity 64.6 69.4 4.65
Energy 60.4 64.9 2.96
61.2 Financial Secs 64.8 69.6 3.38
99.3 Select Int 214.4 226.2 2.71
52.1 Do Income 53.1 56.0 7.12

Scotbits Securities Ltd.
34.4 Scotbits 37.0 39.7 3.67
Scotex'mpt Grth 199.5 208.9 2.32
Do Yield 169.3 177.2 6.54
Scotshares 53.5 56.6 4.25
40.1 Scotfields 50.5 54.3 6.59

Schlesinger Trust Managers.
(Trident Funds)
140 South St, Dorking 0306 86441
30.1 Am Ex Fnd 19.7 20.7
26.4 Amer Growth 24.5 26.4 3.12
25.0 Ex High Yield 26.7 28.6 8.67
25.0 Ex Mart Leader 24.8 28.1 4.31
24.7 Extra Income 29.7 31.9 9.38
33.0 Income Fund 40.9 44.5 9.22
26.2 10% Withdrwl 31.6 34.3
43.3 Int Growth 40.3 43.3 3.36
25.0 Inv Tst Units 24.0 25.8 4.34
Market Leaders 28.7 30.9 3.35
Nil Yield Fnd 27.6 29.8 0.21
Pref & Gilt Fund 23.8 25.0
Prop Shares 23.9 29.2 2.04
Special Sits Tst 25.0 28.8 2.89
UK Acc Units 20.9 23.5 5.20
Do Dist Units 19.4 21.3 5.20

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.
120 Cheapside, London, EC2 01-248 3434
103.6 77.0 Capital (2) 96.9 100.4 2.61
122.9 80.5 Do Accum 116.4 120.6 2.61
184.7 118.1 Income (2) 178.0 184.4 6.82
261.9 163.9 Do Accum 259.0 268.3 6.82
General (3) 77.3 80.5 3.47
100.0 68.7 Do Accum 95.2 99.1 3.47
Europe (25) 26.2 27.8 1.80
Do Accum 28.5 30.3 1.80

Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd.
28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101
54.5 37.5 Equitable (2) 50.7 54.0 5.10
60.4 40.1 Do Accum 56.9 60.6 5.10

Stewart Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271
58.6 55.7 American Fnd 52.4 55.7 1.80
153.4 86.1 Brit Cap Fnd 131.7 142.2 3.50

Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd.
Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham. 0403 64141
208.70 109.10 Exempt Eq (36) £201.10 211.00 4.36
92.7 75.2 Family Fund 87.4 92.9 3.80

Target Trust Managers Ltd.
Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941
34.5 28.0 Commodity 31.5 33.9 4.31
63.7 48.9 Financial 59.8 62.9 4.33
40.9 31.0 Equity 36.9 39.7 5.03
319.8 144.2 Exempt 209.5 217.1 5.75
285.4 183.2 Do Accum (3) 277.8 287.9 5.75
32.3 26.0 Growth 29.6 31.8 4.65
132.1 96.0 Gilt Fund 121.9 128.4 13.00
27.3 23.9 International 22.2 23.9 1.31
28.9 25.8 Do Re-invest 24.1 25.9 1.31
31.6 22.8 Investment 28.6 30.8 3.31
163.5 119.9 Professional (3) 160.7 169.2 4.30
30.3 19.7 Income 29.0 31.2 8.83
15.0 12.8 Preference 14.4 15.9 11.00
21.2 17.8 Coyne Growth 18.6 19.6 4.01

Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd.
19 Atholl Cresent, Edinburgh, 3. 031-229 8621
58.6 21.6 Eagle 21.6 23.2 1.47
43.7 33.3 Thistle 40.2 43.2 5.60
60.6 46.0 Extra Income 60.2 64.7 9.83

TSB Unit Trusts.
21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188
General 44.4 47.5 3.63
Do Accum 55.6 59.5 3.63
Income 59.0 62.8 7.14
Do Accum 80.1 64.0 7.14
Scottish 72.9 77.6 2.78
53.0 Do Accum 77.3 82.3 2.78

Transatlantic & General Securities.
99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651
57.5 Barbican (4) 76.9 81.4 5.78
82.2 Do Accum 114.6 121.2 5.78
Buckingham (4) 76.1 80.3 4.09
Do Accum 92.7 97.7 4.09
94.2 Colemco 123.5 130.0 5.01
107.6 Do Accum 146.5 154.3 5.01
46.0 Cumberland Fnd 54.2 57.6 6.29
Do Accum 57.9 61.5 6.29
Glen Fund (2) 52.0 55.4 5.57
Do Accum 65.6 69.8 5.57
Marlborough 47.5 49.9 2.44
Do Accum 53.7 56.3 2.44
Vang Growth (2) 48.7 51.3 3.28
Do Accum 59.2 62.4 3.28
Vang High Yield 71.8 75.6 7.29
Vang Trustee 43.7 45.9 5.34
Do Accum 44.1 46.3 5.34
Wickmoor 49.9 53.4 4.98
Do Accum 69.9 74.1 4.98
Do Dividend 66.9 70.1 7.92
Do Dir Acc 73.8 77.3 7.92

See also Grieveson Management Co Ltd

Tyndall Managers Ltd.
18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241
104.8 75.4 Income (3) 98.6 103.6 7.49
182.4 126.8 Do Accum (3) 173.2 181.0 7.49
127.8 92.2 Capital (3) 120.6 126.8 4.12
174.8 124.2 Do Accum (3) 167.2 175.6 4.12
100.2 70.6 Canynge Fnd (3) 96.4 101.4 5.42
122.2 85.0 Do Accum (3) 118.4 124.4 5.42
117.4 76.8 Exempt* (40) 108.0 113.6 7.19
154.4 100.0 Do Accum (40) 149.0 156.6 7.19
244.8 180.4 Int Earn Fnd (3) 236.0 247.8 5.24
276.2 203.4 Do Accum (3) 260.8 273.8 5.24
140.4 92.4 Scot Cap (3) 133.6 140.4 4.86
162.0 96.8 Do Accum (3) 156.2 164.2 4.86
160.8 94.2 Scot Inc (3) 159.4 167.4 8.80

London Wall Group.
81.8 41.0 Capital Growth 78.8 84.3 6.12
Extra Income 36.1 38.8 9.76
Do Accum 40.2 43.3 9.76
Fin Priority 14.8 16.0 4.43
Do Accum 20.2 21.6 4.43
H Inc Priority 59.8 64.3 8.16
International 25.2 26.9 3.29
Special Sits 29.4 31.4 4.81

Unit Trust Account & Management.
5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3M. 01-623 4951
150.0 100.0 Friars Hse Fnd 148.0 156.0 4.36
Gt Winchester 17.7 19.3 5.86
Do Overseas 19.7 20.4 5.35

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.
1-3 St Pauls Churchyard, EC4P 4DX 01-248 9111
28.2 Equity Fund (3) 32.4 37.3
Do Accum (3) 29.8 31.4
125.8 Prop Fund (27) 138.6 145.9
130.0 Do Accum (27) 144.4 152.0
70.1 Select Fund (3) 84.4 88.9
124.1 Conv Fund 127.4 134.2
Money Fund 118.5 124.8
143.0 Pension Prop (27) 161.8 170.2
Do Equity 154.0 164.3
Do Select (3) 79.3 83.5
Do Security 131.1 138.0
Do Managed 169.7 178.7
Equity Series 4 32.9 34.7
Prop Series 4 119.5 125.8
Conv Series 4 108.9 114.7
Money Series 4 107.1
Man Series 4 128.6 135.4

Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd.
31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962
Equity Fnd Acc 175.5 184.7
Fixed Int Acc 138.2 145.6
Guar Mon Acc 112.3 118.2
Int Man Fnd Acc 96.5 101.6
Prop Fnd Acc 105.9 111.5
Multi Inv Acc 158.0 167.2
Eq Pen Fnd Acc 205.2 215.9
Fixed I Pen Acc 172.7 181.8
Guar M Pen Acc 123.3 129.8
Int Man Pen Fnd 101.9 107.3
Prop Pen Acc 118.8 124.7
193.3 137.0 Multi I Pen Acc 192.7 202.8

AMEV Life Assurance Ltd.
Alma Hse, Alma Rd, Reigate. Reigate 40101
AMEV Man Bnd 128.9 135.8
Do 'B' 109.5 115.3
Do Money Fnd 103.1 108.6
Flexiplan 99.4 104.6
Man Pen Fnd 101.7 107.2
Man Pen 'B' Fnd 102.3 108.1

Arrow Life Assurance.
30 Uxbridge Rd, London, W12. 01-749 9111
97.0 62.2 Sel Market Fnd 96.0 101.4
60.6 29.1 Do Capital 60.4 64.0

Barclays Life Assurance Co.
Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544
121.1 99.2 Barclaybonds 118.1 124.4
112.6 98.6 Equity 'B' Bond 108.7 114.5
119.7 100.0 Gilt Edge 'B' Bnd 114.7 120.8
104.0 100.0 Prop 'B' Bond 97.1 102.3
107.0 99.5 Man 'B' Bond 104.5 110.1
104.0 99.6 Money 'B' Bond 96.9 102.1
100.6 97.1 Man Pen Acc 96.9 102.0
99.7 96.8 Do Initial 95.9 101.0
100.6 97.1 Gilt E Pen Acc 98.5 103.7
99.6 96.7 Do Initial 97.4 102.6
95.5 100.0 Money Pen Acc 98.5 103.7
97.8 100.0 Do Initial 97.6 102.8

Beehive Life Assurance.
71 Lombard St, London, EC3 P3BS 01-623 1288
132.5 102.6 Black Horse Bnd 132.5

Canada Life Assurance.
2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122
60.6 46.1 Equity Grwth 58.3
121.0 89.5 Retirement 116.3

Cannon Assurance Ltd.
1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876
17.00 12.73 Equity Units £16.37
944.0 822.0 Prop Units 944.0
11.59 8.58 Eqty Bn/Exec £11.03 11.67
12.45 10.85 Prop Bn/Exec £12.45 13.17
12.73 10.24 Bal Bn Exec £12.73 13.47
109.9 110.3 Dep Bnd 109.3 115.7
174.0 133.0 Equity Acc 167.0
11.65 9.73 Prop Acc £11.65
1,540 1,251 Man Acc 1,532
94.5 91.6 2nd Equity 90.1 95.3
98.0 100.0 2nd Prop 98.0 103.7
95.7 96.7 2nd Man 94.8 100.3
95.2 100.0 2nd Dep 95.2 100.7
95.4 94.2 2nd Gilt 95.4 101.0
94.5 91.6 2nd Equ Pen Acc 90.1 95.3
99.6 100.0 2nd Prp Pen Acc 99.6 105.4
96.5 96.7 2nd Man Pen Acc 96.0 101.6
95.4 100.0 2nd Dep Pen Acc 95.4 101.0
93.8 96.2 2nd Gilt Pen Acc 95.8 101.4
38.5 26.5 L & E SIF 37.5 40.0
27.5 21.0 L & E SIF 2nd 26.5 28.0

City of Westminster Assurance Society.
6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664
Valuation last working day of month.
115.1 93.7 1st Units 115.1 120.8
51.6 47.5 Prop Units 51.6 54.1

City of Westminster Assurance Co.
6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664
Valuation last working day of month
59.1 50.4 West Prop Fund 55.9 58.3
167.4 124.3 Managed Fund 167.4 176.2
58.1 35.3 Equity Fnd 57.1 60.1
68.5 50.5 Farmland Fund 69.3 72.1
119.3 118.8 Money Fund 119.3 125.5
67.5 50.2 Gilt Fnd 65.7 69.1
170.5 133.2 P U L A 170.5 173.9
Funds currently closed to new investments.
38.8 30.1 Speculator 31.4
192.0 120.7 Performance 193.0
100.0 100.0 Guarantee 100.0

Commercial Union Group.
St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500
54.9 34.5 Variable An Acc 53.9
17.9 13.3 Do Annuity 17.9

Cornhill Insurance.
32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410
Valuation 15th of month.
121.0 81.5 Capital Fnd 118.0 121.0
50.5 34.0 GS Special 48.5 50.5
170.5 124.0 Man Grwth (23) 166.5 175.5

Crown Life Fund Insurance Co.
Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4300
158.5 103.0 Crown Brit Inv 151.9

Crusader Insurance.
Vincula Bldgs, Tower Place, EC3. 01-626 8031
Valuation 1st Tuesday of month.
65.9 63.0 Crusader Prop 66.9 72.9

Drummond Assurance Society.
13 Nottingham Place, London, W1. 01-487 5582
33.7 26.2 Fund A 30.6 32.3
39.3 26.2 Fund B 36.5 37.9
34.7 26.2 Fund C 31.6 33.3
31.8 26.2 Fund D 28.5 30.1
27.3 26.2 Fund E 27.3 28.8

Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance
1, Threadneedle St, E.C.2. 01-588 1212
55.1 39.5 Eagle/Midland 51.0 52.9 5.76

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.
Amersham Rd, High Wycombe. 0494 33377
115.8 100.0 Equity Fnd 108.7 114.4
101.9 99.5 Property Fnd 101.4 106.7
115.5 96.0 Fixed Int Fnd 113.2 119.1
97.4 100.0 Guar Dep Fnd 97.4 102.5
110.2 100.0 Mixed Fnd 107.2 112.8

Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd.
Surrey Street, Norwich, NR1 3NG 0603 693241
27.9 25.2 Flexible Inv 27.6 29.1
44.1 41.2 American Grwth 39.1 41.2
56.8 51.9 Trust of Trusts 56.5 59.5

Grosvenor Life Assurance Co Ltd.
65 Grosvenor St, London W1. 01-493 1484
32.5 28.0 Managed Fnd 32.4 34.2
102.3 101.4 Do Capital 101.5 106.9

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.
Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107
157.4 147.8 Property Bond 157.4 163.9
165.2 113.2 Pen Man Bonds 164.2 173.5

Hambro Life Assurance.
7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031
123.3 122.1 Fixed Int Fnd 123.3 129.8
167.6 122.7 Equity 167.6 176.5
137.3 107.4 Managed Cap 133.5 140.6
163.9 120.2 Do Accum 163.9 172.6
165.1 137.0 Property 156.9 165.2
125.1 87.9 Overseas Fnd 118.3 122.5
124.2 100.6 Gilt Edged Acc 123.6 130.2
126.0 125.1 Pen FI Cap 126.0 132.7
144.6 138.4 Do Accum 144.6 152.3
195.0 171.4 Pen Prop Cap 195.0 205.3
246.9 209.6 Do Accum 246.9 259.9
208.6 156.9 Pen Man Cap 205.0 215.8
262.4 191.7 Do Accum 259.4 273.1
129.9 104.3 Do Gilt Edge 125.5 132.2
133.3 104.4 Do Accum 133.1 140.2

Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.
Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020
35.1 34.3 Property Bond 35.1 37.1

Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.
NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355
142.4 133.0 Property Units 142.4 149.6
96.4 100.0 Do Series A 96.4 101.5
163.4 126.6 Managed Units 155.2 163.4
96.6 96.5 Do Series A 91.7 96.6
96.6 94.7 Do Series C 90.9 95.7
115.2 118.4 Money Units 118.2 124.4
95.2 97.9 Do Series A 95.2 100.3
99.3 97.5 Fixed Int Ser A 94.1 99.1
147.8 102.7 Pens Man Cap 146.8 154.4
154.4 102.7 Pens Man Acc 152.5 160.4
104.3 101.0 Pens Gtd Cap 104.2 109.7
108.2 101.3 Pens Gtd Acc 108.2 113.9

Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd.
114/116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 12577
72.7 52.1 Hodge Bonds 69.6 73.3
74.3 59.9 Takeover 66.8 70.3
23.7 25.0 Hodge Life Eq 23.7 25.0
23.7 25.0 Mortgage Fnd 23.7 25.0
23.7 25.0 Conv High Yld 23.7 25.0
23.7 25.0 Overseas Fnd 23.7 25.0

Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada.
Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford. 71255
71.1 54.5 Growth Fnd (6) 71.1 77.3
67.2 45.1 Pension Fnd 67.2 73.0

Unit Linked Portfolio
95.1 100.0 Man Fund 95.1 100.1
95.0 100.0 Fixed Int Fd 95.0 100.0
96.0 100.0 Secure Cap Fd 96.0 100.0
97.0 100.0 Equity Fund 95.0 100.0

For Individual Life Insurance Co Ltd, see Schroder Life Group.

Irish Life Assurance.
11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253
165.4 130.0 Prop Modules 165.4 171.4
179.2 162.7 Do Grwth (31) 179.2 188.6
217.4 163.0 Managed Fnd 215.8 227.2
71.5 59.6 Blue Chip Fnd 69.8 73.5 4.90

Langham Life Assurance.
Langham Hse, Holmbrook Dr, NW4. 01-203 5211
134.9 127.3 Property Bond 138.8 146.2
74.3 65.8 WISP (SpecMan) 74.3 78.2
63.8 64.1 Langham A Plan 63.8 67.1

Legal & General (Unit Assurance) Ltd.
Kingswood Hse, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey. KT20 6EV Burgh Heath 53456
99.2 100.0 Cash Initial 95.2 100.3
95.0 100.0 Do Accum 95.8 100.9
118.6 100.0 Equity Initial 117.3 123.5
119.4 100.0 Do Accum 117.7 123.9
114.8 100.0 Fixed Initial 114.6 120.7
115.8 100.0 do Accum 115.1 121.2
117.0 100.0 Man Initial 116.6 122.8
117.4 100.0 Do Accum 117.1 123.3
95.3 100.0 Prop Initial 95.1 100.2
95.5 100.0 Do Accum 95.5 100.6

Legal and General (Unit Pensions) Ltd.
95.0 100.0 Ex Cash Init 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Do Accum 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Ex Equ Init 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Do Accum 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Ex Fix Init 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Do Accum 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Ex Man Init 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Do Accum 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Ex Prop Init 95.0 100.0
95.0 100.0 Do Accum 95.0 100.0

Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd.
12 Leadenhall St, EC3V 1LS. 01-623 6621
131.8 88.2 Mult Grwth Fnd 130.1
126.5 91.4 Opt 5 Equity 120.5 127.2
122.4 115.4 Do Property 122.4 128.9
150.7 127.4 Do High Yield 159.4 167.8
144.0 114.2 Do Managed 142.1 149.6
119.6 118.3 Do Deposit 119.6 125.9
137.3 131.5 Pen Dep Fnd 137.3 144.6
262.2 183.5 Do Equity Fnd 256.3 270.0
189.9 143.7 Do FI Fnd 189.9 199.9
202.3 149.3 Do Man Fnd 197.3 208.1
131.5 127.5 Do Prop Fnd 131.5 138.5

The London & Manchester Group.
The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333
213.3 124.7 Capital Grwth 213.3
111.1 71.3 Flexible Fnd 111.1
135.4 78.7 Inv Fnd 135.4
79.4 59.0 Prop Fnd 79.4

Manufacturers Life Insurance.
Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts 0438 56101
53.6 31.5 Manulife (5) 42.0 44.1

Merchant Investors Assurance.
125 High Street, Croydon 01-686 9171
136.7 120.1 Conv Deposit 136.7
136.1 124.7 Do Pension 136.1
62.1 44.0 Equity Bond 60.9
Do Pension 173.3
Managed Bond 165.2
Do Pension 134.4
Money Market 142.0
Do Pension 177.6
Property Bond 142.8
147.0 119.9 Do Pension 147.0

M & G Assurance.
Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588
129.8 101.5 Equity Bond (4) 127.1 133.5
80.5 63.0 Do Bonus 75.9 79.8
72.2 50.7 Extra Yld Bond 78.0 82.1
108.0 104.1 Gilt Fund 108.0 113.5
95.8 84.6 Int'l Bnd (4) 83.4 87.6
Family Bnd 1977 152.7
Do 1981-86 199.2
125.1 115.1 Managed Bonds 123.8 130.1
52.9 44.3 Mirror Bonds 50.9
204.8 132.7 Pers Pen (5) 204.8
147.6 132.5 Prop Bnd (4) 147.6 155.0
50.0 43.7 American Bnd 41.6 43.7
50.9 41.9 Japan Bnd 39.8 41.9
60.7 49.8 Recovery Bnd 60.7 63.8

N.E.L. Pensions Ltd.
Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. 0306 5911
94.7 Nelex Eq Cap 79.6 83.7
117.8 Do Accum 111.3 117.1
62.3 52.2 Do Money Cap 62.3 65.5
64.5 59.4 Do Money Acc 64.5 67.8

Norwich Union Insurance Group.
PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG 0603 22200
Norwich Man 209.9 220.9
Do Equity 331.5 348.9
Do Property 120.4 126.7
Do Fixed Int 162.0 170.5
Do Deposit 101.7 107.0
Do Units (35) 197.2

Pearl Assurance (Unit Funds) Ltd.
252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441
Equity Fnd 110.5 116.4
Managed Fnd 112.0 117.8
Prop Acc Units 120.8 127.2
Prop Dist Units 110.8 116.7

Phoenix Assurance.
4-5 King William St, EC4 01-626 9876
109.2 94.5 Wealth Assured 103.7 109.3
72.1 51.9 Ebor Phx Ass (31) 60.6
71.8 56.4 Ebor Phx Eq (32) 69.5 73.0

Property Equity & Life Ass Co.
119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0857
R Silk Prop Bnd 162.7
Do Bal As Bnd
Do Series (2) 107.2
Do Managed
Do Equity Bnd
Do Flex Mny 136.2

Property Growth Assurance.
Leon Hse, Croydon, CR0 1LU. 01-680 0606
Prop Growth (29) 170.0
Do (A) 168.9
Ab Bond (29) 683.1
Do (A)
Abb Nat PG (29) 148.2
Do (A) 148.1
Investment (29) 66.6
Do (A) 66.4
Equity Fnd 159.1
Do (A) 156.0
Money Fnd 135.4
Do (A) 135.4
Actuarial Fund 108.8
Gilt Edged 127.3
Do A 127.3
Ret Annuity (29) 170.3
Immed Ann (31) 137.0

Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd.
134.7 93.4 All-Weather Ac 129.9 136.7
124.4 90.1 Do Capital 124.4 131.0
Investment Fnd 135.0
135.4 113.2 Pension Fnd 135.4

Prudential Pensions Ltd.
Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222
24.99 14.27 Equity £23.87 24.61
19.59 13.15 Fixed Int £19.59 19.95
23.83 18.87 Property £23.53 24.59

Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent 0892 22271
182.1 164.0 Rel Prop Bnd 182.1

Save & Prosper Group.
4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899
119.7 107.4 Balanced Bond 117.2 124.1
124.1 104.0 Gilt Fnd 122.6 129.1
142.4 122.4 Prop Fnd (30) 142.4 150.7

Schroder Life Group.
Enterprise House, Portsmouth 0705 27733
220.3 153.9 Equity Fnd (24) 211.2 222.4
221.0 167.4 Equity 2 211.2 222.4
120.5 105.7 Equity 3 (2) 115.2 121.4
147.7 125.1 Fixed Int (2) 143.3 152.0
158.6 134.6 Fixed Int 3 (2) 151.5 159.5
139.3 111.0 Int U T (2) 111.0 117.0
154.9 129.5 K & S Gilt (2) 154.9 163.0
134.3 112.8 K & S Gvt Sec (2) 131.1 137.9
120.6 105.7 Man (Flex) (2) 128.1 135.0
143.5 129.0 Managed 3 (2) 140.8 148.3
105.5 105.8 Money Fund (2) 100.5 111.1
113.3 115.9 Money Fnd 3 (2) 115.3 121.4
113.3 112.1 Deposit Bnd (2) 111.8 117.7
144.6 127.5 Property Fnd (2) 144.6 152.3
142.5 121.1 Property 3 (2) 142.5 149.9
117.5 109.9 B S Pen Cap (2) 117.5
125.9 112.9 B S Pen Acc (2) 125.9
197.1 149.2 Man Pen Cap (2) 193.8 204.1
228.1 168.4 Man Pen Acc (2) 225.6 236.6

Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance.
PO Box 902 Edinburgh, EH16 5BU 031-655 6000
105.8 Inv Policy 101.7 107.1
100.3 Do Series (2) 96.2 101.3

Solar Life Assurance Limited.
107 Cheapside, London, EC2 6DU 01-606 0262
123.0 100.0 Solar Managed s 127.1 133.8
104.5 100.0 Do Property s 104.8 110.1
159.6 99.1 Do Equity s 155.3 163.5
122.4 100.0 Do Fixed Int s 121.0 127.4
98.7 100.0 Do Cash s 98.7 104.0
128.9 100.0 Solar Managed p 128.9 133.6
104.5 100.0 Do Property p 104.5 110.0
153.6 99.7 Do Equity p 155.2 163.4
122.3 100.0 Do Fixed Int p 120.8 127.2
98.8 100.0 Do Cash p 95.6 104.5

Standard Life Assurance Co.
PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971
111.8 81.3 Unit Endowm't 111.8

Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd.
Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141
158.00 115.30 Ex Fix Int (39) £158.80 164.70
13.00 10.00 Int Bond £ 11.00

Sun Alliance Linked Life Insurance Ltd.
Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141
98.9 100.0 Equity Fund 95.8 101.0
97.9 100.0 Fixed Int Fund 97.9 103.1
95.7 100.0 Property Fund 95.1 100.6
95.0 86.2 Int Fund 81.1 85.4
95.1 100.0 Deposit Fund 95.1 100.2
99.8 98.7 Managed Fund 94.9 99.9

Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.
2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400
139.4 103.4 Managed (5) 136.8
210.3 133.3 Growth (5) 197.2
143.1 95.9 Equity (5) 135.5
206.2 142.7 Personal Pen (2) 202.4

Target Life Assurance.
Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941
101.2 100.0 Deposit Inc 96.9 102.3
114.8 105.7 Fixed Interest 110.5 116.8
117.8 102.0 Man Fnd Acc 115.8 122.8
100.2 90.6 Do Income 97.8 103.5
99.0 84.0 Prop Bnd Inv 99.0
102.1 95.3 Do Income 102.1 107.2
120.0 106.0 Do Accum 120.0
62.5 48.8 Ret Ann Pen Cap 60.1 63.4
76.7 56.9 Do Accum 72.7 79.0
135.1 105.4 Ret Plan Acc 121.1 128.2
129.8 102.7 Do Du Cap 113.3 119.9
142.3 95.6 Gilt Pen Acc 137.5 147.3
140.8 95.0 Gilt Pen Cap 134.1 141.6

Trident Life.
Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541
121.8 109.9 Trident Man 120.1 127.2
155.8 128.0 Do Guar Man 152.2 161.2
143.1 119.8 Do Property 143.1 151.6
85.5 79.9 Do Equity/Am 78.5 83.2
113.7 99.5 Do UK Equity 106.3 112.6
142.1 117.0 Do High Yield 140.9 149.2
130.00 106.90 Gilt Edged (4) 126.79 134.20
120.2 112.8 Do Money 120.2 127.2
111.8 98.3 Do Int Fund 92.8 98.3
131.8 115.8 Do Fiscal Fnd 129.1 136.7
36.0 32.5 Do Bonds 35.7 37.7
104.8 87.7 Do GI Bonds 102.1
131.3 95.0 Trident Growth 127.8 135.4
131.3 95.0 Do Accum 130.3 137.9
113.4 100.0 Pen Man Cap 113.4 120.2
116.1 100.0 Do Accum 116.1 123.0
100.2 100.0 Do Guar Dep 100.2 106.2
102.6 100.0 Do Accum 102.6 108.7
109.6 100.0 Do Pen Prop 109.6 116.1
112.2 100.0 Do Accum 112.2 118.8

Tyndall Assurance.
18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241
168.2 113.0 Bond Fnd (40) 168.2
157.8 112.0 Equity Fnd (40) 152.4
100.2 83.8 Prop Fnd (40) 100.2
120.0 98.8 3 Way Fnd (40) 120.0
65.4 62.4 O'seas Inv (40) 65.4

Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.
41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923
236.1 159.6 Equity Fnd 225.0 236.9
175.2 142.3 Fixed Int Fnd 173.1 182.3
136.0 119.2 Property Fnd 134.9 142.1
115.5 113.0 Cash Fund 115.9 122.0
96.7 98.4 Internat'l Fnd 82.0 86.4
143.8 117.7 Managed Fnd 141.0 148.5

Welfare Insurance.
The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333
102.7 74.6 Money Maker 102.7

See also "The London & Manchester Group.

Offshore and International Funds

Arbuthnot Securities (CI) Ltd.
PO Box 284, St Helier, Jersey 0534 72177
131.8 84.0 Capital Trust 121.0 125.0
116.0 107.0 Eastern Int 105.0 112.0

Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd.
PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 74806
97.7 80.7 Europ'n Ster Tst 88.7 91.8

Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd.
1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741
55.8 44.9 Jer Guer Overseas 51.8 54.2
10.9 10.2 Unidollar Tst $10.2 10.9

Barclays Unicorn International (IOM) Ltd.
1 Thomas St, Douglas, IOM. 0624 4856
47.0 39.4 Unicorn Aus Ext 37.0 39.9
28.2 22.0 Do Aus Min 22.2 23.9
40.9 31.9 Do Int Income 39.5 42.5
50.5 42.1 Do Isle of Man 47.9 51.0
24.0 23.1 Do Manx Mut 22.3 24.0
57.8 45.7 Do Great Pac 55.0 59.2

Britannia Trust Managers (CI) Ltd.
30 Bath St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73114
38.2 28.8 Growth (1) 32.8 35.5
66.1 62.5 Int'l Fnd (1) 61.9 66.9
159.0 136.3 Jersey En (1) 147.4 159.3
83.1 61.4 Worldwide (1) 81.8 87.3
5.96 4.06 Univ $ Tst (3) 5.34 5.62
243.0 200.0 Do Sting (3) 235.0 247.0

Calvin Bullock Ltd.
60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433
10.33 7.44 Bullock Fnd $7.28 7.83
613.0 447.0 Canadian Fnd 432.0 448.0
329.0 245.0 Canadian Inv 235.0 245.0
254.0 170.0 Div Shares 163.0 170.0
9.36 7.03 N.Y. Venture $6.57 7.04

Charterhouse Japhet.
1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999
31.30 30.00 Adiropa DM 29.80 31.30
47.20 45.50 Adiverba DM 46.70 49.10
32.00 30.50 Fondak DM 31.00 32.60
23.20 20.90 Fondis DM 19.50 20.90
49.02 43.80 Hispano $ 44.80 47.06

van Cutsem & Associates.
42 Essex St, WC2. 01-353 6845
71.06 64.99 Pan Am O'seas $ 66.46

Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.
PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey
163.0 138.5 Int Man Fnd (20) 163.0 177.5

First General Unit Managers.
91 Pembroke Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4. 680089
84.3 46.7 Bnk I Ist Gen (3) 54.8 69.6
158.5 120.5 Do Gilt (2) 158.1 163.1

Gartmore Investment Management Ltd.
Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, IOM. 23911
22.3 17.4 Int Income (3) 21.6 22.9 11.20
56.0 45.7 Do Growth (10) 54.8 58.3 5.31

Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd.
PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521
152.5 110.9 Channel Isle 143.6 152.9 3.90

Hill Samuel (CI) Trust Co Ltd.
PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 27381
129.0 72.4 Channel Isle 124.2 130.9 2.44

Keyunday Bermuda Management Ltd.
Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton 5, Bermuda.
1.98 1.67 Bishopsgate N A $ 1.98 2.09

Kleinwort Benson Ltd.
20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000
1,050 965.00 Eurinvest Lux F 1,008 4.96
62.4 55.5 Guernsey Inc. 58.3 63.4 4.16
75.2 65.9 Do Accum 71.3 77.3 4.16
9.59 9.22 KB Far E $US 9.55 1.47
11.87 10.50 KB Int Fd $US 10.56 1.89
25.77 23.14 KB Jap Fd $US 24.62 0.65
10.71 9.96 KB US Gth $US 10.71
4.58 4.19 Signet Berm $US 4.27 1.87
KB act as London Paying agents only
20.10 18.50 Unifonds (D.M.) 19.05 19.00 8.95

M & G Group.
Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588
111.8 80.9 Island Fnd + 110.8 117.7 3.33
156.2 109.5 Do Accum + 154.5 164.4 3.33
2.55 2.01 Atlantic Exp $ 2.47 2.71
1.85 1.44 Aust & Gen $ 1.75 1.98

Neptune International Fund Managers.
1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741
26.1 19.7 Int Fund (34) 21.8 23.0 6.73

Old Court Commodity Fund Managers Ltd.
PO Box 58, St Julian's Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26741
130.6 121.4 Old Ct Comm 127.7 135.8

Old Court Fund Managers Ltd.
PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331
51.2 42.5 Old Ct Eqty (34) 49.6 52.5 2.58
170.9 101.9 Income Fund 162.5 169.0 6.45
100.3 87.6 Do Int (35) 82.7 87.6
143.5 93.4 Do Small Co's 134.7 143.2 3.31

Oliver Heath & Co.
31 Malew St, Castletown, IOM. 0624 823745
118.5 94.6 Brit Comv Tst 117.4 130.8 11.30
82.5 62.0 Cap Sec'd Res 81.5 88.2 6.32
97.8 92.4 Manx Ex Fnd 96.5 101.7 8.91

4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 245
119.7 115.1 Gib Inv Tst 90.0 120.0
98.0 111.2 Key City Inc 97.0 114.0
64.7 43.7 Warrant Fnd 61.3 69.2

Property Growth Overseas.
28 Irish Town, Gibraltar (Gib) 6106
102.90 89.91 US Dollar Fnd $ 89.91
128.43 104.40 Sterling Fnd £ 128.45

Save & Prosper International.
Dealing to: 37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591
9.82 9.91 Dollar Fxd Int $ 9.34 9.93 7.06
6.25 6.17 Int Growth $ 6.11 6.63
33.96 33.20 Far Eastern $ 31.94 34.53
3.62 3.64 N. American $ 3.46 3.75
13.81 13.65 Sepro $ 12.49 14.65
233.6 184.7 Channel Cap £ 214.7 226.0 1.33
149.6 100.7 Channel Isles £ 143.5 152.8 4.88
135.0 102.0 Commodity 124.0 130.8
129.5 111.1 St Fixed Int 122.7 129.8 10.71

Schroder Life Group.
Enterprise House, Portsmouth 0705 27733
International Funds
126.4 107.9 £ Equity 101.5 107.9
119.3 107.4 $ Equity 113.1 120.3
146.3 122.5 £ Fixed Int 141.1 150.1
110.3 103.8 $ Fixed Int 102.2 108.7
124.5 121.9 £ Managed 121.3 129.0
108.6 111.4 $ Managed 107.7 114.5

Surinvest (Jersey) Ltd.
PO Box 98, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73673
10.22 6.23 Amer Ind Trust 6.45 6.58 1.52
10.23 10.28 Copper Trust 10.35 10.57
9.77 6.80 Japan Index Tst 7.96 8.12

Surinvest Trust Managers Ltd.
50 Athol St, Douglas, IOM. 0624 23914
112.2 96.8 The Silver Tst 98.0 100.1

Tyndall Group (Bermuda).
PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.
1.74 1.04 O'seas Dist (3) $ 0.99 1.04 6.00
1.81 1.14 Do Accum (3) $ 1.51 1.60
2.47 2.43 3 Way Int (40) $ 2.47 2.60

Tyndall Group (Jersey).
43 La Motte St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331
125.8 92.8 Jersey Man Fnd 126.9 132.6
7.30 6.60 O'seas Ster (3) £ 6.25 6.60 6.00
10.50 10.15 Do Accum (3) £ 9.60 10.15
111.9 95.2 Gilt Dist (3) 118.0 118.2 10.15
143.9 104.4 Do Accum (3) 142.0 144.8
191.0 111.0 Jersey Fnd Dist 191.0 202.6 7.00
246.8 142.0 Do J Accum 246.8 261.8

*Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) Jan 18. (9) Jan 17. (10) Jan 20. (14) Feb 1. (15) Jan 19. (16) Jan 24. (18) Feb 7. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 3rd Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month. (40) Valued monthly.

مكتبة الاهل

Stock Exchange Prices

Late slump

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 3. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Jan 16. Settlement Day, Jan 24

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1977/78 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
101	95	Treas	9% 1978	100½		8.956	5.948
104	97	Treas	10½% 1978	102	..	10.291	5.099
100	90	Exch	5% 1976-78	99		5.028	5.813
107	99	Treas	11½% 1979	104	..	10.959	6.954
97	84	Treas	3% 1979	95		3.137	5.785
98	89	Elec	4½% 1974-79	96		4.309	6.378
106	93	Treas	10½% 1979	104	..	10.048	7.747
97	84	Elec	3½% 1976-79	95		3.650	5.907
106	87	Treas Cnv 9% 1980		102		8.785	7.745
105	88	Treas	9½% 1980	102		9.262	8.273
96	83	Treas	3½% 1977-80	94	..	3.695	5.868
96	85	Fund	5½% 1978-80	95		5.474	7.141
112	96	Exch	13% 1980	109		11.898	8.183
108	92	Treas	11½% 1981	105		10.888	9.308
94	77	Treas	3½% 1979-81	91		3.825	6.595
104	88	Treas	9½% 1981	100		9.659	9.399
97	86	Exch	8½% 1981	96		8.548	9.475
110	97	Exch	9½% 1981	100½		9.452	9.348
92	87	Exch	3% 1981	87		3.419	6.911
113	98	Exch	12½% 1981	110		11.844	9.444
100	83	Treas	8½% 1980-82	98		8.619	8.918
93	72	Treas	3% 1982	85		3.498	7.081
119	101	Treas	14% 1982	114		12.219	9.673
98	93	Treas	8¼% 1982	95		8.615	9.446
103	93	Exch	9¼% 1982	99		9.331	9.479
87	81	Exch	3% 1983	83		3.649	7.237
114	95	Treas	12% 1983	112		10.845	9.501
101	96	Treas	9½% 1983	98		9.410	9.665
95	72	Fund	5½% 1982-84	88		6.226	7.931
96	77	Treas	8½% 1984-86	95		8.901	9.287
87	67	Fund	6½% 1985-87	85		7.644	8.906
92	68	Treas	7½% 1985-88	88		8.749	9.543
73	49	Trans	3% 1978-88	67		4.479	7.642
75	54	Treas	5% 1986-89	73		6.867	8.788
120	90	Treas	13% 1990	115		11.497	11.007
93	67	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	88		9.432	10.067
111	80	Treas	11¾% 1991	104		11.277	11.132
79	54	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	73		7.958	9.475
117	86	Treas	12¾% 1992	110		11.534	11.269
96	69	Treas	10% 1992	94		10.800	11.050
113	89	Exch	12¼% 1992	111		11.524	11.356
115	84	Treas	12½% 1993	108		11.513	11.323
72	51	Fund	6% 1993	71		8.682	9.928
126	96	Treas	13¾% 1993	118		11.846	11.812
123	99	Treas	14½% 1994	126		12.002	11.617
114	94	Exch	12½% 1994	112		11.614	11.487
95	66	Treas	9% 1994	88		10.359	10.681
110	97	Treas	12% 1995	104		11.337	11.343
51	32	Gas	3% 1990-95	51		5.842	8.528
118	87	Treas	12¾% 1995	112		11.607	11.439
91	67	Treas	9% 1992-96	89		10.452	10.760
133	101	Treas	15¼% 1996	128		12.076	11.730
123	89	Exch	13¼% 1996	115		11.702	11.504
50	32	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	49		6.202	8.587
121	87	Treas	13¼% 1997	113		11.692	11.509
98	90	Exch	10½% 1997	96		11.113	11.208
89	65	Treas	8¾% 1997	86		10.483	10.791
73	51	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	70		9.733	10.406
135	103	Treas	15½% 1998	133		12.046	11.769
96	66	Treas	9½% 1999	89		10.675	10.843
43	27	Fund	3½% 1999-04	41		8.386	9.609
81	57	Treas	8% 2002-06	79		10.376	10.542
58	40	Treas	5½% 2008-12	55		10.012	10.278
80	53	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	74		10.320	10.404
38	26	Consols	4%	38		10.944	..
38	25	War Ln	3½%	36		9.740	..
38	26	Conv	3½%	38		9.340	..
28	20	Treas	3%	27		11.099	..
24	17	Consols	2½%	23		10.673	..
24	17	Treas.	2½% Aft 75	23		11.041	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red. Yield
101	91	Aust	5½% 76-78	101	..	5.517	6.938
96	79	Aust	5½% 77-80	94	..	5.844	8.864
88	69	Aust	5½% 81-82	88	..	6.340	9.405
87	65	Aust	6% 81-83	85	..	7.093	9.491
95	77	Aust	7% 78-81	94	..	7.888	9.598
90	90	Chilean Mixed		90	..	..	..
73	61	E Africa	5½% 77-83	73	..	7.921	12.965
340	197	German	4½% 1930	340	..	..	..
42	33	Hungary	4½% 1924	40	..	..	..
90	69	Ireland	7½% 81-83	87	..	..	..
96	84	Jamaica	7½% 77-79	95	..	8.105	11.100
291	225	Japan	Ass 4% 1910	265	+3	..	..
78	63	Japan	6% 83-88	78	+½	..	..
78	65	Kenya	5% 78-82	78	..	6.583	12.727
86	69	Malaya	7½% 78-82	83	..	8.014	11.815
96	81	N Z	6% 76-80	96	..	6.360	9.176
79	63	N Z	7½% 88-92	73	..	9.864	10.991
79	66	N Z	7½% 83-86	87	..	8.873	9.922
91	74	N Rhd	6% 78-81	89	..	6.733	10.333
91	74	Nyasa	6% 78-81	89	..	6.733	10.395
155	145	Peru	6% Ass	155	..	..	..
94	82	S Africa	9½% 79-81	94	..	..	..
66	30	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	66	+1	..	..
63	30	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	62	+2	..	..
87	44	S Rhd	6% 78-81	87	+1	..	..
55	45	Spanish	4%	45	..	..	..
89	67	Tang	5½% 78-82	89	..	7.329	12.640
96	60	Uruguay	3½%	90	+3	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red. Yield
27	20	L C C	3% 1920	26	+¼	11.885	..
84	64	L C C	5% 80-83	83	..	6.054	9.321
92	72	L C C	5½% 77-81	92	..	5.933	7.763
85	62	L C C	5½% 82-84	82	..	6.581	8.880
79	53	L C C	5½% 85-87	74	..	7.472	10.440
96	81	L C C	6% 76-79	96	..	6.200	8.186
78	52	L C C	6½% 88-90	73	..	8.768	10.015
75	53	L C C	6½% 90-92	75	..	9.237	10.404
100	82	G L C	9½% 80-82	98	..	9.674	9.965
107	93	G L C	12½% 1982	106	..	11.730	10.594
111	91	G L C	13½% 1983	106	..	11.625	10.256
100	89	C of L	6½% 75-78	100	..	6.503	6.866
88	70	C of L	6½% 80-82	86	..	7.497	10.253
93	68	Ag Mt	7½% 81-84	92	..	8.664	9.957
77	55	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	77	..	10.388	11.233
73	52	Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	72	..	9.385	10.392
91	73	Belfast	6½% 77-80	91	..	7.104	10.023
98	84	Brighton	6½% 76-79	98	..	6.632	8.164
98	85	Camden	6½% 77-79	96	..	6.615	8.104
91	72	Croydon	6½% 78-81	89	..	7.339	10.094
98	89	Edin	6½% 77-79	98	..	6.599	7.920
103	80	Glasgow	9½% 80-82	97	..	9.539	10.034
100	89	Gwich	6½% 76-78	100	..	6.748	6.731
104	96	Liverpl	13½% 1981	109	..	12.337	10.261
32	22	Met Water B	3% 34-03	32	..	9.547	11.219
89	76	N I	7½% 78-80	89	..	7.301	12.978
85	68	N I	7% 82-84	83	..	8.454	10.836
86	65	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	80	..	7.815	10.911
100	89	Notts	6½% 76-78	100	..	6.748	6.735
97	84	Sthend	5½% 77-79	97	..	5.416	8.276
85	60	Swark	6½% 83-86	83	..	8.190	9.780
94	77	Surrey	6½% 78-80	94	..	6.349	8.816

Investment Dollar Premium 87% (89½%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.8021.

FOREIGN STOCKS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
84½	40	Bayer	£40½	..	197	4.9	17.9
13	11	Commerzbank	£13¾	..	44.2	3.3	15.2
17	17	Cp Fn Paris	£18½	..	187	10.1	8.0
52	43	EBES	£45½	..	281	6.2	..
33	14	Ericsson	£27¾	+¼	69.2	3.9	20.1
23	6	Finsider	8½	..	..	..	..
14	4	Granges	£5¾	..	..	..	..
60	385	Hoechst	385	..	19.7	5.1	13.3
34	8	Montecatini E	8	..	..	..	..
50	470	Robeco fl.5	473	-3	29.7	6.3	27.1
91	325	Rolinco Subs fl 5	331	..	..	..	42.7
00	30	Snia Viscosa	30	..	..	..	..
6	710	Thyssen-Huette	720	..	..	..	12.9
74	42	Volkswagen	£54¾	..	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10	8	Brascan	£9¼	-¼	57.4g	7.0	3.7
12	6	BP Canada	£9¾	-½	..	..	..
15	9	Can Pac Ord	£9½	-¼	47.0	4.9	7.3
16	9	El Paso	£10	+¼	41.7	4.2	16.8
35	27	Exxon Corp	£28	+¼	..	..	..
8	20	Fluor	£20¾	-¼	63.7	3.1	9.2
25	16	Hollinger	£16	..	..	..	..
38	24	Hud Bay Oil	£25	+¼	28.9	1.2	47.0
5	14	Husky Oil	£14	..	..	..	..
8	10	INCO	£10	..	56.3	5.5	6.7
11	6	IU Int	£6	-¼	52.4	7.6	9.5
3	18	Kaiser Alum	£18½	-¼	81.4	4.4	..
6	8	Massey-Ferg	£8¾	-¼	58.1	6.7	3.5
7	11	Norton Simon	£11	-¼	43.7	3.7	9.5
7	20	Pacific Petrol	£21	+¼	..	..	..
4	17	Pan Canadian	£16	-¼	..	..	..
0	130	Steep Rock	140	..	..	..	..
7	8	Trans Can P	£9½	..	..	..	..
7	19	US Steel	£19¾	-¼	..	..	..
5	725	White Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
8	7	Zapata Corp	£11¼	+¼	15.7	1.4	5.7

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
5	185	Alexs Discount	270	-5	22.0	8.2	51.2
5	350	Allen H & Ross	510	..	46.5	9.1	9.1
8	98	Allied Irish	162	..	10.0b	6.2	5.7
5	108	Arb-Latham	165	..	14.3	8.7	11.3
	232	ANZ Grp	232	..	11.6b	5.0	5.9
2	13	Bank America	£13½	-¼	49.3	3.7	10.7
1	202	Bk of Ireland	355	..	20.1b	5.7	6.7
2	15	Bk Leumi Israel	19	..	1.1	5.9	4.7
3	170	Bk Leumi UK	170	..	11.2	6.6	14.9
3	370	Bk of NSW	385	..	18.6	4.8	8.3
3	223	Bk of Scotland	315	..	16.5	5.2	8.2
3	21	Bnks Trst NY	£21	..	175	8.0	7.9
4	227	Barclays Bank	341	-4	16.4	4.8	8.5
0	115	Brown Shipley	205	+5	14.0	6.8	7.6
5	225	Cater Ryder	305	..	26.8	8.6	..
7	17	Chase Man	£17½	-¼	126	7.3	8.4
3	13	Citicorp	£13¾	-¼	61.7	4.5	7.3
9	51	Clive Discount	80	-1	7.2	9.0	9.1
3	170	Com Bk of Aust	170	..	10.3	6.1	7.9
0	115	Com Bk of Syd	117	+1	8.3	7.1	..
1	13	CC De France	£14	..	131	9.1	10.2
4	..	First Nat Fin	3	+¼	..	..	..
1	7	Fraser Ans	11½	..	..	..	..
1	130	Gerrard & Nat	188	..	12.4	6.6	8.3
2	37	Gibbs A.	45	..	3.0	6.6	16.9
7	161	Gillett Bros	247	-2	23.4	9.5	11.5
2	55	Grindlays Hldgs	120	..	4.6	3.9	6.4
2	150	Guinness Peat	210	-2	15.1	7.2	10.4
2	12	Hambros £10	£18	..	144	8.0	..
5	142	Do Ord	210	-2	14.4	6.9	6.1
6	74	Hill Samuel	96	-1	6.7	7.0	8.4
4	224	Hong K & Shang	224	-5	7.7b	3.4	19.3
8	54	Jessel Toynbee	80	..	6.2	7.7	..
5	115	Joseph L.	180	..	12.0	6.7	8.9
1	21	Keyser Ullmann	46	..	0.5	1.1	..
0	42	King & Shaxson	68	..	5.1	7.6	6.6
4	78	Kleinwort Ben	112	..	5.9	5.2	9.3
8	185	Lloyds Bank	291	-4	13.2	4.5	5.9
7	92	Mercury Secs	133	..	5.1	3.9	6.6
8	245	Midland	391	-7	20.6	5.3	6.1
5	39	Minster Assets	63	-1	5.3b	8.6	6.9
0	68	Nat of Aust	170	+2	8.7	5.1	7.1
0	58	Nat Com Bk Grp	79	+1	4.0	5.1	5.6
8	05	Nat W'minster	291	-4	16.5	5.7	6.6
0	29	Ottoman	£39	-½	250	6.4	11.0
8	15	Rea Bros	62	..	2.4	4.0	12.6
2	14	Royal of Can	£14¾	-¼	70.9	4.7	11.5
0	0	Schroders	440	..	15.7	3.6	15.6
0	18	Seccombe Mar	250	..	18.7	7.5	7.4
0	8	Smith St Aubyn	82	-2	7.3	8.9	..
0	3	Standard Chart	420	..	27.6	6.6	6.0
5	5	Union Discount	438	-12	32.4	7.4	17.6
4	7	Wintrust	65	-1	4.6	7.0	26.9

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
96	3	Allied	88	-3½	6.0n	6.9	11.0
186	1	Bass Charrgton	151	-5	7.3	4.9	10.1
42	1	Belhaven Grp	40	-1	..	..	..
234	5	Bell A.	230	+2	7.4	3.2	9.2
142		Boddingtons	140	-2	5.9	4.2	14.9
112		Brown M.	108	-3	5.9	5.5	12.6
177		Bulmer H. P.	136	..	4.9	3.6	8.3
160		Burtonwood	156	-1	4.8	3.0	11.1
66		C'ty Ldn Dfd	60	-1	3.6	6.1	23.6
153		Devenish	153	..	8.9	5.8	8.1
191		Distillers	166	-4	9.9	5.9	10.6
505		Glenlivet Dist	505	..	8.4	1.3	12.6
106		Greenall	106	..	4.0	3.8	10.8
240		Greene King	223	-2	10.9	4.9	12.5
198		Guinness	184	-2	10.6	5.8	8.8
143		Hardys & H'sons	143	..	10.6	7.4	9.8
151		Highland	151	+1	4.4	2.9	22.5
100		Invergordon	95	-1	3.2	3.3	11.5
132		Irish Distillers	128	..	4.2	3.4	20.0
64		Marston	53	-1	2.6	4.9	8.2
70		Scot & Newcastle	64	-3	4.7	7.3	14.0
19		Seagram	£13½	-¼	45.7	3.5	9.0
89		SA Breweries	60	..	6.3	10.6	4.5
107		Tomatin	104	..	4.1	4.0	30.5
415	22	Vaux	400	-10	24.4	6.1	10.4
96		Whitbread 'A'	90	-3	5.6	6.2	10.2
99		Do B	96	-1	5.6	5.8	10.9

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	121	-1	8.3	6.9	8.9
142	56	AB Electronic	112	..	7.6	6.8	7.1
38	25	AC Cars	32	..	1.5	3.6	9.5
84	32	AGB Research	84	..	3.5	4.1	13.9
229½	134	APV Hldgs	222	..	8.1	3.7	8.8
73	43	Aaronson Bros	63	..	2.8	4.5	7.1
115	62	Acrow	110	..	3.6	3.1	13.1
98	52	Do A	92	-1	3.6	3.9	10.5
41	11	Adda Int	35	..	0.8	2.2	..
282	150	Adwest Group	270	..	15.2	5.6	7.5
63	34	Aeron't & Gen	58	..	3.5	6.0	10.3
62	42	Airfix Ind	51	..	4.6	9.0	6.7
131	79	Albright & W	101	..	6.5	8.4	6.6
96	69	Alcan 10½%	£89½	..	1050	11.7	..
122	71	Do 9% Cnv	£116	..	900	7.8	..
300	205	Algmate Ind	283	-2	19.7	6.9	10.5
77	44	Allen E Balfour	58	..	6.6	11.3	..
56½	25½	Allen W. G	54	..	3.9	7.2	6.0
100½	44½	Allied Colloids	84	..	2.3	2.7	14.8
66	43	Allied Insulators	60	..	5.3	8.8	7.2
13¾	7½	Allied Plant	13½	s ..	1.1	7.9	6.1
50	19	Allied Polymer	50	h ..	3.4	6.7	24.5
185	75½	Allied Retailers	156	..	12.1	6.5	9.0
46	19	Alpine Hldgs	44	-1	2.5	5.6	26.3
282	210	Amal Metal	280	+8	21.5	7.7	5.4
138	57½	Amal Power	127	-2	8.0	6.3	7.1
40½	21	Amber Day	39½	-½	2.9	7.4	5.7
18	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	10	..	0.8	4.7	2.4
96	41	Anchor Chem	70	..	6.0	8.5	7.8
57½	34	Anderson Strath.	50	..	3.8	7.7	6.8
90	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	89	..	6.0	6.7	7.7
540	380	Anglo Amer Ind	430	..	42.9	10.0	4.0
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	33	..	..e	..	..
82	49	Appleyard	82	..	6.7	8.2	7.2
39½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	39	..	2.1	5.4	8.6
120	66½	Arlington Mtr	120	r +3½	11.7	9.8	9.1
75	38	Armitage Shanks	73	-1	6.5	8.8	10.6
73	39	Armst Equip	61	+3	3.1	5.0	10.4
53	44	Aspreys 6½% Pf	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	55½	Ass Biscuit	86	s -2	4.8	5.6	8.3
173	85	Ass Book	172	..	6.1	3.5	7.6
70½	48	Ass Brit Food	63	..	3.3	5.2	8.4
142	82	Ass Engineer	121	-½	7.1	5.9	6.3
68	36	Ass Fisheries	68	..	5.4	8.0	13.7
82	26½	Ass Leisure	53½	..	4.3	7.9	10.0
196	121	Ass News	165	-4	8.1	4.9	9.4
52	20	Ass Paper	50½	-½	4.5	8.9	..
294	153	Ass Port Cement	267	-1	13.1	4.9	6.8
119	68½	Ass Tel 'A'	111	-2	9.9	8.9	7.7
39	23	Ass Tooling	26	..	3.5	13.3	20.2
38	23	Astbury & Madley	38	..	1.7	4.3	5.9
51	27	Atkins Bros	48	..	5.6	11.6	7.5
43	21	Audiotronic	35	..	..e	..	8.7
37	22	Ault & Wiborg	33	..	2.9	8.6	7.0
98	56	Aurora Hldgs	98	+2	7.9	8.0	4.7
70	30	Austin E.	70	..	5.5	7.8	5.0
113½	51	Automotive Pd	102	-1	2.8	2.8	8.5
34	14½	Avana Grp	31½	-1	1.6	4.9	7.9
174	113	Averys	152	-½	8.3	5.4	9.1
197	74	Avon Rubber	192	+6	14.1	7.3	2.8
307	235	B.A.T. Ind	280	..	20.0	7.2	6.0
260	203	Do Dfd	230	..	..	..	..
68	39	BBA Grp	62	+1	3.4	5.5	9.1
136	87	BICC	110	-2	10.0	9.1	13.1
82	61	BOC Int	77	-1	4.8	6.2	5.3
278	111	BPB Ind	244	..	11.0	4.5	7.5
50	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	47	+2	4.3	9.2	6.3
41¼	17½	BSG Int	40½	+¼	3.2	7.9	6.8
151	88	BSR Ltd	88	-2	7.1	8.1	4.0
252	142½	BTR Ltd	244	+1	13.8	5.7	8.5
144	70	Babcock & W	114	-2	8.0	7.0	5.0
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	32	..	3.5	11.1	9.8
8½	3	Bailey C H. Ord	8¼	..	0.3	3.9	63.5
169	93	Baird W	158	..	14.1	8.9	6.0
112	68	Baker Perkins	96	-1	6.3	6.5	5.7
53	28½	Bambergers	47	..	4.5	9.6	5.3
15	3½	Barker & Dobson	13½	-½	..e	..	..
208	144	Barlow Rand	179	-1	16.5	9.2	3.7
74	39	Barr & Wallace	73	-1	5.1	7.0	7.1
73	37	Do A	72	..	5.1	7.1	7.0
128	56½	Barratt Devs	124	-2	12.2b	9.8	5.8
54	38	Barrow Hepbn	47	..	5.6	11.9	6.3
53	40	Barton & Sons	47	..	5.0	10.5	4.4
153	83	Bassett G.	146	-2	7.8	5.3	9.0
99	29	Bath & P'land	78	..	5.0	6.6	4.2
67	34	Beales J	58	..	4.0	6.8	4.3
193	66	Beatson Clark	172	..	7.6	4.4	6.9
48	25½	Beauford Grp	48	..	4.6	9.6	8.3
73½	48	Beckman A.	71	..	6.8	9.5	7.9
690	372	Beecham Grp	655	-10	28.0	4.3	13.7
69	39½	Bejam Grp	65	-2	2.2	3.4	8.1
86	61	Bemrose Corp	71	..	5.8	8.2	6.8
70	23½	Benn Bros	62	-1	3.3	5.3	10.0
227	148½	Berisf'd S & W	220	..	12.5	5.7	3.7
57	31	Berisfords	56	-1	3.4	6.1	5.9
50	36	Best & May	49	..	4.1	8.4	8.6
166	122	Bestobell	162	-1	14.3	8.8	8.4
68	28	Bett Bros	68	..	2.4	3.6	7.1
212	102	Bibby J.	212	..	10.1	4.7	6.8
74	54	Birmid Qualcst	64	..	6.2	9.7	7.7
77	50	Birm'gham Mint	61	+1	6.6	10.8	6.6
230	148	Bishops Stores	180	-10	3.7	2.1	10.1
205	67	Do A NV	145	-10	3.7	2.6	8.2
123	68	Black & Edg'tn	116	..	6.4	5.5	15.6
40	15	Blackman & C	18½	..	..	..	33.0
93	49	Blackw'd Hodge	82	+1	4.4	5.4	7.3
27½	15	Blackwood Mt	25	..	..	..	14.4
245	122	Blagden & N	245	..	18.2	7.4	9.3
73	39	Blundell Perm	65½	+½	4.4	6.7	8.9
13	7½	Boardman K. O.	13	+½	1.5	11.3	3.4
70	33	Bodycote	70	+2	3.4	4.9	6.8
26	17	Bonser Eng	22	..	2.0	9.2	12.2
240	128	Booker McCon	228	+5	10.7	4.7	10.4
186	84	B'sey & Hawkes	186	..	7.3	3.9	7.7
157	87	Boot H.	136	..	12.5	9.2	6.1
242	115	Boots	223	-1	4.3	1.9	17.0
97	71	Borthwick T.	71	..	9.4	13.2	3.3
20½	14	Boulton W.	20½	..	2.1	10.1	6.6
218	160	Bowater Corp	178	-4	14.7	8.3	8.4
65	34	Bowthrpe Hldgs	56	..	2.3	4.0	7.1
88	62	Brady Leslie	85	-2	8.0	9.4	4.9
76	60	Brady Ind	73	..	8.6	11.8	13.9
75	57	Do A	71	-1	8.6	12.1	13.5
40	23	Braham Millar	39	+1	2.3	5.8	5.3
40½	17	Braid Grp	40	..	2.0	4.9	6.5
179	67½	Braithwaite	143	..	6.1	4.3	4.0
114	44½	Brammer H.	112	..	6.4	5.7	10.4
53	38	Bremner	50	..	5.8	11.6	10.1
206	90	Brent Chem Int	196	-1	3.7	1.9	16.2
39	25	Brent Walker	37	..	1.7a	4.6	16.8
36	22	Brickhouse Dud	36	+1	3.3	9.2	7.1
172	105	Bridon	115	..	9.6	8.3	6.2
41½	27½	Bright J. Grp	39	..	3.7	9.4	7.0
43½	29	Brit Car Auctn	41½	..	3.0	7.2	10.2
17	11	Brit Enkalon	13	..	..	..	..
246	137	Brit Home Strs	212	-6	8.9	4.2	17.9
28	20	Brit Leyland	20	..	..	..	1.5
120½	80	Brit Northrop	103	..	..	..	3.7
49½	31	Brit Printing	46	..	4.8	10.5	7.4
90	50	Brit Sim Spec	88	+1	7.2	8.2	10.2
486	278	Brit Sugar	480	-10	29.2a	6.1	5.3
70¾	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	60	..	4.6	7.6	8.2
60	28½	Brit Tar Prod	58½	+½	2.1	3.5	10.3
90	44	Brit Vita	84	+7	3.1	3.6	6.1
27½	13½	Brittains	26	..	2.1	8.2	21.1
61	44	Brockhouse Ltd	58	..	5.5	9.5	5.6
86	41	Brocks Grp	72	-2	5.1	7.1	12.7
715	365	Broken Hill	395	+10	19.3	4.9	39.5
40	30	Bronx Eng	38	..	2.4	6.3	5.9
71	35	Brook St Bur	69	..	6.4	9.2	17.9
56	38	Brooke Bond	47½	-½	4.2	8.8	3.9
18	11	Brooke Tool	18	+1	..	..	10.8
118	49	Brotherhood P.	112	+6	8.8a	7.8	4.0
95	74	Brown & Tawse	94	..	6.8	7.2	6.0
55	19	BBK	51	..	2.7	5.2	12.1
24	12	Brown Bros Cp	24	..	1.6	6.7	13.8
261	96	Brown J.	233	..	12.1	5.2	5.6
124	65	Bruntons	108	..	10.6	9.8	7.6
40	17	Bryant Hldgs	39	..	3.4	8.8	8.2
132	66	Bullough Ltd	120	..	8.6	7.2	5.4
48	28	Bulmer & Lumb	42	..	4.8	11.3	5.3
120	67	Bunzl Pulp	103	..	7.4	7.2	4.1
64	35	Burco Dean	58	-2	5.6	9.7	5.7
38	22	Burgess Prod	38	..	3.5	9.3	5.9
184	64	Burnett H'shire	169	..	4.1	2.4	8.0
184	63	Do A NV	168	..	4.1	2.5	8.0
39	16	Burns And'son	38½	+½	2.2	5.7	5.6
17¼	9	Burrell & Co	14½	..	1.4	9.5	7.6
185	130	Burt Boulton	185	..	15.4	8.3	8.3
126	51	Burton Grp	124	+4	2.3	1.8	..
115	39	Do A	116	+3	2.3	2.0	..
75	43	Bury & Masco	73	+1	6.4	8.8	10.9
69	30	Butterfld-Harvy	66	..	3.4n	5.1	9.0

C — E

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
33	13¼	CH Industrials	29½	..	2.1	7.3	5.0
59½	35½	Cadbury Sch	54½	-½	4.1	7.6	10.7
107	70	Caffyns	105	..	8.7	8.3	8.5
55	48	C'bread Robey	52	..	2.3	4.4	14.5
132	30	Campari	132	..	2.8	2.1	6.8
119	64	Do B	118	..	..	..	..
82	45½	Camrex Hldgs	72	+2	6.0	8.3	6.0
62	36	Canning W.	59	..	5.3	9.1	9.7
136	87	Cape Ind	113	..	11.5	10.2	3.8
74	37	Caplan Profile	71	+7	6.6	8.9	9.9
90	33½	Carpet Neill	70	-1	3.2	4.6	8.1
95	33	Caravans Int	93½	..	7.0	7.6	3.5
68	35	Carclo Eng	66	+2	4.5	6.8	8.1
51	32	Carless Capel	38	..	1.3	3.4	9.8
169	80	Carlton Ind	169	..	8.3	4.9	7.8
75	49	Carpets Int	53	..	6.1	11.4	5.8
91	33	Carr J. (Don)	89	..	2.8	3.1	6.9
40½	23½	Carr'ton Viy	40	..	3.0	7.5	10.9
110	63¾	Carroll P. J.	110	..	9.2	8.3	8.8
45	28	Casket S Hldgs	45	..	3.0	6.6	5.4
23	7	Causton Sir J.	20½	-1	..	..	5.1
165	88	Cawoods	137	-1	5.3	3.8	10.1
36½	12	Celestion	35	..	0.9	2.6	10.0
137	54½	Cement Rdstone	129	-1	6.8	5.6	15.5
54	25	Cen & Sheer	48	..	3.4	7.0	6.6
69	43	Central Man	68	+1	4.0	5.9	3.6
231	103	Centreway Ltd	231	..	16.5	7.1	6.5
42	34	Ch'mbn & Hill	37	..	3.9	10.4	2.9
38½	27½	Chamberl'n Grp	55	..	4.2	7.6	7.6
33	5½	Change Wares	21	+1	..	..	..
21	17	Do Cnv Cum	21	+1	2.4	11.5	..
129	91	Chloride Grp	106	-1	7.2	6.8	8.7
78	57	Christies Int	73	..	4.5	6.2	7.6
138	93	Chubb & Sons	133	..	5.5	4.1	9.8
193	57	Church & Co	195	..	4.7	2.4	9.6
78	45	Coalite & Chem	74	..	4.2	5.7	6.1
79	50	Coates Bros	73	-1	3.3	4.5	7.3
77	45	Do A	72	-1	3.2	4.4	8.3
83	57	Coats Patons	71	+1	4.7	6.5	5.4
130	45	Cole R. H	122	-2	5.3	4.4	9.1
62	33	Collett D'son	56	-1	4.7	8.4	6.1
186	99	Collins W.	145	-2	7.0	4.8	7.0
178	99	Do A	145	-2	7.0	4.8	7.0
38	14	Comben Grp	36	..	2.4b	6.3	5.9
101	50	Comb Eng Strs	80	-1	4.6	5.2	9.8
170	45	Comet Radiov'n	168	..	5.3	3.2	10.2
114	64	CompAir	97	..	5.5	5.7	7.9
30	20	Compton Webb	26	..	2.6	9.8	4.3
28	16	Cook W.	25	..	2.4	9.4	5.3
65	37	Cope Allman	57	..	4.8	8.3	5.8
17	9	Copson F.	16	-1	1.1	7.1	8.1
39	10½	Coral	36½	..	1.7a	4.6	7.9
144	56½	Coral Leisure	127	-2	9.1	7.2	11.5
83	34	Cosalt	74	-1	4.7	6.3	6.6
332	134	Costain R.	270	-2	15.2b	5.6	9.5
35	8	Countryside	33	..	0.3	0.8	94.3
107	73	Courts (Furn)	104	+1	4.9	4.7	7.1
107	73	Do A NV	104	+1	4.9	4.7	7.1
125	90	Courtaulds	118	..	10.7	9.0	3.6

F — H

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	74	..	3.9	5.2	3.7
21	7	FPA Cons	21	+2	1.7	8.1	9.3
82	27¾	Fairbairn L'son	56	..	3.5	6.3	8.6
78	37¾	Fairclough Cons	67	..	3.6	5.3	8.8
105	28	Fairview Est	103	+2	8.6	8.3	6.2
240	81	Farnell Elect	230	..	4.0	1.8	12.0
86	44	Fed Chem Hldgs	72	h -1	5.3	7.3	7.8
40	13	Fed Lnd & Build	38	..	3.1	8.2	11.1
36	23	Feedex Ltd	31	..	2.0	6.4	7.9
142	111	Fenner J. H.	136	..	10.2	7.5	9.3
106	45	Ferguson Ind	97	..	9.1	9.4	10.1
45	19½	Fine Art Dev	45½	..	2.8	6.1	10.9
319	150	Finlay J.	308	..	9.9	3.2	5.7
20	8	Finlay Pack	20	..	0.9	4.3	7.5
55	34	Firth G.M.	39	..	..e	..	11.1
400	283	Fisons	375	..	18.5	4.9	11.0
73	45	Fitch Lovell	60	-3	5.8	9.3	7.6
82	43	Flnidrive Eng	62	..	3.8	6.1	6.8
68	30	Fodens	57	-2	3.8	6.7	3.8
143	60	Fogarty E.	141	..	4.8	3.4	7.3
29½	15½	Folkes Hefo NV	21	..	2.1	10.0	4.9
34	20	Ford M	34	..	3.7	10.8	14.2
259	130	Ford Mtr BDR	130	-5	9.3	7.2	13.7
132	49½	Forminster	128	..	6.0	4.7	6.1
535	410	Fortnm & Mason	535	..	31.5	5.9	9.6
212	136	Foseco Min	148	..	6.5	4.4	8.8
85	39	Foster Bros	84	..	4.3	5.1	10.8
33	18	Foster J.	28	..	2.5	8.9	9.9
84	60	Fotherg'l & H	86	+1	9.4	10.9	9.6
48	28	Francis G. R.	45	..	5.4	11.9	8.2
70	28	Francis Ind	64	..	5.1	8.0	5.3
318	127	Freemans Ldn	288	-4	8.5	2.9	13.7
68	40	French T.	68	-2	3.9	5.7	4.3
35½	14	French Kier	33	..	2.3b	7.1	13.1
96	53	Friedland Doggt	92	-2	4.4	4.8	7.2
93	48	GEI Int	82	..	5.9	7.1	6.5
65	39½	Gallfd Brindley	64	..	4.6	7.2	6.9
104	67	Garnar Scotblair	103	..	6.8	6.6	4.8
282	163	GEC	270	-3	5.8	2.1	11.1
104½	96½	Do F Rate	£100¾	..	959	..	..
27	13½	Gen Eng (Rad)	19	..	1.5	8.1	5.1
330	185	Gen Mtr BDR	185	..	11.0g	5.9	6.3
190	124	Gestetner 'A'	160	-3	5.7	3.6	7.4
69	32½	Gibbons Dudley	69	+½	3.5	5.1	3.3
96	35	Gieves Grp	95	..	6.8	7.1	9.1
240	161¼	Gill & Duffus	218	-2	13.2	6.1	7.3
58	23	Glltspur Ltd	55	-1	4.1	7.4	5.6
70	36	Glass & Metal	66	-1	4.2	6.4	7.1
25	13	Glass Glover	24	-1	1.7	7.2	9.6
667	400	Glaxo Hldgs	598	-7	15.5	2.6	12.0
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	43	..	2.8	6.5	6.6
57	34	Glossop & W J.	52	..	5.5	10.5	5.6
120	76	Glynwed	106	-2	11.4b	10.8	9.0
70	39	Goldbg & Sons	64	..	5.7	8.9	12.7
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	79	..	4.6	5.8	10.4
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	92	+1	4.1	4.4	10.0
23	11	Gordon L. Grp	22	..	..	..	..
61	47	Grampian Hldgs	55	..	6.0	10.8	7.9
99	42½	Granada 'A'	94	-1	3.0	3.1	10.3
106	63½	Grand Met Ltd	106	-1½	6.5	6.1	12.0
346	183	Gt Univ Stores	306	-4	11.8	3.8	14.2
346	175	Do A	298	-6	11.8	3.9	13.8
41½	17¼	Greenfield Mill	40	..	2.7	6.7	11.7
93	65	Greens Econ	83	..	6.4	7.7	6.4
75	28	Gripperrods	45	+2	3.6	7.9	5.0
368	200	GKN	268	-2	23.6	8.8	7.5
109	71	Haden Carrier	95	+2	12.0	12.6	5.9
102	55	Haggas J.	102	+4	1.0	1.0	7.9
96	62½	Hall Eng	88	-1	6.4	7.2	6.0
207	99½	Hall M.	196	-2	10.0n	5.1	7.8
57	14	Halma Ltd	57	-2	2.1	3.7	9.4
96	68	Hanimex Corp	80	-4	4.1	5.1	4.5
161	100	Hanson Trust	148	-1	9.5	6.4	7.2
51	26	Hardy Furn	35	..	0.3	0.9	..
43	23	Do A	33	..	0.3	0.9	..
53	38	Hargreaves Grp	59	..	4.6	7.8	9.6
53	34½	Harris Sheldon	47	..	4.3	9.1	8.0
97	45	Harrison T.C.	95	..	5.8	6.1	9.0
438	276	Harrison Cros	350	..	18.1	5.2	8.5
88	41	Hartwells Grp	84	-1	6.7	7.9	7.2
214	113	Hawker Sidd	198	..	5.9	3.0	7.8
71	43	Hawkins & T'son	68	..	6.1	8.8	4.4
73	21	Hawthorn L.	72	..	..	..	..
189	57	Hays Wharf	154	-3	7.5	4.9	15.9
34	13½	Headlam Sims	34	..	1.9	5.6	7.0
18½	8½	Helene of Ldn	18½	..	0.9	5.1	5.2
29	20	Helical Bar	29	..	3.1	10.6	17.3
87	39	Hend'son Kent	86	..	3.4	3.9	5.1
144	79	Henly's	115	..	9.3a	8.1	6.1
100	39½	Hepworth Cer	87	-½	5.0	5.7	10.1
64	29¼	Hepworth J.	61	..	3.5	5.7	9.8
13½	6½	Herman Smith	11	..	0.4	3.5	45.8
143	76	Hestair	117	+4	9.1	7.8	4.1
60	17¼	Hewden-Stuart	50	..	1.9	3.9	9.3
22	11	Hewitt J.	22	..	1.4	6.5	4.3
88	63	Hickng P'cost	88	+1	9.8	11.2	10.1
610	296	Hickson Welch	565	-10	14.8	2.6	9.6
87	36	Higgs & Hill	87	+1	5.0	5.7	4.4
44	24½	Hill & Smith	36	..	2.1	8.5	4.7
100	76	Hill C. Bristol	92	..	9.9	10.7	..
300	71	Hillards	232	-3	6.8	2.9	6.7
92	69	Hoffnung S.	71	-2	6.4	9.0	5.2
64	35	Hollis Grp	62	-1	6.4	10.3	5.7
74	34	Hollis Bros	72	-2	6.7	9.3	8.5
148	70	Holt Lloyd	145	+1	8.5	5.9	14.4
121	90	Home Charm	121	..	5.2	4.3	12.6
410	195	Hoover	397	..	20.5	5.3	8.4
412	195	Do A	387	..	20.5	5.3	8.4
105	55	Hopkinsons	79	-2	7.1	9.0	4.3
93	26	Horizon Mid	89	-1	4.5	5.0	6.1
157	71	Hse of Fraser	135	-2	6.7	5.0	13.5
70	28	Hoveringham	70	..	2.9	4.1	14.1
63	27½	Do RV	62	-1	2.9	4.7	13.5
22	12¼	Howard & Wynd	21	..	..	..	11.9
21	10½	Do A	20	..	..	..	11.4
52	30	Howard Mach	34	+1	3.4	10.1	6.8
31	17	Howard Tenens	27	..	2.6	9.6	..
71	39	Howden Grp	61	..	5.6	9.2	16.9
17¾	6¾	Hudsons Bay	£9¼	..	34.7	3.7	9.8
29½	16	Hunt Moscrop	29½	..	1.1	3.6	8.7
220	76	Hunting Assoc	215	..	4.5	2.1	9.6
132	63	Huntleigh Grp	116	..	3.4	2.9	9.3
65	47	Hutchison W	48	..	..	..	..

I — L

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
252	150	ICL	250	..	11.3	4.5	4.6
177	75	IDC Grp	110	..	12.7	11.5	9.3
163	74	Ibstock Johns'n	145	-1	8.8	6.1	7.8
445	322½	Imp Chem Ind	342	-6	23.9	7.0	6.3
150	75	Imp Cold Store	93	..	7.8	8.3	3.6
80½	65	Imperial Grp	79	+1	7.8	10.0	8.6
69	36	Imp Metal Ind	58	..	5.0	8.6	6.9
24	17	Ingall Ind	24	..	2.6	10.8	6.9
39	27	Ingram H.	32	..	4.3	13.3	7.6
74½	36	Initial Services	72	-1	6.6	9.2	12.1
101	37½	Int Combustion	101	..	12.1	12.0	7.8
70	41¼	Int Paint	62	..	3.6	5.8	5.5
135	70	Int Timber	131	-4	9.9	7.6	6.1
92	41	Inveresk Grp	78	-1	7.4	9.5	13.1
94	6¾	Itoh 3DR	10¾	..	8.6	1.4	..
69	27	JB Hldgs	63	..	1.6	2.6	5.6
24	12	Jacks W.	24	..	1.0	4.2	..
56	37	Jacksons B'End	56	..	..e	..	..
11	5½	James M. Ind	10½	..	0.8	7.2	..
356	149	Jardine M'son	149	-2	6.5	4.4	..
192	96	Jarvis J.	192	-1	13.1	6.8	6.2
33½	16	Jessups Hldgs	33	..	2.4	7.1	4.9
86	43¾	Johnson & F B	62	..	7.1	11.5	4.6
78	27	Johnson Grp	78	..	5.9	7.6	8.2
492	307	Johnson Matt	486	..	20.2	4.3	7.5
353	144	Johnson-Richd	340	..	10.8	3.2	10.0
68	42½	Jones Stroud	59	-½	5.6	6.3	7.7

M — N

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
125	33	MFI W'house	122	..	6.0	4.9	15.5
214	87	MK Electric	178	..	8.8	4.9	7.6
94	49	ML Hldgs	90	..	5.9	6.5	7.7
62	37	MY Dart	62	+½	3.3	5.3	4.8
245	138	McCorquodale	245	+5	21.6	8.8	71.2
48	15	McInerney Prop	45	-1	..	..	19.8
19	11	McCleery L'Amie	11	-½	..	..	..
44	25	Mackay H.	44	..	4.9	11.2	14.1
94	80½	McKechnie Bros	89	+2	7.5	8.4	5.0
48	31	McNeill Grp	44	..	..	..	..
63½	37	Macpherson D.	57	..	3.8	6.6	5.9
65	17	Madame Tussds	63½	h -2	3.7a	5.9	16.4
55½	29	Mallinson-Denny	47½	-1½	4.2	8.8	5.7
77	50	Man Agcy Music	73	..	8.5	11.6	4.9
36	11	Manch Garages	34	..	1.5	4.3	7.0
247	177	Man Ship Canal	203	+3	21.6	10.6	5.9
90	14	Mang Bronze	87	-2	2.9	3.3	3.8
42	27	Manordale Grp	42	..	6.2	14.8	4.0
15	5¾	Maple Hldgs	14½	..	..e	..	..
292	114	Marchwiel	272	..	5.2	1.9	8.2
170	95	Marks & Spencer	154	+1	6.4	4.1	18.7
99	46	Marley Ltd	91	..	3.8	4.1	7.5
24	8¾	Marling Ind	19	..	1.5	8.1	9.6
59½	31	Marshall Cav	57	..	6.0	10.5	10.0
46	27	Marshall T Lox	39	-2	3.5	9.1	5.0
44	26	Do A	35	..	3.5	10.1	4.5
155¾	95	Marshalls Univ	140	-2	9.5	6.8	4.7
97	55	Martin-Black	57	..	6.7	11.8	5.7
244	95½	Martin-News	234	..	10.2	4.3	9.5
160	91	Martonair	156	..	8.1	5.1	9.8
85	48	May & Hassell	78	..	4.4	5.6	5.2
124	60	Maynards	124	..	7.3	5.9	7.6
31	20	Mears Bros	28	..	2.9	10.2	5.2
21	10½	Medminster	21	..	2.7	13.0	12.0
78	50	Melody Mills	78	..	4.4	6.3	4.9
54	30½	Melville D & W	48	..	3.7	7.7	4.9
13½	9	Montmore Mfg	13	..	1.3	9.8	19.7
302	102	Menzies J.	300	..	7.1	2.4	16.2
362	246	Metal Box	310	-2	21.5	6.9	7.0
95	65	Metal Closures	84	..	6.0	7.2	8.1
41	13¾	Metalrax	40	..	1.6	4.0	5.1
55	28	Metoy	44	..	3.2	7.3	6.2
93	44	Meyer M. L.	84	-2	6.8	8.2	3.2
43	19½	Midland Ind	40	-2	1.5	3.8	6.9
85	28	Milbury	85	..	3.9	4.6	7.3
97	50	Mills A. J.	97	h ..	4.2	4.3	11.1
122	25	Mills & Allen	110	..	..	..	11.0
168½	96	Miln Marsters	161	+1	7.8	4.9	6.4
93	28	Mining Supplies	70	..	1.7	2.4	10.0
49	36½	Mitchell Cotts	42	..	5.2	12.3	5.6
66	24½	Mitchell Somers	63	..	2.4	3.8	6.4
66	43	Mixconcrete	60	..	4.6	7.6	8.8
40	22¾	Modern Eng	39	..	4.0	10.2	8.2
132	87	Molins	110	..	9.9	9.0	..
86	23½	Monk A.	82	..	5.4	6.6	8.6
50½	33	M'santo 5% Ln	£50	..	500	10.0	..
59½	40	Do 6¼ Ln	£56½	..	625	11.1	..
220	117	Do 5% Cnv	£117	-1	500	4.3	..
60	35	Montfort Knit	60	..	4.9	8.2	9.2
80	25	More O'Ferrall	76	..	5.2	6.8	20.5
137	86	Morgan Cruc	128	+1	7.7	6.0	11.7
46	30	Morgan Edwds	30	..	2.9	9.6	54.5
196	82	Morgan-Gramp	196	h ..	2.6	1.3	11.3
52	36	Morris & Blakey	50	..	6.2	12.5	12.0
50	33	Do A	48	..	6.2	13.0	11.5
88	44	Moss Bros	86	..	6.1b	7.0	15.6
67	48	Moss Eng	66	-1	6.3	9.5	7.0
210	101	Mothercare	186	..	4.2	2.2	21.6
12½	8	Movitex	12½	..	..	..	..
144	48	Mowlem J.	135	-3	9.9	7.3	9.1
200	127¼	Muirhead	182	r +1	7.6	4.2	13.9
72	39	Myson Grp	57	-1	..e	..	..
117	48	NSS News	111	-1	3.2	2.9	10.1
51	27	Nathan B. & I.	47	-3	4.6	9.7	10.2
67	38	Nat Carbon	46	..	..e	..	..
23	12	Needlers	20	..	..e	..	..
45	30½	Neepsend	42	+1	4.5	10.7	17.1
84	37	Negretti & Zam	80	..	5.0	6.3	7.3
95	61	Neill J.	93	..	7.3	7.8	6.5
187	45	Newarthill	173	-2	6.3	3.9	12.5
73½	39½	Newman Ind	69	..	7.6	11.0	2.8
72	33	Newman Tonks	70	..	5.5	7.9	9.0
162	88	Newmark L.	158	..	9.3	5.9	5.6
94	51	Noreros	68	-1	6.2	7.0	6.8
30	11	Norfolk C Grp	29	-1	0.9	3.1	14.4
46	36	Normand Elec	44	..	4.3	9.8	14.1
100	54	NEI	86	-½	8.3b	9.8	..
126	64	Nthn Foods	113	-6	4.7	4.2	9.6
190	44	Norton & Wright	176	..	6.0	3.4	17.0
38	9	Norton W. E.	35	..	1.0	2.8	6.9
100	52	Norwest Holst	91	h ..	6.4	7.0	6.4
108	60	Notts Mfg	107	..	4.5	4.2	10.1
122	45½	Nurdin & Peacock	103	..	2.6	2.5	14.4
36	17½	Nu-Swift Ind	25	..	2.2n	8.9	10.4

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Telex: 22203 cofge
Phone: (022) 35.83.60

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Please apply to:
Miss Elizabeth Brown, Personnel Officer,
FINANCIAL TIMES BUSINESS PUBLISHING DIVISION,
Minster House, Arthur Street,
London EC4 9AX.
01-623 1211.

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Please write giving personal and career details to:

The Employment Manager (Ref. ED6)
Times Newspapers Ltd.,
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SUB-EDITOR

for

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

Sub-editor wanted for The Times Educational Supplement. Good training and experience essential. Knowledge of education an advantage.
Write with details of previous experience to the Editor, The Times Educational Supplement, P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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Sub-editor wanted in London for Scottish edition of the Times Educational Supplement. Good sub-editing experience and a good working knowledge of Scottish affairs essential; knowledge of Scottish education an advantage.
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Manchester
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL BIOPHYSICS

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Applications are invited for this post in a group developing image analysis techniques for application to problems in clinical medicine, medical research and industry. The work involves not only a considerable intellectual challenge but also close collaboration with *industry to produce image* analysis solutions in marketable form.
Candidates should have research or development experience and probably a physical science or mathematical background. The project aims at exploiting MAGISCAN, a computer based image analysis system. This means that computer programming will be involved but a wider problem solving ability is sought.
The post is tenable initially for up to two years, initial annual salary range: £5,333-£6,015. Superannuation.
Application should be made by January 31st, Dr. C. J. Taylor, Department of Medical Biophysics, Stopford Building, The University, Manchester M13 9PT.

University of Aberdeen

SENIOR LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL BIOCHEMISTRY
(Animal Nutrition or Biochemistry)

Applications are invited for the above University post in the School of Agriculture. Candidates should have an honours degree of Biochemistry, Agricultural Biochemistry or Chemistry, and substantial post-graduate research experience in either Animal Nutrition or Animal Biochemistry.
Salary on scale £5,445-£7,551 per annum, with appropriate placing.
Further particulars from The Secretary. The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 11 February 1978.

The University of Leeds

Applications are invited for the post of

REGISTRAR

of the University that will fall vacant by the retirement of Dr. J. MacGregor on 30th September 1979. The salary will be within the professorial range and the appointment will be from 1st October 1979. The University reserves the right to consider the appointment persons other than those who submit formal applications.
Applications (two copies) stating age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees should reach the Vice-Chancellor, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, not later than March 1st 1978, quoting the reference number 114/10/A. Further particulars may be obtained from the

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia
Perth

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

Applications are invited for appointment as LECTURER in *the Department of Obstetrics* and Gynaecology. Candidates should possess the diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and at least three years' post-diploma experience in the speciality. The appointee will be granted specialist recognition in the King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women which houses the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The current salary range for a Lecturer is: $A14,602-19,262 p.a. plus a clinical loading of $A7,000 p.a. Salary will be determined in accordance with qualifications and experience. Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme. Further information may be obtained from Professor J. D. Martin, Head of the Department.
Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009, by 5 February 1978. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Staffing Officer.

The University of Lancaster

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN GERMAN

Applications are invited from appropriately qualified graduates for a Temporary Lectureship in the above department for one year from 1st October 1978. Candidates should have special competence in the fields of 20th century literature and intellectual history and should also be willing to undertake a considerable share of language teaching within the department.
Salary on the scale £3,333-£6,665.
Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L10 B) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies) naming three referees, should be sent not later than 1 February 1978.

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP IN ART HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

This post is tenable from 1st January, 1978. Applicants should preferably be qualified to lecture to adult groups, to conduct research and to organise and supervise the programmes of part-time lecturers in Art History and cognate fields.

The salary scale (under review) is £3,333-£6,855 with contributory pension rights under FSSU. Initial placing on the scale will depend on age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. (Please quote ref. 78/1). Closing date: 17th February, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Rhodesia
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/ LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post, duties to be assumed as soon as possible. An experienced social administrator or lecturer is required who will be able to direct and orientate the study and practice of social administration in Rhodesia, with special reference to rehabilitation. Knowledge of public administration and/or business studies would be an advantage.
Salary Scale (Approx Stg Equiv):
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Permanent Pensionable Terms: Family passages and allowance towards transport of effects on appointment, installation loan of up to half of one year's salary if required. Unfurnished University accommodation guaranteed for a period of at least three years for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia. Sabbatical Leave and Triennial visits with travel allowances. Superannuation and medical aid schemes.
Short-term Contracts: Family passages and allowance towards transport of effects. Assistance with accommodation for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia.
Applications: (Six copies) giving full personal particulars (including full name, place and date of birth, etc), qualifications, experience and publications and names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted by 30 January 1978 to the Registrar, University of Rhodesia, PO Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Rhodesia, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Overseas applicants should send a copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment may be obtained.
British subjects considering applying for posts in Rhodesia are urged to consult the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (telephone 233 4145) or their nearest British Consular Office.

University of Bristol

DEPUTY LIBRARIAN (RESOURCES) GRADE IV

The University proposes to appoint a Deputy Librarian (Resources) on the retirement of the present Deputy Librarian, Mr Lightbown. This post will complement that of Deputy Librarian (Administration and Services), to be created by the promotion of the Senior Sub-Librarian (Administration). Applicants for the post should be senior librarians with considerable experience, especially in the field of acquisitions. Applications, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent by the 25th January, 1978, to the Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained. It is proposed to make an appointment as early in the Summer Term as possible.

University of Southampton
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

DIPLOMA IN APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE LEADING TO M.Sc. (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

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For full details write to Mrs. Val Kincaid, Course Administrator, Diploma in Applied Social Studies Course, Department of Sociology & Social Administration, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
MICROBIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY RESEARCH LABORATORY

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Applications are invited for two posts of Postdoctoral Research Associates in a group studying the biosynthesis and function of teichoic acids in bacterial cell walls and membranes. The work includes either structural or metabolic aspects in this rapidly developing field and experience in either biochemistry or microbiology would be appropriate.
The appointments are for three years. Salary in range £4,338 to £5,627 per annum, plus superannuation benefits. Tenable from February 1, 1978, or by arrangement. Applications with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, to Professor Sir James Baddiley, FRS, Microbiological Chemistry Research Laboratory, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE

from 1 April 1978. The undergraduate course in Engineering Science consists of a unified course in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, followed by specialisation in the final year. The person appointed will be expected to contribute generally to electrical teaching in the department. Applications from candidates with interests in gas discharges or electrical power system stability and control will be particularly welcome. Salary on the scale £5,333-£6,855 per annum plus superannuation.
Applications (6 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 31 January 1978, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, Durham, DH1 3LE from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Manchester

SECRETARY FOR EXAMINATIONS

Applications are invited for this post in the Registrar's Department. The person appointed will be responsible for the conduct of University examinations. Candidates should hold a first or upper second class Honours degree and/or higher degree, and should have had substantial experience either of organising University or public examinations or of University administration. Salary within the range for Administrative Staff, Grade IV in Universities. Duties to begin May/June 1978 if possible. Particulars and application forms (returnable by February 14th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 285/77/T.

University of Stirling

FILM STUDIES

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in FILM STUDIES with effect from September 1, 1978. The appointment, to be supported by a grant from the British Film Institute, will be for a period of three years in the first instance. Duties will be to teach courses on film critical and historical study of film in the first two years of the B.A. degree. A subsidiary interest in television studies would be an advantage. Salary on scale £5,115 to £6,855 (currently under review).
Applications, with names of three referees, should be sent by February 20, 1978, to The Secretary (T), University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Southampton

CHAIR OF POLITICS

Applications are invited for the Chair of Politics which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor J. Frankel in September, 1978. Salary within the professorial range.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, and applications (10 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom) must be submitted before 10 February, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham

LECTURER IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE

from 1 April 1978. The undergraduate course in Engineering Science consists of a unified course in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, followed by specialisation in the final year. The person appointed will be expected to contribute generally to electrical teaching in the department. Applications from candidates with interests in gas discharges or electrical power system stability and control will be particularly welcome. Salary on the scale £5,333-£6,855 per annum plus superannuation.
Applications (6 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 31 January 1978, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, Durham, DH1 3LE from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Stirling

FILM STUDIES

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in FILM STUDIES with effect from September 1, 1978. The appointment, to be supported by a grant from the British Film Institute, will be for a period of three years in the first instance. Duties will be to teach courses on film critical and historical study of film in the first two years of the B.A. degree. A subsidiary interest in television studies would be an advantage. Salary on scale £5,115 to £6,855 (currently under review).
Applications, with names of three referees, should be sent by February 20, 1978, to The Secretary (T), University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Southampton

CHAIR OF POLITICS

Applications are invited for the Chair of Politics which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor J. Frankel in September, 1978. Salary within the professorial range.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, and applications (10 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom) must be submitted before 10 February, 1978.

WEST MIDLANDS REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

REGIONAL LEGAL ADVISER

£28,209 TO £10,468 INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTS

A Solicitor is required to head the Authority's Legal Department which provides a comprehensive legal service to the Authority and the eleven Area Health Authorities in the Region.

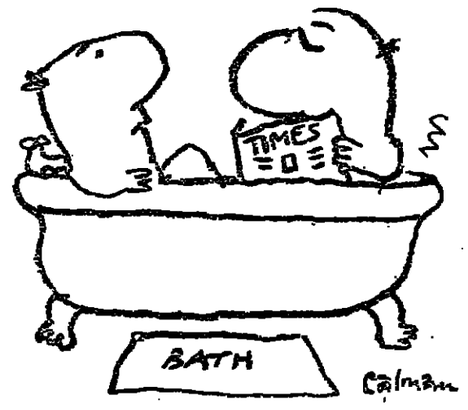
The principal responsibilities of the post include:

MANAGEMENT OF THE REGIONAL LEGAL DEPARTMENT COMPRISING ADMITTED AND UNADMITTED STAFF; PROVISION OF LEGAL ADVICE AT ALL LEVELS TO THE REGION AND AREA HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

The work of the Department includes Common Law matters, Litigation, Conveyancing, Industrial, Commercial and Employment Law.

Further details and application forms (quoting ref A053) from The Regional Personnel Officer, 1st Floor, Cumberland House, 29 Broad Street, Birmingham B15 1SW. Telephone: 021-643 5711 (Ext. 401).

Completed application forms should be returned by 25th January 1978.



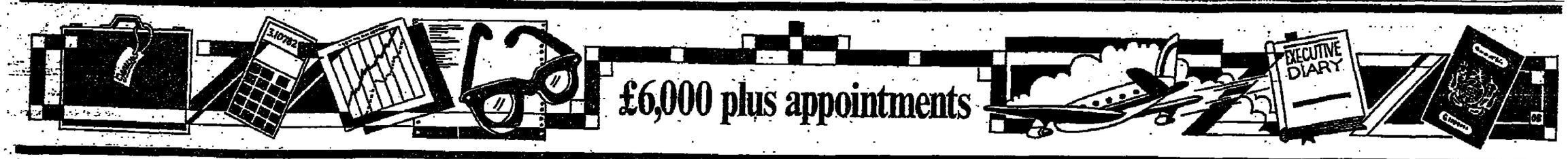
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Information, ring 01-837 3311, Manchester 061-834 1234.

THE TIMES

هكذا من الاصل



INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MERCHANT BANKING

A major, locally owned Bank in an Arab Gulf State requires an officer with detailed working knowledge of all aspects of documentation for Eurobond issues and syndicated loans.

The position would suit someone between 25 and 35 years of age who is willing to spend a limited period abroad in order to add depth to his career experience.

The individual should be prepared to live in the Middle East for at least two years and to train local staff in the support of the International lending operations of the Bank.

A university degree of appropriate qualification is preferred, but is not essential provided a thorough knowledge of the technical aspects of the job can be demonstrated.

The Bank, which is one of the oldest in the area, has an excellent reputation, both in the domestic and International markets, together with first-class connections. The International lending operations of the Bank have been developed to a point where in order to sustain the development and expand this additional capacity for growth, another specialist is now needed in the International Banking Group at the head office.

A competitive salary will be offered in an income-tax-free country together with free accommodation, car, and generous arrangements for home leave.

Interviews will be held in London during the first half of February, 1978. Please reply giving full details of present position and other relevant information to :

BOX 0354 K, THE TIMES

REMPLOY LIMITED

Company U.K. Marketing Manager

Salary : About £7,000 per annum, plus 1800 c.c. car
Location : Cricklewood, London N.W.2

Remploy Limited, the Government sponsored Company which employs some 8,000 disabled people (in a total employee strength of 10,300) in 87 U.K. factories, and has sales of about £36,000,000 per annum, invites applications for the post of Company U.K. Marketing Manager, responsible to the Commercial Director, the previous Manager having been promoted to a Board appointment.

The successful candidate—male or female—will make a major contribution to the development of the Company's marketing policy and hence to higher sales.

The Manager will be in charge of a sophisticated specialist department which obtains enquiries for business from Central Government Departments which it then offers to one or other of the three Trading Groups. Such business amounts to about one-third of Company turnover.

The Manager will be expected to initiate sales, marketing and advertising developments, in conjunction with the Directors in charge of the three Trading Groups, and will be in control of Advertising Agents. He/she will also control the three Company Sales Showrooms.

Applicants must have had successful big company experience in modern marketing of consumer products, and in getting the best out of large advertising agencies.

Preferred age—35 to 48.

Benefits include, annual holiday of 23 working days, contributory pension scheme (recently modernised) and free life assurance.

Concise applications, with details of age, experience, qualifications and present salary, should be sent, in confidence, to:

Personnel Director, Remploy Limited 415, Edgware Road, Cricklewood, London NW2 6LR

Remploy

PROPERTY

A top position in a Fulham based Estate Agents established since 1911 and who also control a public property company and have their own building yard, will become vacant due to illness.

Applicants should be qualified and experienced in all aspects of the profession as well as having managerial ability.

Further details will be sent on receipt of brief 'curriculum vitae.'

A. W. Allen F.C.A., Gilbert House, River Walk, Tonbridge, Kent.

Western Australia

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION (TECHNICAL EDUCATION)

Following recommendations from the Western Australian Post-Secondary Education Commission the Government of Western Australia has decided to upgrade and expand the provision of Technical Education services in the State. These services are provided through the Technical Education Division of the State's Education Department.

The direction and development of technical and further education will be the responsibility of a new officer to be appointed at the rank of Assistant Director-General.

SALARY : $A29,205 per annum.

DUTIES : Administer all matters relating to Western Australian technical education, including developing courses to meet emerging needs; liaising with industry; planning for the establishment of technical institutions; budgetary and staffing controls. Consult with and advise the Minister, the Director-General of Education and various educational committees.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE : Three months' long service leave after seven years' continuous service, four weeks' annual leave plus 13 Statutory Public Holidays, generous cumulative sick leave entitlements, superannuation benefits and other general conditions applicable to permanent public servants.

TRANSPORT AND REMOVAL ASSISTANCE : The cost of first class air fares incurred by the appointee, wife and dependent children under the age of sixteen years, plus a reasonable amount for removal of essential personal and household effects, subject to the appointee entering into an agreement to remain in the employ of the State for one to three years, according to assistance given.

A single appointee will receive the cost of first class air fares. Some assistance toward the cost of removal of personal effects will be granted.

APPLICATIONS : To state age, citizenship, qualifications and experience with the names of two referees to the :

Chairman, Public Service Board, 111 St. George's Terrace, PERTH 6000, Western Australia
from whom further information is available on request.
Closing : January 27, 1978.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS
STOKE ROCHFORD HALL

Appointment of Director

Stoke Rochford Hall, near Grantham (at present the Kesteven College of Education) has been acquired by the National Union of Teachers—the principal teachers' organisation in Britain—as an education and training centre at which facilities and accommodation will be available for other organisations and activities.

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Centre. The person appointed will be responsible to the Board of Management for the running of the Centre, supervision of courses and commercial development, such as letting to outside bodies, and the provision of additional courses. The Director will be required to be resident in the Centre and living accommodation will be provided. Salary will be between £8,000 and £8,700 depending on qualifications and experience.

It is hoped that the successful applicant will be able to take up the post by 1st April, 1978.

Further information and an application form can be obtained from the Deputy General Secretary, National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9BD (Tel. 01-387 2442).

Applications should be returned to the Deputy General Secretary at the above address by Tuesday, 7th February, 1978.

DEPUTY MANAGER TECHNICAL SERVICES

BSRA

BSRA has a worldwide reputation for R & D in the fields of ship design, manufacture and operation. The Technical Services Department has been established on a separate commercial basis to exploit, worldwide, the expertise, services and software of the Association.

A Deputy Manager is now required for this Department. The successful candidate should have a technological training in an engineering or similar field (not necessarily marine). He or she should have some experience in the identification and development of markets for technological services, and should have a record of achievement in the management of technology contracts in an industrial rather than a research context. There is no hard and fast age limit, but the appointment is likely to be attractive to candidates under 40.

Conditions of employment are in line with those of the most progressive employers, including a first class pension and life assurance scheme and flexible working hours and the appointment will carry an attractive salary.

Assistance will be given with removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Applications should be addressed to:

MRS J. E. YOUNG,
THE BRITISH SHIP RESEARCH ASSOCIATION,
WALLSEND RESEARCH STATION,
WALLSEND, TYNE AND WEAR, NE28 6UY.

1974 THE QUEENS AWARD TO INDUSTRY

County Valuer and Land Agent

£11,578 x 267(3)-£12,379 inclusive as at 1st July, 1977

The County Valuer and Land Agent is retiring in August, 1978, and the Council now wish to consider the appointment of a successor.

The Department employs a staff of 70, 20 of whom are professional officers. The Chief Officer provides a consultancy service to the Council and acts as their agent for all matters relating to the acquisition and disposal of land and property.

Applicants (male or female) must be members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or otherwise suitably qualified.

The Council operates a removal and resettlement scheme which will be payable in appropriate cases and the post will attract a lump sum car and subsistence allowance.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from County Personnel Department, West Sussex County Council, County Hall, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1EQ, or by telephoning Chichester (0243) 35100 Extension 291.

West Sussex County Council

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland

Keeper

£10,490

The Museum, in Edinburgh, is concerned with the archaeology and history of Scotland from earliest to modern times.

The Keeper is responsible to the Trustees for the administration of the Museum, which has a staff of about 60, and is Accounting Officer for the Museum's Parliamentary Vote.

Candidates should preferably be at least 35 years of age. They must have good academic qualifications, experience of administration, preferably in a museum, and a sound knowledge of historical/archaeological collections.

Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 February 1978), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/9694/2.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
MIDLANDS

An old established group of private companies in the construction industry with a turnover of £10 million requires a chartered accountant, age 35-45. The appointment is to act as assistant to the Financial Director, with prospects of a Board appointment, within a well established Accounts Department with computer facilities.

Duties will include the preparation of financial accounts requiring a sound knowledge of taxation, an interest in land transactions and an ability to contribute to the effective management of a building group.

Commencing salary: £9,000 per annum plus bonus, company car and membership of non-contributory pension scheme.

Please reply fully to :
BOX 0296 K, THE TIMES

TECHNICIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

ASSISTANT CHIEF OFFICER

The Council invites applications for this important new post, which will carry substantial responsibility and offer challenging opportunities in an expanding organisation. Salary will be in the region of £9,000 p.a.

Applicants should be well qualified and have held a senior appointment in teaching, educational administration or industrial training. As the successful candidate will be a member of the management team, relevant experience and skills are essential.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Officer (Ref ACO) at 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA. *Closing date for applications 27th January 1978.*

ORDER OF ST. JOHN & THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
Joint Committee

The present General Secretary is retiring in June, 1978, and a successor is now sought for this key post.

The Joint Committee is principally concerned with the welfare of Service and ex-Servicemen, particularly those war-disabled. This involves domiciliary and institutional care.

Applicants should have sound experience of financial and general administration and a vocation for charitable work. A relevant professional qualification would be an advantage. Preferred age range 45-55.

It is hoped that the successful applicant will be able to take up the appointment in April or May. The salary will reflect the responsibility of the post.

Applications should be made to the General Secretary, 6 Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1X 7EH.

Senior Adviser
Social Security

The Confederation of British Industry has established a new post of Senior Adviser, Social Security in its Social Affairs Directorate.

You will be responsible for preparing Committee papers on all aspects of social security and occupational pensions. You will also assist in the design, commissioning, control and analysis of research into specific aspects of these subjects, and will be expected to handle enquiries from members in these and related areas.

Aged at least thirty and ideally under forty five, you should have a degree, preferably in economics; sound practical knowledge of the United Kingdom social security system and/or occupational pension schemes; and substantial practical experience in one of these fields. An actuarial qualification would be a considerable advantage.

Salary will be negotiable according to age and experience, from £6000 p.a. This vacancy is open to both men and women.

Please write for application forms to Jane Hopkinson, Personnel Assistant, CBI, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LP. Telephone number 01-930 6711 ext 5.

DIRECTOR OF LANGUAGE CENTRE

This post consists of the organisation and running of our London Centre with particular emphasis on external contacts with potential clients.

The successful candidate will be backed up by 16 years of experience in foreign language teaching and will receive assistance in the internal organization of the Centre and on teaching policy.

The applicant, at least 30 years old and with a university education, should possess the ability to discuss and negotiate with businessmen at all levels, supervise the internal running of the centre and lead a group of multi-lingual people. A knowledge of French would be an advantage.

Send full curriculum vitae to Mr. Kayanakis, 2, Rue des Italiens, Paris 75009.

Interviews in London.

BRITISH FILM INSTITUTE

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY SERVICE

The Educational Advisory Service is the Institute's principal point of contact with organised education at all levels. Its activities include advising teachers, and helping to construct and arrange curriculum teaching projects, producing study materials and publications, and providing a lecture service.

The Head of Department is responsible for managing and developing these activities, and is a member of the Institute's Executive. It is intended that a research element will be added to the work of the department, and the Head of Department will have overall responsibility for establishing research arrangements and orientations.

Candidates should have good educational experience, well informed knowledge of current debates in film, television and other media in general, and be capable organisers with experience of general and financial administration.

Starting salary £7,610, on a scale rising to £9,798 (including supplements). Pay review April 1978. Application forms and further information from Personnel Department, 81 Dean Street, London W1V 6AA. Tel.: 01-437 4355. Closing date 10th February, 1978.

National Union of Teachers appointment of

HEAD OF RESEARCH UNIT

Applications are invited for the newly created post of Head of the Research Unit of the National Union of Teachers. The Unit will be principally concerned with research to assist in the promotion of the Union's work and policies in the fields of education, teachers' salaries, pensions and working conditions. Previous experience in research and a mastery of statistics and research techniques is essential.

Salary : £5,736 to £6,283 (including 1976 and 1977 supplements) plus London allowance £402.

Further details of the post and an application form can be obtained from the General Secretary, National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9BD to whom application should be sent not later than Saturday 28th January, 1978.

GROUP ACCOUNTANT

Salary £7,500 negotiable & Car
location Kingston
Age 30

We are retained by a public company to find a chartered accountant with experience of contracting. Basic duties would include overall responsibility for group companies accounting, preparation of monthly cash flow statements, production of annual accounts, consideration of standardisation of accounting procedures and implementation of recommendations. Contributory pension scheme, 4 weeks annual holiday.

APPLICATIONS TO : D. J. Cakebread, F.C.A., Pitman Cakebread & Co., 113 High Street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, TW12 1PF, giving details of career and salary to date.

AFRICA CENTRE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The Council of Management of the Africa Centre seeks a successor to the present Director-General.

Suitable candidates will already know something of the work of the Centre—a unique educational, cultural and social centre founded by a group of Christians 14 years ago.

The job entails responsibility for every aspect of the Centre's operations, including liaison with interested Governments and other organisations, and the vital task of raising finance for the Centre.

Salary between £5,500 and about £7,500 p.a.

LETTERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CONSULTANT ADVISING THE COUNCIL: M. J. GRAHAM-JONES, THE FACULTIES PARTNERSHIP, 37F VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, SW1V 1ER, TO REACH HIM BEFORE 31ST JANUARY.

Assistant to the Managing Director

A newly established commercial company active in large volume sales of heavy chemicals and plastics raw materials throughout Europe, affiliated to large US groups, is seeking an Assistant to its Managing Director.

The ideal candidate will be in the late twenties, early thirties, a graduate in Business Administration or Chemistry, experienced in marketing of the above products, fluent in French and/or German, and prepared for hard work and extensive travelling.

Salary and other benefits commensurate with the challenging nature of the position.

Please reply in confidence, enclosing a detailed C.V. to: PMP Data Bank, 31/36 Foley Street, London W1P 7LB.

SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT CENTRE

REGIONAL OFFICER

Salary Scale: £8,529-£9,093

This is a new post and the person appointed will be the senior executive officer of the Centre, responsible for control of staff, implementation of policies and maintaining effective liaison throughout the region. The Centre is concerned with management education, training and development to meet the needs of the region and with making effective use of the resources of educational establishments in the region. The person appointed must be able to make a significant contribution to analysing the region's needs and to meeting these.

The post is based within Sheffield City Polytechnic and is at Head of Department Grade VI level.

Requests for an application form, in writing only please, to the Personnel Department, Sheffield City Polytechnic, Halfords House, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield S1 2BB, to where completed forms should be returned by January 27th, 1978. Please quote ref. 7.

NIGERIA

GENERAL MANAGER

ROAD HAULAGE TRANSPORT COMPANY
SALARY APPROXIMATELY £18,200 PER ANNUM

A major Nigerian group requires a very experienced General Manager. The successful candidate will have responsibility for the total operation and profitability of the Group's Transport Company which runs a large fleet of modern Tractor Trailer units. Experience of operating in Nigeria would be an advantage. Position based in Northern Nigeria.

The salary is negotiable but will not be less than Naira 18,000 per annum (approx £15,200). An annual bonus will be paid on a basis to be discussed on appointment. Free accommodation and car plus the usual benefits commensurate with this type of employment. Write in first instance describing qualifications, experience and personal details to:

PERSONNEL SELECTION,
36 BURTON CHAMBERS, 46 CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL L1 6DD.

THE FOOD AND DRINK INDUSTRIES COUNCIL

Wishes to engage for its offices in Westminster a

PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

This is a new post. The man or woman appointed will report directly to the Secretary-General.

The Council represents in matters of common interest nineteen leading Trade Associations in the food and drink manufacturing and processing industries, and speak on their behalf in Westminster, Whitehall and Brussels.

The duties of the new staff member will include advising the Chairman (Sir Hector Laing) and the Secretary-General on the best means of publishing Council policies; to arrange for opinion formers in London and Brussels to be kept continuously informed of those policies, and the problems of the industries; and to be in constant touch with influential representatives of the media.

Qualifications will include extensive experience of public relations, close connections with the media, skill in the preparation of reports and press statements, and general administrative ability.

Salary £8,500

WRITE TO :
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, FOOD AND DRINK INDUSTRIES COUNCIL, 25 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON SW1H 0EX.

Property



The Roundel, at Pett, near Hastings, Sussex.

Conversion idea by no means new

Although conversion of buildings to residential purposes is often regarded as a modern fashion arising from the quirks of the postwar market, the idea is by no means new. Instances occur of surprisingly old operations of this kind, extending beyond even the beginning of the present century.

One somewhat extreme example is provided by a house called The Hollies, on the edge of the Cotswolds at Chalford, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. It seems to have started its life as a water mill, possibly in the fifteenth century, but received its conversion and "modernization" some time in the eighteenth century.

At any rate, the house has a good Georgian front. Accommodation on two floors includes three reception rooms, a breakfast room and six bedrooms. It stands in about five acres of well wooded grounds through which a stream runs and is for sale at £42,000 through Bruton Knowles and Co, of Gloucester.

Another not so old example is provided by The Roundel, at Pett, near Hastings, in Sussex. Fully modernized in an up-to-date sense, the original conversion is believed to have been made some 65 years ago from twin oast roundels and a barn which themselves dated possibly from the eighteenth century.

Construction is of brick and stone, partly tile hung, beneath a tiled roof. Some of the rooms are of course circular, but a main feature is a drawing room 31ft long and more than 20ft wide. Besides this, there are three further reception rooms and five bedrooms.

Outbuildings include a fine brick and tile barn and the garden of about three quarters of an acre has a large pond. Offers of about £50,000 are being asked through Braxton Watson and Co, of Battle.

A modern conversion, but an interesting one, is Gasbage, at Pencombe, near Bromyard, Herefordshire. The house was originally three dwellings, probably several hundred years old, made into a single building only a few years ago.

Built of stone and brick, rendered and painted white, with a Welsh blue slate roof, it has two main reception rooms, a study, two bedroom and bathroom suites and two further bedrooms. Further accommodation is provided by detached bungalow converted from old farm buildings, which has a sitting room and two bedrooms.

The whole runs to nearly four acres, including a paddock and an area of mixed woodland. The price is £59,500 and the agents are Chamberlaine-Brothers and Edwards, of Cheltenham.

More the traditional Cotswold house is Chelworth Farmhouse, at Crudwell, near Malmesbury, stone-built and dating from the early seventeenth century.

It has four reception rooms, including a drawing room 32ft long, four main bedrooms and two attic bedrooms. An odd feature is a summerhouse, probably built in Victorian times as a smoking retreat by an owner whose wife could not bear the smell of tobacco.

The property includes some 20 acres of grassland, farm buildings and a staff cottage with a sitting room and two bedrooms. A price between £85,000 and £90,000 is asked through Humberts, of Tetbury.

Another property which might be used for farming purposes is Homestead Farm, at Selborne, near Alton, in East Hampshire, the village associated with Gilbert White, the naturalist. The farmhouse, built only recently, is constructed of brick and is partly tile-hung.

There are two main reception rooms, a study and five bedrooms in the main part of the house and in addition there is a cottage annexe connected to it at ground and first floor levels, which provides a living room, combined kitchen and dining room and two bedrooms.

There is an extensive range of farm buildings and the whole totals about 42½ acres, with the added advantage of grazing rights over the adjoining Selborne Common. There is planning permission for a further dwelling on the land. Offers of about £82,500 are being asked through Pearsons, of Stockbridge.

An unusual property with a deceptively mature appearance is High Walls at Cheadle, Staffordshire. It was built in 1939 with bricks, woodwork and other fittings from the former Greenhill Hall, in the walled orchard of which it stands.

Features include a terrazzo fireplace with mother of pearl inlay in the sitting room and a beamed ceiling and wood panelling in the dining room. Upstairs there are four bedrooms, one of which has access to a wrought iron balcony.

The garden extends to about half an acre and is surrounded by the high brick wall which gives the house its name. Offers of about £35,000 are being asked through the Eccleshall office of John German Ralph Pay.

An attractive period mix is provided by Brook House, on the edge of the village green at Long Melford, Suffolk. The building has a fine half-timbered sixteenth century front with brick infilling and large gables at each end, but the rear parts in brick date mainly from Georgian times, when the original building was extended.

There are a large entrance hall, octagonal in shape with a pair of carved Tudor beams, a dining room, also with carved beams set in the Tudor plasterwork ceiling, a drawing room, study and five bedrooms.

Attached to the house at the back and probably also added in the eighteenth century is a small cottage annexe which could be used as a self-contained unit. This has a sitting room, a combined kitchen and dining room and two more bedrooms.

The garden is walled on three sides with a small river forming the fourth boundary. In all, the property runs to about two acres. Offers over £65,000 are being asked through John D. Wood.

Another village property on a smaller scale is Jollens Cottage, one of a pair, near the middle of South Warnborough, near Odiham, Hampshire. Here, too, there is some interesting exposed timbering inside and out, although the cottage has been modernized and extended in recent years.

It has a sitting room with an inglenook fireplace complete with oven, a study, a dining hall and a playroom or third bedroom on the ground floor. Upstairs there are two further bedrooms. There is a small garden. The price is £23,950 and the agents are Wellar Eggar, of Farnham.

Gerald Ely

Country property

KENT
PETTS WOOD

Detached, cottage-style house of character. 15 mins.' walk station. C.H., 4 beds., 2 recept., 20ft. kit., cloaks., garage with further space. £46,000.

Lissy & Shipp
Orpington (66) 25678

WONBOURN, Nr. Wolverhampton. West Midlands. Detached executive residence. Lounge dining, study, kitchen, 4 bedrooms with en suite shower to main bedroom, bathroom, double garage, full gas fired C.H. and double glazing. Freehold £36,750. Couchman & Sieds, 021 643 0694.

ALDEBURGH.—Excellent house, King St., 1 min. sea, 4 mins. yacht club, 2 recept., 3 double beds., B.C., built-in cupboards, bath., etc. Radiators, storage heat. Courtyard. Huge Garage. £33,000 o.n.o.—072 885 2284.

SOUTH CORNWALL—ST. MAWES: Spacious water view bungalow, 3/4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 recept., plus Guest suite, 3 rooms, bathroom, studio, ½ acre garden. Handy moorings and boatyard. £43,000. Lee & Co., St. Mawes (telephone 543).

London & Suburban property

NAZEING, ESSEX

Luxury detached bungalow, large lounge, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, parquet flooring. Oil fire C.H. Superb half acre grounds. 2 garages. Secluded swimming pool. Italian tile surrounds.

£53,000

FREEHOLD

PROMPT POSSESSION

RING 01-948 0091

FREEHOLD FAMILY HOUSE
N.W.6

6 Beds., 2 bathrooms and self-contained flat (2 rooms k. and b.) and 2 garages, offers accepted over £57,000. 01-624 6424.

BELSIZE VILLAGE, N.W.3. Everything in the garden is lovely and the rest of this conversion is pretty good, too. Bright recept., unit-packed kitchen-diner, glazed garden room, double bedroom, bath/w.c., c.h., private garden, 99 yrs., £25,950.—Benham & Reeves. 794 1101.

WANTED.—Long lease house with garden. S.W.1, S.W.3 only. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms. £90,000 possible.—01-730 1558.

Mortgages & Finance

BIGGER AND BETTER mortgages, remortgages.—Garfield Hillman & Co. Ltd., 178 Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., E.C.4. 01-353 2457.

London Flats

ST JOHNS WOOD

A superbly furnished flat on the second floor of an elegant mansion block in a secluded quiet location. Three comfortable bedrooms, two luxurious bathrooms, two fine reception rooms, TV room, utility room and well planned kitchen with all modern appliances. Everything provided. Available now for a long let at £300 p.w. to incl C.H., C.H.W. and porterage.

George Knight & Partners.
The specialist agents for first class rentals in all good residential districts north of the Thames.
9 Heath St, NW3
Telephone 01-794 1125
(24 hour messages on 01-794 9287)

QUEENS GATE GARDENS, S.W.7

A well decorated ground and 1st floor maisonette overlooking private gardens, drawing room, dining room, study, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, central heating, lift. Lease 80 years. G.R. £150 p.a. Price £75,500.

BASIL ST., KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 4th and 5th floor maisonette in a purpose built block close to Harrods. (No lift.) Reception room, 3 beds., bathroom, cloakroom, kitchen, C.H. Lease 950 years. Low outgoings. Price £55,000.—T. Maskell & Co., 107 Walton St., S.W.3. 581 2116.

SUPERB GARDEN FLAT, S.W.10.

Impressive large reception room, opening into garden. Two double bedrooms, two bathrooms. Fully fitted kitchen. Newly decorated throughout. £45,000.

Ring 01-352 2864 (day)

ALBERT MANSIONS
FLAT

Overlooking Battersea Park. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, separate kitchen, drawing room, hallway and dining room, gas c.h. £29,000.

Ring 01-493 4361 extn. 30 (day) or 01-228 1181 after 6.30

S.W.10.—Sunny 1-bedroom garden flat for sale. 94-yr. lease. Luxury £14,950.—May & Co., 352 9431.

Properties under £25,000

May and Company
Est. 1820

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Open Saturdays, 10-4

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Character village smithy with detailed planning permission to renovate and extend to provide single detached residence. Price guide £7,000.

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Close shops and S.R. station. Compact 18-year-old house, suit business couple. Vestibule, comfortable lounge, kit., 2 bedrooms, bathroom, gdn.

Only £15,250 F/H

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SPANISH FLAT wanted for long let from June 1978. Resort property preferred. Reasonable rental.—Box 0632 K, The Times.

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WATER TOWER TO LET, suit individual(s) or group. Bags of space 3 floors, garden. Any offers considered.—Wellingborough 680 807.

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.





—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

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We are seeking several lively people, who want an interesting and challenging career and enjoy talking to and dealing with all types of people.

If you are tired of dull, boring routine and want a job that's stimulating and enjoyable and if you want progression and can get it on your own merit, what are you waiting for? We are looking for people aged between 18 and 25, who have a good general education and want to get ahead.

The job is selling the benefits of Classified Advertising to private and professional firms, anyone from the person who is selling the family heirloom to huge multi-national companies. We offer you the benefit of a comprehensive sales training, excellent opportunities to earn a good basic salary (under review) + bonus, which could give you an average earnings of £74.80, as a new receptionist, 4 weeks, 3 days holidays after 6 months and five weeks holiday after 1 year.

If you would like to be part of our young successful team ring now: Angela Grindley 01-837 1234 ext 7164 or write to:

The Times Newspaper, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 8EZ.

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Assistant

is required by

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COTTON

Applicants must be familiar with textiles as they will be dealing with fabric inquiries and assisting visitors in the library.

Other duties will involve maintaining records, keeping fabric samples up to date and assisting with some display work. Typing would be an advantage.

We are looking for a hard-working and efficient young person with a responsible and organized approach to their work.

Write, with full c.v., to:
CERIDWEN SOOKE, FABRIC ADVISER,
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COTTON,
17-19 Maddox Street, London, W.1

WANT TO GET INTO ADVERTISING?

If you are young, can type accurately, and do not mind starting at the bottom of the ladder, we have the very job for you. We are a small advertising agency in Covent Garden looking for a young person to work as a Typist/Assistant to a media group head.

Salary approx. £2,500

INTERESTED?

Then telephone Roger Dopson on 01-836 4611 for an interview.

PA/SECRETARY

with experience and initiative required by Export Officer of Trade Association concerned with promotion of aerospace exports through exhibitions including overseas and other means. Salary according to age and experience.

APPLY MR. SLESSOR, SBAC
29 KING STREET, S.W.1.

01-839 3231

HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

Would you like to control your earnings? Be assessed on personal performance and encouraged to develop into a management position as counsellor with our international personnel organisation? If you have plenty of initiative and enjoy a challenge call me for more details. Call Watson, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Agency), 255 Regent Street, W.1.

RECEPTIONIST
TO £4,000

Mature (25 to 40), well groomed and unflappable receptionist urgently required by West End Ad Agency.

JAYGAR CAREERS
Recruitment Consultants
730 5148

NO TYPING REQUIRED

We help multi-national companies find accommodation for their employees, and we need a bright, well spoken young person to help in our West End office. Telephone work, clerical assistance and some filing. Suit college leaver.

Please phone Mrs Wolstenholme on 629 8222

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING magazine needs a junior secretary for its editorial department. Shorthand and typing to be done, plus lots of bitty jobs, coffee-making, wine opening and being generally helpful to busy, friendly colleagues. Interesting introductions to publishing for college leaver or someone with a little secretarial experience. Please ring Beverly Flower on 834 0331.

SECRETARY/PA required for young Managing Director of a leading women's fashion house. Good appearance and previous experience in the clothing trade an advantage. Salary negotiable. Appl. Mrs. Barber, Samuel Shermar Ltd., 10c Hanover St., London, W.1. 01-629 7341.

GLOSSY MAGAZINE Publishing House needs efficient, good-natured Assistant for its Offers Department. Administrative ability, numeracy, typing, patience and warm, helpful manner essential. Please ring Beverly Flower, 834 0331.

BUSY West London Village Restaurant require young Receptionist to give both secretarial and administrative support to the General Manager. Slow typing, no shorthand. Salary £1,750.—Ring Sandra at 229 8551 after 11 a.m.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT required by W.1 film Co. See Secretarial.

COLLEGE LEAVER secretaries, enormous choice of New Year jobs at Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions. Anita Agency. 01-734 0535.

GRADUATES. College leavers. Some Sec. skills. Temp. posts to 17th. Town Staff Bureau. 734 0186.

TRAINEE TEACHER of Shorthand and Typewriting required for well-known secretarial college in Hampstead. Please telephone or write to the Director of Training, St. Godric's College, 2 Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London NW3 6AD. Tel. 01-435 9831.

EXPERIENCED, qualified teachers of commercial subjects, including shorthand and typewriting, required for April by well-known Secretarial College in Hampstead. Please telephone or write to the Director of Training, St. Godric's College, 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD. Tel.: 435 9831.

SECRETARIAL

THE SUNDAY TIMES

SECRETARY TO DEPUTY EDITOR
THE SUNDAY TIMES

The Deputy Editor of "The Sunday Times" requires a mature, experienced Secretary with good shorthand, typing and audio skills, and the poise, tact and personality to deal with people at executive level.

This is a confidential post which requires a good educational background, the capacity to think and act individually and the ability to work under pressure.

Please write with full career details:
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, TIMES NEWSPAPERS LTD.,
200 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 8EZ.
OR TEL.: 01-837 1234, EXTN. 308 OR 7164.

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TO PARTNER

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Apply Mr Davis,
Collier & Madge.
5 St Bride St. E.C.4.
Tel. 353 9161.

SECRETARY
TO RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Enthusiastic secretary required for Research Director of international Consultancy Organisation specialising in social and political affairs, experienced, cheerful person with sense of humour and interest in current affairs would find this a most interesting position. Would suit person embarking on second job or married person returning to work. Shorthand not essential.

Salary £3,000+ and LV's, 3 weeks holiday.

Telephone: Merilyn Potter on 581 2223 or
Write with current c.v. to:
Matrix Corporate Affairs Consultants Ltd.,
4 Cromwell Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

Pleasant and competent
YOUNG SECRETARY

for Country House Department of a National firm of Chartered Surveyors. First class shorthand and typing speeds essential. Successful applicant will be expected to deal with clients and purchasers as well as undertaking normal secretarial duties. Salary £3,000-£3,300 according to experience. LVs Please telephone Mrs. Sandall, 01-242 3121 for further details.

ARTS COUNCIL
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Secretary/Assistant

A Secretary/Assistant is required to work for the Senior Marketing Officer and the Marketing Officer/Performing Arts. Typing and shorthand essential. Ability to deal with people and knowledge/experience of theatre advantages. Salary £3,000 with possible allowances of up to £3,96 p.a. for shorthand and typing proficiencies (under review).

Write with full details to:
The Establishment Officer, 105 Piccadilly, W1V 0AU, to arrive by Friday, 27th January.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
University of London

SECRETARY required for Russian Department (with some duties for Dean of Arts). Applicants should have good shorthand and typing, some knowledge of Russian (to A level at least) and preferably some previous office experience. 6 weeks annual leave (including Public Holidays). Salary on scale £3,216-£3,798 p.a. (including London Allowance). Superannuation scheme. The College is near District/Central Line stations and on bus routes.

Please apply by letter, giving age, education and experience to Miss Elmslie (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

An Administrative Secretary/P.A. is required for Chief Finance Officer. Interesting and varied role for intelligent person age 25 to 35, able to work without supervision. Previous administrative experience and good secretarial skills essential.

Telephone Mrs. Baker, 930 1841

TOP LEVEL P.A./ SECRETARIAL CAREERS

Chairman of Semi Precious Metals Group, E.C.3, £4,000. Aldwych Shipping and Oil Group Director, to £4,000. Mayfair Publishing Director in charge of Developments, £3,750 plus.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
65 Fleet Street, E.C.4
353 7696

FILM PRODUCTION COMPANY with pleasant offices in Soho, W.1, requires P.A./Secretary with up-to-date experience of T.V. commercials production. Good typing essential, shorthand helpful. Please call Barbara, 01-437 1737.

HIGH POWERED, creative and dedicated Secretary to work Belgravia in exchange for room and board in dynamic educational charity, committed to human and planetary potential. Ring 01-359 0576/7.

SECRETARIES to start at £4,000 p.a., E.C.1, W.1, with Broker, Consultants, Property, Charity. Call Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644 (also open Sats, 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.).

AUDIO and Shorthand Secretaries urgently required for International Solicitors. Ring Mary Thomas, 236 4441, Jonathan Wren Staff Consultants.

GLOSSY MAGAZINE Publishing House needs Assistant. See Non-Secretarial Column.

Part-time Vacancies

BOOKKEEPER

Professional Medical Organisation requires part-time Bookkeeper/Subscriptions Clerk for their small, friendly office in W.C.1 - three days a week, or equivalent; salary to be negotiated depending on age and experience, but not less than £35 a week.

Telephone: 387 4207 to arrange mutually convenient interview.

A PART-TIME shorthand typist is required by the Managing Director of a Mayfair book publishing company. Speeds must be good. Age immaterial. Approximately 16 hours work per week required, on any weekdays. First-class salary offered—Write or phone Mr. A. Graham, Graham & Trotman Ltd., 14 Clifford Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 7851.

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WOLFF OLINS

Project manager of leading London design consultancy needs an assistant to help look after our French clients. This naturally requires a thorough knowledge of English and French both spoken and written. The job involves market research, financial control, liaising between clients and designers, and writing reports in both languages. We want someone capable of handling all this with initiative and on their own. The atmosphere is stimulating and sometimes hectic. Position available immediately. Salary according to experience. For details contact:

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Salary around £6,000 per annum.
Marble Arch area. Informal atmosphere.
Also to help organise Director's private interest of polo/farming.
Applications in writing to:
Mrs Simpson
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Secretary required for Financial Director of expanding property group at their Head Office at Stonebridge Park, Wembley.

Possibility of accommodation and transport for successful applicant.

Suitable only for person with senior or financial secretarial experience.

Good salary, hours 9 to 5.30, 4 weeks' annual holiday, staff superannuation scheme.

Please send full details to, or telephone, The Secretary, Hill Structures & Foundations Ltd., Heather Park Drive, Wembley, HA0 1SX. Tel: 01-903 5511.

SECRETARY
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For company secretary at well appointed air-conditioned head office of international group near Victoria station. Good command of English essential. Legal/financial experience useful. Age about 26. Salary around £3,250. L.V.s 80p per day. 4 weeks holiday. Hours 9.30-5.30.

01-828 0554

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Salary £3,800 p.a. but could be more for the right person.

Ring 01-493 2145
and ask for Mrs. Hodges

ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

SECRETARY/ LITERATURE

A Secretary with at least one year's office experience is required for the Literature Officer who is responsible for administering the council's schemes for promoting the literary arts; a good general education; shorthand speeds 90 to 100 and typing (50) are essential and audio experience would be useful; salary £2,948 (under review) with possible allowances up to £500 for shorthand and typing proficiences.

Write with full details to: The Establishment Officer, 105 Piccadilly, W1V 0AU, to arrive by Wednesday, 18th January.

Royal College of Art
SECRETARY

required by the Assistant Bursar at the Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, S.W.7. Hours 9.30-5.30. 4 weeks annual holiday. Salary on scale £3,029-£3,219 p.a. Suitably qualified candidates should apply by telephone to Mrs Fanning, 01-584 5020, Extn. 230.

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For busy, friendly, management consultants office. Sh/Dictaphone, Telex, (a foreign language an asset). Salary c. £3,500. LVs, 3 weeks holiday.

TELEPHONE JACQUI ON
493 4504

RECORD COMPANY

We require a Secretary/Assistant in our copyright A. & R. Admin department. If you have good shorthand and typing, enjoy hard work and would like to join the world of music please ring:

The Personnel Officer,
RCA Records, 01-499 3100

SEC. Good typing, slow s'hand. Knowledge of German. 3,500.—Bells Agy. 935 0731.

OPPORTUNITY IN LONDON FOR EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

Secretary required for Financial Director of expanding property group at their Head Office at Stonebridge Park, Wembley.

Possibility of accommodation and transport for successful applicant.

Suitable only for person with senior or financial secretarial experience.

Good salary, hours 9 to 5.30, 4 weeks' annual holiday, staff superannuation scheme.

Please send full details to, or telephone, The Secretary, Hill Structures & Foundations Ltd., Heather Park Drive, Wembley, HA0 1SX. Tel: 01-903 5511.

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An exciting opportunity for a travelling Secretary, age 30-40, to Chairman of companies with international business interests. We are looking for an adaptable energetic and efficient person who is easy to get on with and seeking a position providing variety and financial security. Salary commensurate with experience. Write giving full details of previous secretarial experience with photograph to Box 0168 K, The Times.

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Write giving full particulars to:
Box 0289 K, The Times

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If you thrive in a varied and demanding atmosphere—call us. Chairman requires PA/Sec, small office Kensington. Efficiency and sense of humour essential. Good salary negotiable.

01 727 3901 (or 693 7032 evenings and weekends.

Tempting Times

IMMEDIATE Temporary work for young people with and without typing in Media, Charities, Universities, etc. Prospect Temps Ltd.. 629 1551 (Staff Service).

£2.00++p.h. Lots of Bookings all year. 1 week/12 months. Banks to Record Co's. 836 5924. Just the Job.

TOURIST OFFICE requires Temp Secretary/Assistant for 4/5 wks. —Curzon Bureau, 493 8834.

TEN TEMPORARY copy typist needed for 3 week booking.—'Phone Jayne Wills, 248 4281 Alfred Marks Staff Bureau.

Tempting Times

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

City Computer Services Company, Sales Director and Staff, urgently crave the services of a willing, bright, intelligent Secretary, with accurate, speedy typing. Shorthand appreciated but not essential, a pleasant telephone manner and capable of dealing with people at all levels. Ability to run the office during absence of Director and Staff essential. Salary around £3,500, for further details please ring Jenni Oastyn, on 242 1951.

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IMMEDIATE WORK at £3.20 p.h. A variety of top jobs, City/West End. Speeds 100/60.—Chelsea Fisher Bureau, 734 4284.

TEMPORARY SHORTHAND, copy typists, audios, needed every day. —Please telephone Joyce Wills, 248 4281 (Alfred Marks Staff Bureau).

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If you thrive in a varied and demanding atmosphere—call us. Chairman requires PA/Sec, small office Kensington. Efficiency and sense of humour essential. Good salary negotiable.

01 727 3901 (or 693 7032 evenings and weekends.

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£2.00++p.h. Lots of Bookings all year. 1 week/12 months. Banks to Record Co's. 836 5924. Just the Job.

TOURIST OFFICE requires Temp Secretary/Assistant for 4/5 wks. —Curzon Bureau, 493 8834.

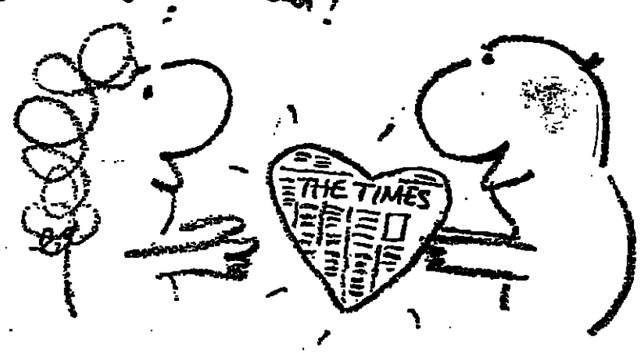
TEN TEMPORARY copy typist needed for 3 week booking.—'Phone Jayne Wills, 248 4281 Alfred Marks Staff Bureau.

SECRETARIES P.A. 4,000+. City. We are currently urgently seeking for important City clients including V.I.P. Stockbroker, Senior Partner Solicitors, Director American Stockbrokers, Chairman Insurance Company. These posts all carry excellent fringe benefits. Please call Mary Thomas, 236 4441. Jonathan Wren Staff Consultants.

ANTIQUE SHOP in Mayfair needs Assistant Junior Sec. 18 +, must be able to type competently letters to clients, no shorthand. Bright personality, keen to learn, can become gemologist. £2,500 p.a. slightly neg. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807.

YOUNG, SUCCESSFUL City Electronics org. near Moorgate, setting up interesting new section needs a top PA/Sec., 25-35-ish, to train person taking charge. Good formal skills, enthusiasm, self-motivation, sales orientated and ability to participate at all stages of development. £2,500 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 807.

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SPARE TIME?

Part-time versatile Cooks required to prepare buffet lunches once or twice a week. Excellent pay, own transport desirable.—Please 'phone Miss White; 399 4714.

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…IDAY, 10th FEBRUARY 1978
Applications should be made to the Headmistress who will be pleased to welcome parents to see the school.

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Automatic. Hard & soft top. New engine fitted at 1,000 miles. Radio stereo. Taxed. M.O.T. Fine example of this popular car. £4,700.

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(continued on page 28)

…roadcasting

…0 pm …V — Everyone has had a neighbour like Mrs P, and most will take quickly to the meddling/caring Irene Handl in London Weekend's new Maggie and Her series. Poor/lucky Maggie.

…0 pm …C1 — Two's Porridge, but three is positively most unwelcome, Fletcher decides in tonight's instalment.

…0 pm …C2 — Horizon's use of the historical treatment does more to make The Red Planet interesting for me than scoops of soil and scientific quibbles.—I.R.R.

…C1

…-11.05 am, You and me. … pm, News. 1.00, Pebble … 1.45-2.00, Mr Benn. 3.00, … 3.30, The Sky at Night. … Play School. 4.20, It's the … 4.25, Jackanory. 4.40, …gers. 4.55, Crackerjack. … Fred Basset. … News. 5.55, Nationwide. … Pink Panther Show. … Film: The House of fear, with Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.* … Porridge. … News. … Gangsters. … Tonight. … Film: Rough Night in Jericho, with Dean Martin, George Peppard, Jean Simmons. … am, Weather. …ck and white.

WALES.—1.45-2.0 pm, …yn Sboncyn. 3.00-3.30, …mitters Closedown. 5.55-6.20, … Today. 7.20, Heddiw. 7.45, …ead Jerry. 7.55-8.30, Sykes. …-10.50, Kane on Friday. …-11.57, Film: The House of … with Basil Rathbone, Nigel … SCOTLAND.—3.00-3.30 …ransmitters Closedown. 5.55-… Reporting Scotland. 8.30-… Current Account. 10.20-… Spectrum: The Mackintosh …d. NORTHERN IRELAND.—…30 pm, Transmitters Close… 5.55-5.55 Northern Ireland … 5.55-6.20, Scene Around Six. …-10.50 Gallery: Vivat Rex …AND.—10.20-10.50, East, …ne. Midlands The Garden … North, York, North East, …deak. North West, Sit Thi…, South, One for the Road. …West, Peninsula Stress. West, … Life.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School.
7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 Discovering Patchwork.
7.30 Newsday.
8.10 Kilvert's Diary.
8.25 Money Programme. Can Britain Manage?
9.00 Pot Black 78. BBC-2 Snooker Championship.
9.30 Horizon. The Red Planet, portrait of Mars.
10.25 Benoni and Rosa.
11.15 News.
11.25-11.30, John Westbrook reads Sunday Afternoons, by Anthony Thwaite.

Thames

12.00, A Handful of Songs. 12.10 pm, Pipkins. 12.30, Cuckoo in the Nest. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Money-Go-Round. 1.55, Beryl's Lot (r). 2.25, Film: Blithe Spirit, with Rex Harrison, Constance Cummings. 4.15, A Place to Hide (r). 4.45, Magpie. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm.
5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
6.35 Crossroads.
(r) Repeat

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Indoor League. 2.25, The Sullivans. 3.25, Beryl's Lot. 3.50, Stars on Ice. 4.45, Magpie. 5.15, Wish You Were Here? 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 10.30-12.45 am, Film: Up the Junction, with Suzy Kendall, Dennis Waterman.

London Weekend

7.00 Mind Your Language.
7.30 Maggie and Her.
8.00 General Hospital.
9.00 The Professionals.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police 5.
10.40 Baretta.
11.40 George Hamilton IV.
12.10 am, David Niven's World: Surfing.
12.40 Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Granada. 3.50, Southern. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Professor Kitzel. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Phyllis. 7.00, London. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00, Futures. 11.15, Late Call. 11.20-12.20 am, Baretta.

Channel

1.19 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Cartoon. 2.00, Upstairs, Downstairs. 3.00, The New Avengers. 4.00, Cartoon. 4.15, Thames. 6.00, Report at Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 10.35, Late with Denton. 10.50, McCloud. 12.30 am, News.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Film: The Wrong Box, with Michael Caine. 3.50, Southern. 4.15, Thames. 5.10, This is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Kick Off. 7.00, London. 10.30, Reports Extra. 11.00-1.40 am, Film: Ship of Fools, with Vivien Leigh.*
* Black and white.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Indoor League. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Banacek. 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.15, Thames. 5.10, Weekend. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. Scene South-East. 6.30, Out of Town. 7.00, London. 10.30, Southern Report. 11.00, Southern News. 11.10, Film: Mongo's Back in Town, with Telly Savalas. 12.35 am Weather. Epilogue.

…V

…, Thames. 1.20 pm, West …ms. 1.25, Wales Headlines. … Southern 2.25, Film: Three for Las… with Joe Brown, … Hardy, Sidney James. 4.15, …s. 5.15, Captain Nemo. 5.20, …ra, 6.00, Report West. 6.15, … Wales. 6.30, Emmerdale … 7.00, London. 10.35, Report … 11.05-12.40 am, Film: The … Fleet, with Ralph Richardson, … Withers. HTV CYMRU …: As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 …Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. …45 Camau Canlanol. 6.00-… Y Dydd. 7.30-8.00, Show… 10.35-11.05, Outlook. HTV …: HTV except 1.20-1.30, … Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Report

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Betty Boop. 2.00, Film: It's Good to Be Alive. 3.50, Southern. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Calendar Sport. 5.45, News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 10.30-1.05, Film: Ship of Fools, with Vivien Leigh, Simone Signoret, Oskar Werner, Jose Ferrer, Lee Marvin, George Segal, Elizabeth Ashley.

…stward

Thames. 1.20 pm, Westward Headlines. 1.30, Thames: Upstairs Downstairs. 3.00, …ew Avengers. 4.00, Cartoon. Thames. 6.00, Westward. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. Late with Danton. 10.50, …d. 12.30 am, Faith for Life.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Cartoon. 2.00, Film: Brothers in Law, with Richard Attenborough, Ian Carmichael. 3.50, Southern. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, News. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 10.30, Andy Williams. 11.00, Film: Willard, with Bruce Davison, Ernest Borgnine. 12.43 am, Border News.

…lia

Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia … 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Beryl's … 2.25, Film: The Family Wanted, with James Olson. …Jones. 3.50, Out of Town. … Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. … News. 6.00, About Anglia. … ATV. 7.00, London. 10.30, …Special. 11.00, Film: Man on … with Bing Crosby, Inger … 12.45 am, Man who Mat…

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Indoor League. 2.30, Film: The Chiltern Hundreds, with Cecil Parker, A. E. Matthews, David Tomlinson.* 3.50, Southern. 4.15, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 7.30, Welcome to the Ceilidh. 8.00, London. 10.30 Reflections. 10.35, …-12.25, Film: Notorious.

…er

Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime …30, Thames. 2.00, Film: … Solomon's Mines, with … Kerr, Stewart Granger. Southern. 4.15, Thames. The Brady Bunch. 5.45, …00, Ulster Television News. Crossroads. 6.30, Reports. …oice Six. 7.00, A Drop in …and. 7.30, London. 10.30, 10.35, Sportscast. 11.05, …he Bounty Man, with Clint …

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, North-East News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Wish You Were Here. 2.30, Film: Smokescreen, with Peter Vaughan, John Carson.* 3.50, Southern. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 10.30, Sportstime. 11.05, Film: Dr Phibes Rises Again. 12.40 am, Epilogue.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Kid Jensen. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.02, Joe Loss and his Orchestra.† 8.02, John Gregory.† 8.45, Music Night.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, News. 6.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, Terry Wogan† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, Treble Chance. 10.30, Let's Go Latin. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 12.00, News.

3
6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Beethoven, Reicha, Haydn.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Weber, Bartok, Rachmaninov.† 9.00, News. 9.05, The Bologna School.† 9.50, BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra: Telemann, Dvorak.† 10.35, Modern Guitar Music: Marco, Behrend, Fink, Bussotti.† 11.20, String Quartets: Bardwell, Bartok.† 12.15, Concert, part 1: Mozart, Britten.
1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert, part 2: Dvorak, Poulenc. 2.05, The Part-Song Repertory: Arne, Dowland, Finzi, Seiber, Grainger, Ireland, Maw.† 2.40, Violin Sonatas, part 1: Shostakovich.† Prokofiev. 3.25, Reading. 3.30, Violin Sonatas, part 2: Bartok. 4.10, In Short. 4.20, Finzi's Hardy. Song recital.† 4.45, The Young Idea.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, In Your Own Time. 7.00, Music in Principle.
7.30, Pebble Mill concert, part 1: Bartok, Debussy, Prokofiev.† 8.15, The Unimportance of Being Right. The Price of Technological Adventurism. 8.35, Pebble Mill, part 2: Liszt.† 9.15, A Gentle Majesty, poems by John Crowe Ransom. 9.50, Kurt Weill concert, Part 1.† 10.30, Talk. 10.35, Kurt Weill, part 2. 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.

4
6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People: 021-432 5432. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Lifelines in Medicine, Breast cancer. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Music. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Delivery. 4.00, News. 4.05, Woman much Missed: Thomas and Emma Hardy. 4.35, Story: Mapp and Lucia. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.30, Going Places. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Pick of the Week. 8.10, Instant Sunshine. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Week Ending. . . 10.55, My Delight, with Alan Sillitoe. 11.0, A Book at Bedtime: "The Spy Who Came in from the Cold." 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.40, News. 12.03-12.06 am, Inshore forecast.

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ALSO ON PAGE 27

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . It is better to hear the rebuke of the wise, than for a man to hear the song of fools."—Ecclesiastes 7: 5.

BIRTHS

ALBAN DAVIES.—On December 31st, to Jenny (nee Pile) and Huw—twin daughters (Hester and Katharine).

BENNETT.—On 11th January, to Helsinki, to Lynne and ... 10th in Larchmont, New York, to Anne (nee Clausen) and Anthony—a daughter (Sally Elizabeth).

CLARK.—On January 8th, at Queen Charlottes, to Pippa (nee Balson) and Ian, a son (Christopher James).

COGHLAN.—On January 10th, to Angela (nee Westmacott) and Terence, a daughter.

ECKEL.—On 9th January, to Alisa and Jürgen in Sydney, a son (Stanmore), a brother for Steinway.

GADSBY.—On Jan. 6th, to Caro (nee Bull) and Ian—a daughter (Jessica).

HOLLAND.—On 11th January, 1978, at St. Mary's, Paddington, to Susan (nee Okeby) and Peter—a son (William Michael James).

McMICHING.—On 13th January, 1978, in Edinburgh to Janetta and David—a daughter.

MacDONALD.—On Wednesday, January 11th, at Kingston Hospital, to Wendy and Alistair—a son, Oliver.

O'SHEA.—At the Avenue Clinic on Wednesday, 11th, to Laura (nee Merion) and Michael—a daughter (Katharine Emma).

PERRY.—On 13th January to Richard and Hilary (nee Noble)—a son (Charles Edward Bruce).

BIRTHS

POWER.—On January 10th, at Heavitree Hospital, Exeter, to Diana and Peter—a most welcome son (Henry George Alexander), a brother for Camilla.

ROSS MARTYN.—On January 11th at Bromley, to Pauline (nee Jennings) and John—a son, Philip Jonathan, a brother for Elizabeth.

SYKES.—On Sunday, January 8th, at Spalding Hospital, Lincs., a daughter Miranda Judith, to Penelope Charlotte (nee Simms) and John Howard Sykes.

BIRTHDAYS

CONGRATULATIONS JUDITH on coming of age. We love you so much.—M.D.K. and Muffie.

JONATHAN PAUL BAGNALL is one year old today.

MARRIAGES

BIRRELL : MONK.—On Friday, January 6th, 1978 between William Ian Birrell of Clapham and Annabel Frances Monk of Wimbledon.

MORTIMER : HAY.—At St. Andrew's Church, Ayr, on 31st December, 1977, by the Rev. James Macmillan, M.A., Minister-emeritus of St. Anne's Corstorphine, Edinburgh, Michael David, son of Mr W. A. Mortimer, The Gate House, Combe Florey, Somerset, and of Mrs. M. Holland, Cape Town, South Africa, to Nancy Bryson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hay, Brownhill, Ayr, Scotland.

DEATHS

BAYLEY BUTLER.—On January 5th, 1978, in Baily, Alice, Shielmartin Cottage, Baily, beloved and loving wife of the late Professor James Bayley Butler, late of Glenlion, Baily, to the inexpressable grief of her sisters, step daughters and family, relatives and friends. R.I.P. Funeral to take place after 10.00 a.m. Mass at St. Fintan's Church, Sutton, on Saturday, January 7th, to St. Fintan's Cemetery.

BERKER.—On 11th January, 1978, peacefully, at King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, Leslie Maurice, O.B.E., of Sea Lion Coastal Road, Angmering-on-Sea, West Sussex. Loving husband of Barbara, devoted stepfather of Cynthia and Robin, uncle of Leslie and Stanley. Funeral service at Golders Green Jewish cemetery, Hoop Lane, N.W.11, at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, 13th January. No flowers by request, but donations to the Cottage Homes, Marshall Estate Office, Hammers Lane, Mill Hill, NW7 4EE.

BOLTON.—On 11th January, 1978, peacefully at a nursing home, Helena Bolton, formerly of Bounds Green Road, Wood Green, London, for so many years a faithful employee of Morny Ltd. Enquiries to Cyril H. Lovegrove, 4/5 Town Square, Bracknell, Berkshire. Tel. 0344 21939.

BOYD.—On 11th January, 1978, Marjorie Boyd, widow of Air Vice-Marshal Owen Boyd, peacefully at home. Much loved by Keith, Rosemary and her grandsons Owen and Charles. Funeral 3.30 Monday, 16th January, at Flore, Northampton, followed by private cremation. Flowers (no wreaths, please) to John Ward & Son, Bugbrooke, Northampton.

BROOKLAND.—On Monday, January 9th, in Aylsham Hospital, Irene Diana, widow of William R. Brookland, of John O' Gaunts House, Gimingham. Service at St. Faith's Crematorium, nr. Norwich, 2 p.m., Tuesday, 17th January. Family flowers only.

BROWN.—On January 11th, 1978, suddenly at his home, 3 Pikes Cottages, Arkley, Sydney Coulter Brown, M.B.E., aged 86 years. Beloved husband of Edith and father of Winnie and Sid. Secretary of the Zeebrugge Association 1918. Funeral at Arkley Church 10.30 a.m., Wednesday, January 18th, followed by interment at Bells Hill Cemetery.

CLARK-KENNEDY.—On January 11th, quietly, Phyllis Grace (nee Jeffree), dear wife of Dr A. E. Clark-Kennedy, of Corpus Christi College and The London Hospital. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Cambridge, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, January 14th. No flowers.

COULSON.—On 10 January, Dorothy Ethel, Mam-Mam, beloved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral Tuesday, January 17, at 1.30 p.m., St. Barnabas Church, Woodside Park. Donations to London City Mission or C. M. J. Emmanuel-Jesus lives.

FOORD.—On January 10 at his home, Woodford Mayfield Frederic Foord, aged 72 years. Funeral at St. Dunstan's Church, Mayfield, on Tuesday, January 17, at 2.15 p.m. to be followed by cremation.

GRIEVE, ALEXANDER.—On January 10th, 1978, aged 75, peacefully at his home, beloved husband of Monica, loving father of Ann (Bradley), Alexander, Andrew and Angus and greatly loved grandfather. Private funeral Saturday, January 14th. Family flowers only.

HYDE.—On 11th January at a Hythe nursing home, Nellie Mabel, of Stone... Funeral Ashford ... at Mersham Parish Church on Wednesday, 18th January, at 11.30.

KONOPKA, BARON ADAM.— Suddenly on January 7th, beloved husband of Danuta, father of Nadine and stepfather of Jennie and Madeleine. Funeral service Friday, January 13th, 11 a.m. Brompton Oratory, S.W.3.

MASON.—On 10th January, 1978, at Crowborough, Group Captain John Victor Mason, C.B.E., R.A.F. (Retd.), in his 91st year. Funeral service at Tunbridge Wells crematorium on Monday, 23rd January, at 3 p.m.

NEWPORT.—On January 10th, suddenly, in hospital, after a heart attack, Rev. John Ernest (Jack) of The Manse, 90 Romsey Road, Winchester, dearly beloved husband of Bunty and father of Donald and Angela. Joint Minister of United Church, Jewry Street, Winchester. Funeral at the United Church on Monday, January 16th at 3 p.m. Donations if desired to Christian Aid or the Fellowship of Reconciliation care of John Steel & Son Ltd., Chesil House, Winchester.

OVEY.—On January 11th, 1978, at home after a long illness, Cameron Darrell, dear husband of Katharine, father of John. Funeral service at St. James Church, Staveley, nr. Kendal at 12.30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 17th, followed by private cremation. No flowers.

DEATHS

PAGDEN.—On Nov. 26, 1977, in the Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong, Hugh Trelawney Pagden, of 27 Brown Road, Penang. His ashes were scattered over Kodah Peak.

STRODE.—On Wednesday, January 11th, at her new home in Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Nancy Rosamund Horsley, aged 78. Youngest daughter of Professor and Mrs Francis Gotch, widow of Maurice Strode, of Chesham Bois, Bucks. Much loved mother, grandmother and friend. Funeral service at St. Leonard's Church, Chesham Bois, on Thursday, January 19th, at 3.30 p.m. Enquiries to Messrs. Cooks, Tel. Chesham 5151.

TAYLOR.—On 10th January, 1978, at West Lindeth Rest Home, Silverdale, Lancs., Elizabeth Alice, widow of Rev. Dr. Vincent Taylor, former Principal of Wesley College, Headingley, Leeds.

TAYLOR CLARE.—On 8th January, aged 88, in Caracas, Venezuela, dearly loved father of Bill, Robin, David and Sheila Ellis.

THOMAS.—On 11th January, Major (Retd.) Kenneth Dundas (lately Assistant Director (Berlin) S.K.C.). Beloved husband of Eve and father of Richard. Funeral at Lewisham Crematorium, Verdant Lane, Catford, S.E.6, on Monday, 16th Jan. at 12 noon. Family flowers only, but donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincolns Inn Fields, London WC2 A3PX.

VIEHOFF.—On January 11th, 1978, peacefully in Jersey after a short illness, Noel Crowther Viehoff, formerly of Great Crosbie, Lancashire, and of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, in his 90th year.

WILLIAMSON.—On 11th January, 1978, peacefully, Cissie (Olive Adele), beloved wife of Taylor, mother and grandmother. Thanksgiving service will be held at St. Peter's, Walton-on-the-Hill, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 17th of January. Followed by private cremation.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

COPE.—A memorial service in memory of the late Alfred Cope will be held at the Marble Arch Synagogue, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, on Tuesday, 17th Jan., 1978 at 8 p.m. Friends are requested to be seated by 7.45 p.m.

HARMAN.—A memorial service for Terence Harman, O.B.E., will be held in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, W.1 on Friday, 27 January, 1978 at 3.00 p.m.

HAYNES.—A thanksgiving service for the life of Margaret Haynes will be held at Shenfield Parish Church at 3 p.m. on Sunday, 22nd January.

HUNT COOKE.—A memorial service for Dr Robert Hunt Cooke will be held at St. Mary's Parish Church, Hendon, on Saturday, 21st January, 1978, at 3 p.m.

MERRIMAN.—A memorial service for the late Alice Joyce Merriman will be held in St. Nicholas Church, Longparish at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, 26th January, 1978.

IN MEMORIAM

BALLANCE. — Dearest Jonathan, 13.1.67. We remember. Daddy and mummy.

COOKSON, GRACIE.—Always thinking of you, Particularly today on your birthday. We miss and love you.—Junie.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

FEB. 3rd, 4th, 5th

A weekend of fine and exceptional wine together with talks by Michael Broadbent, M. W., David Allen, Director of Allwine, and Michael Sheeres, Director of Rawlings Voight Ltd. For brochure please telephone Jeremy Parke at Stanton St. John 205, or write: Studley Priory Hotel, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford OX9 1AZ. Charge £108 plus V.A.T. per person, all inclusive, room with bath, and meals.

A CLEARANCE AUCTION of Eames's Design Furniture will be held on Wednesday, 18th January, Harvey's Auctions Ltd., 22-23, Long Acre, W.C.2. Entry by catalogue only, from manufacturer, Herman Miller Ltd. For catalogue phone: Olivia Donnelly, 01-388 7331.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARE YOU AN ECCENTRIC ? Would you say your lifestyle is sufficiently curious to intrigue millions ? You could be excellent material for a new book. Write in first ... send your tri... of a form that never fades, with a donation to help old people in need. Help the Aged, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 0AP.

ROYAL INSTITUTE of Chemistry seeks research officer. See Pub. and Educ.

MEET A TIMES 'REGULAR'

Mr. Derrick Tranter of Wemsec had this to say about Business to Business: "Out of all the different media I use, I have found through careful monitoring, that The Times not only generates a great number of replies but also converts them into business. E.G. in the quiet period pre Christmas 9 calls out of 13 brought in new business. Regular daily advertising is cheaper and keeps my name in front of your readers."

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Undersized and delicate, he is easily upset. Malcolm responded so well last year to the personal and individual treatment provided in the French Mountains at the spa of La Bourboule that his mother urgently requests another visit in May 1978. £25 still needed towards payment for 5 weeks stay in the ideal childrens home and return air fare and medical supervision. Please help Malcolm and several other little children hoping to go—including some for the first time. Write: General Secretary, International Help for Children, 130 Eversholt St., NW1 1DL (T).

BBC PRODUCER wishes to contact adopted persons who are anxious to trace their natural parents. Write in first instance Box 2409 J, The Times.

COME AND JOIN Kensington Young Conservatives at 23 Stratford Rd., W.8. Every Monday evening at 8.30 p.m.

SAMUEL PEPYS ESQ Ars Nova Appeal.—See Concerts.

150 YEARS. Company celebrating sesquicentennial this year would like to hear from others with an anniversary in 1978 to consider joint promotion. Write Box 0590 K, The Times.

ESOTERIC TEACHINGS.—See Services.

PANACHE of Beauchamp Place are in Winter Sales.

GENUINE SHEEPSKIN. Sheepskin-wear Jackets and Coats. See Winter Sales.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOUR, use your car to help the old and lonely. One Sunday afternoon a month.—Phone Contact 01-240 0630.

EAMES Furniture Auction. See Forthcoming Events.

LIVELY CHOIR central rehearses. London. Would like to hear from young singers.—Tel. 0621 815813.

LAND FOR SALE.—See Investment Property.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.—See Finance and Investment.

WRITER seeks family records, info. on British artist Arthur Devis (1712-87). Reply to Ellen D'Oench, Mellon Centre Studies British Art, 20 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

THE LAWN TENNIS Championships Meeting 1978—at Wimbledon. The above Meeting will be held on the Grounds of The All England Lawn Tennis Club from Monday June 26th to Saturday, July 8th, 1978. Application lists for tickets for the Centre Court and No. 1 Court which can be booked in advance are now open and both will close first post Monday, February 6th. Applications must be made on the prescribed forms which, with explanatory circular, can be obtained on request (accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope) from: The Secretary, The All England Lawn Tennis Club, Wimbledon, London SW19 5AE.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your Will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

JORDANIAN BUILDING and Civil Engineering contracting company would like to cooperate. See Business Opps.

BED AND BREAKFAST BUSINESS. See Business for Sale.

ALDEBURGH.—Exclusive house for sailing family. See Props.

BOURNEMOUTH AND AROUND, close by is ancient Wessex. Discover this "living" kingdom of monuments, relics, museums and its fascinating history, while enjoying an "away-from-it-all" break in Bournemouth. Send 30p for new accommodation guide and "special interests" brochure. (xx), Info Centre Westover Road, Bournemouth.

CHOOSE NESTER CARE. See Under Services.

MARRIED OR SINGLE? The leading social organization in Herts welcomes you. Its social pleasure ... If you have a social conscience, Ring Sheila Bamforth, day 01-... 8941.

KAY NIELSEN 1886—1957. Biographer would be grateful for information from anybody with personal memories of this artist, or who own letters, photographs, original work or other material associated with him. Colin White, 102 Alwoodley Lane, Leeds 17.

RECEPTIONIST, PMBX4, for busy office. See Non. Sec.

YOU CAN SEND A WHITE HORSE ... See Services.

... a marketing user test for a high quality service. No selling or canvassing involved, only just use with a request for information that will help satisfy others in future. Please write to L. S. and F. C. Co., 402 Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N.13.

HOTELS REQUIRED. Group of businessmen seek hotels in London. See Business Opps.

WANT TO GET INTO ADVERTISING. See non-secretarial appointments.

INDOOR/OUTDOOR POST for young person 16—21. See General vacancies.

POCKET PEDOMETER. Ideal for Joggers. See Postal Bargains.

DIRECTOR of Languages Centre required. See £6,000+ Appts.

HIGH CLASS residential rest home. See Services.

BED AND BREAKFAST BUSINESS.—See Business for Sale.

Do you have a Business for Sale ?

In Tuesday, January 31st, 1978 The Times "Business to Business" columns will be highlighting Businesses for sale. For details of this and other forthcoming business features, and highlights, ring:

SUE NICHOLLS
ON 01-278 9238/9 NOW

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CAN ADVENTUROUS 50ft boat owner provide inter-island support in Central Indian Ocean Archipelago for major Forces and Research Expedition ? Expenses paid. One year duration or part, from September 1978.—Box 2350 J, The Times.

YOUR CAR could go faster . . . advertised for sale in The Times Car Buyer Guide which appears every Thursday. Ring: Odesne Hodgson, 01-278 9351.

"SUPERBOWL".—Small group of American businessmen desperate to see live transmission of "Superbowl". Can you help ? Ring: 01-390 1414, ext. 498 (days only).

DO YOU SUFFER with muscular pain ? See Services.

EDWARD.—If you should spy my pretty little lost elephant, please bid her hurry along with her popping bugs. The Jaspers are jumping :—John.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Construction Industry Midlands—see 6000+ appointments.

WELL KNOWN Knightsbridge jewellers require Manager ess. See Gen. Vacs.

DRAWING FOR BEGINNERS.—See todays Services.

NAZEING ESSEX, luxury det. bungalow. See properties.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE SEVEN, Downside School Jazz Band as seen on Nationwide—See "For Sale" Col.

JAPANESE CONSORTIUM BANK has two vacancies offering useful experience in International Banking.—See Gen. Vacs.

RENDCOMB COLLEGE, Cirencester requires Matron.—See Non-Sec Appts.

ROLL ON 1984. Terminate the unwanted and handicapped. But get them unborn—nice and small. LIFE (0926 21587).

WINTER SALES

GENUINE SHEEPSKIN Jackets and Coats. Ladies and Gents. From £35. Clearance at factory of entire stock. Sheepskinwear Ltd., 39 Highgate Rd., London, N.W.5. 01-267 2914.

TAMESA FABRICS Sale starts Monday, January 16th, one week only.—343 Kings Rd., London, S.W.3.

MEDINA SALE.—10, West Halkin St. Everything ½ price. Jan. 11th-21st.

JEAN MUIR/SAN.—Sale of knitwear now on. Genuine reductions, at least 25%. Open all day Saturday, until 7.30 Wednesday.—117 Walton Street, S.W.3.

LUCIENNE PHILLIPS.—Stupendous sale until Jan. 31st.—89 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. 235 2134.

PIANOS.—January Sale. Finest selection new Bechstein, Yamaha, Knight, Kemble, etc.—Jacques Samuel Pianos, 142 Edgware Rd., London, W.2. 01-723 8818.

JUST GAMES, 63 Brewer St., W.1. Sale now on. Huge reductions on games and puzzles.

GREY FLANNEL.—Mens wear sale now on.—7 Chiltern St., W.1. 935 4067.

SWAINE ADENEY BRIGG and Sons Ltd., announce to their customers that for a few days, commencing 13th January, some items of their normal stock in both the Saddlery Department and Shop, will be reduced in price.—185 Piccadilly, W1V 0HA.

SIMONE MIRMAN, Grand Sale of Model Hats for 2 weeks. All at half price. Simone Mirman, 9 Chesham Place, SW1.

ALAN McAFEE. Shoe sale. 75 Knightsbridge from 7th, Aquascutum from 11th Jan.

PARKERS of 13a Heath Street, Hampstead, continue their sale today. Open 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Exceptional bargains. 01-435 8629.

FABRIC Library Assistant required by International Institute for Cotton.—See Non-Secretarial.

LATEST maternity fashions and children's clothes sale at Balloon, 77 Walton St., S.W.3.

ROSEMARY AT LEONARD.—All French boutique, merchandise at half price or less. 6 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1. 493 4519, and 154B Walton Street S.W.3. 584 3235.

REGAMUS. Our Winter Sale continues with further genuine reductions on all our exclusive designs in day and evening wear. 17, Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. Telephone 584 7298.

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WINTER SALES

PANACHE OF BEAUCHAMP PLACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Sale commences 7th January—28th inclusive.

PRICES RANGE FROM £20—£50 ON ALL WINTER STOCK.

FUR SALE. K West Furs. 734 0777.

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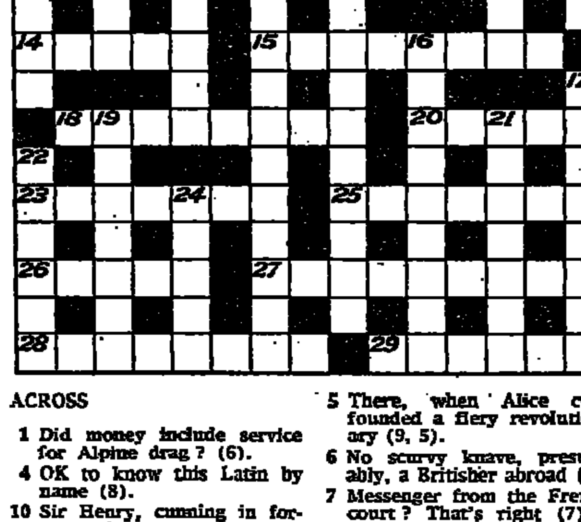
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,807



ACROSS

1 Did money include service for Alpine drag ? (6).
4 OK to know this Latin by name (8).
10 Sir Henry, cunning in forestry (9).
11 Runner-up ? Not after one's struck (5).
12 Turning point for Margery Daw ? (7).
13 See one in total blessedness here (7).
14 Pianist sounds a heel (5).
15 Ridicule can make one really right mad (8).
18 But we hear that was the end of him (8).
20 Cake returned by one in silver wrapping (5).
23 Lacking intelligence about you once (7).
25 It's about capital cover (7).
26 Note, in his reaction, how pussy prefers cream (5).
27 State a poor man's in—unhappy end is seen (9).
28 Slice of trouble in some undetermined blunder (8).
29 The stones the old vagabonds smuggle ? (6).

DOWN

1 Ruin of cats and dogs (8).
2 Grubs from the Old Testament in parts (7).
3 Last month's speaker is a house-painter (9).
5 There, when Alice confounded a fiery revolutionary (9, 5).
6 No scurvy knave, presumably, a Britisher abroad (5).
7 Messenger from the French court ? That's right (7).
8 She gets £1,000 in articles (6).
9 How Smith goes at it ! (6, 3, 5).
16 Flash of some queer thing in the heather (9).
17 Followers of this mad Sudanese leader perhaps (8).
19 Printer's error. Fired—many are upset (7).
21 Next to be caught, the god of war (7).
22 Gives a wild blow—poor sort of wallop (6).
24 "Dost know this water-fly ?" (Hamlet) (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,806



1978 Cutty Sark/Times National Crossword Championship

Competitors may qualify to take part by correctly solving and submitting this puzzle. Competitors should complete the puzzle and entry form and post it with entry fee of £1.25 by first class mail to National Crossword Championships, 7 Stratford Place, London W1A 4YU, so that the entry is postmarked not later than Monday next, January 16 or 18 for overseas postings. The solution will be published next Wednesday, January 18, and all qualifiers will be notified by post not later than February 8. Qualifiers will be informed at the same time whether they will be required to attempt the eliminator puzzle mentioned below.

Regional finals will be one-day (four puzzle) events as follows: Birmingham, March 19, Grand Hotel (capacity 150 competitors); Edinburgh, April 2, George Hotel (100); York, April 16, Viking Hotel (100); Bristol, May 7, Dragonara Hotel (125); Chester, May 21, Grosvenor Hotel (100); London "A", July 1, Europa Hotel (250); London "B", July 2, Europa Hotel (250). No reference books or other aids may be used by competitors during the puzzle sessions. Refreshments will be provided free at all venues.

In the event of the all-correct entries for any venue exceeding the accommodation available competitors will be required to attempt the eliminator puzzle which will be published (if it is needed) on Thursday, February 16. Competitors are warned that this will be a more than usually difficult puzzle, but incomplete (or partly incorrect) solutions may well qualify, since only the least successful entries will be eliminated.

Competitors at a regional final may qualify for the National Final in the following way. The regional winner will qualify plus one additional competitor for every 60 competitors over the first 60; thus from 61-120 competitors two will qualify for the final, from 121-180 three will qualify, and so on. The qualifiers from the seven regional finals together with the National Crossword Champion for 1977 will attend the National Final at the Piccadilly Hotel, London, on Sunday, September 3.

Cutty Sark's prizes include the following: each regional champion will win a Cutty Sark Trophy and luxury weekend for two to London for the National Final, including first-class rail travel, de luxe hotel accommodation, theatre tickets and meals. Prizes will be awarded to the three runners-up at each regional final. Additional qualifiers will have their hotel and rail travel expenses paid to the National Final. The winner of the Championship receives the solid silver Cutty Sark Trophy and a two-week holiday for two in Monte Carlo, including air travel from London. The runner-up will win a weekend for two in Paris, third place a weekend for two in Amsterdam and fourth place a weekend for two in London or Edinburgh. Further prizes will be awarded down to eighth place.

In the event of any dispute the decision of the Crossword Editor of *The Times* will be final. Employees of Times Newspapers Ltd, Cutty Sark Scotch Whisky and Grand Metropolitan Hotels will not be eligible to take part in the contest.

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